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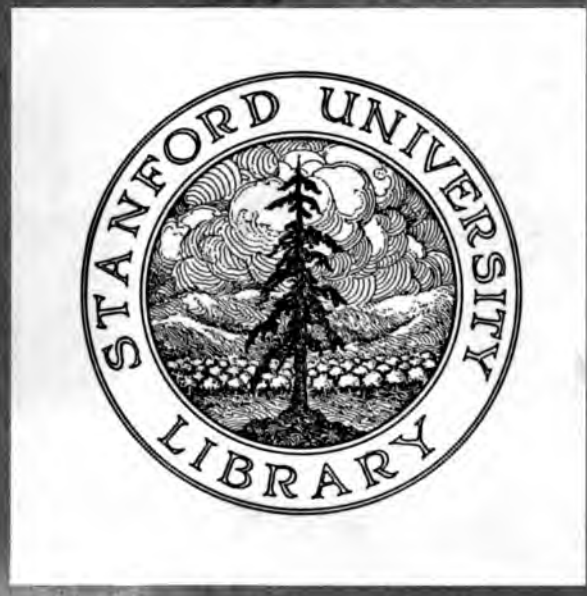
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LIFE OF TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE,

WARRIOR AND STATESMAN,



P.1054

With an Historical Survey of the Island of San Domingo from the Discovery of the Island by Christopher Columbus, in 1492, to the Death of Toussaint, in 1803.

BY

R. C. O. BENJAMIN,

Attorney at Law.

Author of—Future of the American Negro—History of the British West Indies—Poetic Gems—Etc., Etc.

ACCOMPANIED WITH A MAP.

1888.

EVENING EXPRESS CO., PRINT, LOS ANGELES.



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DEDICATORY.

To the Friends of Freedom and Liberty,

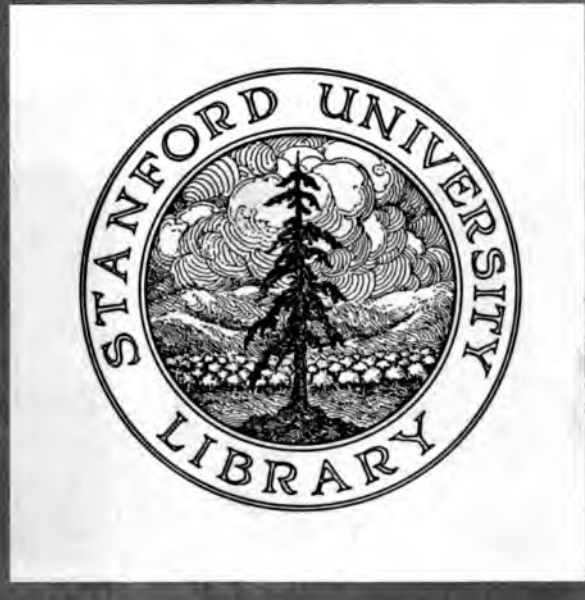
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varnished. The cotton tree is the largest of all the vegetable productions, and is formed into the lightest and most capacious canoes. Every variety of the palm tree is found in the woods, of which they form a principal ornament. The palmetto or mountain cabbage, is an erect and noble tree, which grows to the height of seventy feet with esculent leaves at the top. In the congenial soil of this fertile island the sugar cane, cotton and coffee plant grow in the greatest luxuriance. There is also the calabash, the fruit of which serves as a substitute for earthenware; the plantain, the staff of life of the West Indies; vanilla, which is found indigenous in the unfrequented woods; qussia or simarouba, which is a tall and stately plant waving gracefully in the wind; sarsaparilla, arrow-root, ginger and rice plants grows naturally, even in the stony soil, and in the crevices of the rocks. The fruit and nutritive roots of San Domingo are the same as those of the other West India Island, but they are more abundant and extremely fine. Of those may be enumerated the choux-caraib or Indian kail with a variety of other vegetables that come under the same denomination, the avocato or vegetable marrow, the mellon, sapidillo guava, pine apple, orange, bread and Jack fruit, mango, plum-rose, rose apple, mammie apple, almond, custard apple, nuts and plums of many different species. Flowers, in endless variety and splendor adorn the wild scenery of the woods, and exhale their fragrance on the desert air. Horned cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, horses, mules, dogs and asses roam at large on the plains and in the forests. In the wild and extensive pastures of the interior, wild fowl are abundant, consisting of various species of ducks,

Mineral waters exist in several pa
eastern part of the island are th
Pagatal; and in the west, the Cha
Saline of Jean Rabel, and the Al
Dalmarie. The mineral productic
and include gold, platina, silver, c
tin, sulphur, manganese, antimony
jasper, marble, opal, lazulite and
standing these minerals abound i
mines are little worked.

San Domingo has a hot, moist cli
mitigated by the regularity of the s
contiguity of the mountains. In the
ter rises to 96 deg. continues to 99 d
tainous tracts it seldom rises above 7
elevated parts a fire is frequently
situations meat may be kept for sev
morning hoar frost is frequent. The
cal countries, are divided into the we
are periodical and are heaviest in N

the rivers, which at other times scarcely supply water for a continued stream, overflow their banks. Hurricanes are not frequent, but in the southern parts of the island violent gales of wind, generally preceded by a closeness and sultriness in the atmosphere, frequently occur. These, however, are not attended with such fatal effects as the hurricanes in the Windward Islands. On the southeast coast of the island is the great Bay of Samana, which in point of size and situation is the most important on the island, and the most beautiful in the world. From Cape Raffael which forms the southern point of entrance into the bay of Samana, to the opposite side of the island, or peninsula of Samana, the distance is eighteen miles, which is closed in by a bulwark of rocks and sand, the entrance only being left clear, with a safe and deep channel between the shore of Samana and several islands. This bay is about sixty miles long, and is surrounded on every side by a fertile country suited to all the purposes of trade. Within the compass of this bay, whole fleets might ride at anchor in perfect security.

CHAPTER II.

"When first Columbus dared the Western main,
Spanned the broad gulf, and gave a world to Spain;
How thrilled his soul with tumults of delight,
When through the silence of the sleepless night
Burst shouts of triumph."

This magnificent island was discovered by Christopher Columbus on the 6th of December 1492, he landed on the north coast of the island which he gave the name of Hispanola or Little Spain. He found it, at this period, divided into five kingdoms, governed by Caques, living in a state of mutual amity and intercourse. The natives appeared to be of a Carribean race; they were simple in their manners, and chiefly supported themselves by the chase. Columbus established a settlement, which became a Spanish colony. These colonists founded San Nicholist, but their excesses roused the resentment of the surrounding natives who rose upon them and destroyed their establishments. The Spaniards thereupon betook themselves to the south coast, where they founded the town of San Domingo, which afterward gave its name to the whole island. They introduced and cultivated coffee, sugar and cotton, with which they supplied the markets of Europe. To do this successfully they entered into the wicked scheme of reducing the natives to a condition of slavery. This outrage having failed they began the diabolical work of stealing and trading off natives of Africa to the planters of San Domingo, at the rate of 20,000 a year. The slave trade was then the



prevailing sentiment of the most highly cultivated nations of the time. All Europe were engaged in it as a state policy. Under this sentiment the Europeans who settled in San Domingo thought it a duty to make slavery the structure and spirit of the social establishment; the qualms of conscience, were quieted by the notion that the condition and prospects of the Negro were physically, socially and religiously improved by a transfer from barbaric Africa to civilized America. Whilst the supposed peculiar adaptation of the Negro's constitution to the climate of the New World and the inadaptability of the European's constitution to the same climate, were urged and accepted as potent reasons why the trade should be encouraged.* As Spain extended her conquests into the interior of the continent the prosperity of the Island of San Domingo declined. At the beginning of the 17th century the island had become a mere desert; at the same time the West India seas were infested with French, English and Dutch buccaneers†

*To Spain belongs the honor of the discovery of the great American Continent, and the first revelation of its vast natural capabilities and immense native wealth to admiring Europe. To the same nation is due the unenviable distinction of having introduced therein the inhuman institution of Negro slavery; but at the door of Great Britain lies the sin of its perpetuation; for notwithstanding the protestation of the early English settlers, the trade, owing to its lucrative nature, was taken under the patronage of Royalty and commerce and forced upon the unwilling colonists.

†Boucaniers—corrupted into buccaneers, they received their peculiar name from the rude manner of cooking their meat, a mode adopted from the Caribs in those islands, who in this manner disposed of the bodies of their enemies. This mode was simply to make a frame of green boughs known as a "boucan," upon which the meat was laid, and under this a slow fire was kept, which partly smoked and partly cooked the meat.

divided into two parts.† As all E
schemes to gain a foothold into
acquire its treasures, Louis XIV b
prospect of extending his kingdon
edged them as his subjects and
protection. Many distinguished
over and settled as planters, and c
maintained between the colony an
The comforts of the old world were
world. New projects had been car
had been arrested in their course; t
the forests cleared; the soil enriched
new roads opened over the asperity
pathways over chasms; bridges over

*The allied powers of Europe in 1697 sig
by which Spain regained all the conque
France, and the right of France to occup
territory the western part of the Island of S

†Hayti and Hispanola, the former com
division, and the latter what belonged to th
island still retained the name of San Domi

tides had been studied; safe sailing and convenient harborage secured to ships; beautiful villages dotted the borders of the sea, and magnificent mansions embellished the interior. In 1689 the population of the colony had reached 665,000; in the same year it exported 68,000,000 pounds of coffee and 163,000,000 pounds of sugar. The Spanish colony declined while the French colony flourished, until in 1776 it reached its greatest prosperity.



CHAPTER III.

"Hear him, ye Senates; Hear this truth sublime—
He who allows oppression, shares the crime."

In the year 1789 the French revolution began. The kingdom of France was in a most exhausted state, and burdened with a debt that amounted to nine millions of dollars. Louis XV, the successor of Louis XIV, by all kinds of prodigality; by foolish enterprises, and by reposing his confidence in men who shamefully abused their trust, increased this enormous debt, and loaded the suffering people with additional taxes. The history of his reign exhibits a succession of wars, intrigues and tyrannical oppressions, which exhausted the kingdom. The example of dissolution and profligacy which was exhibited by the King and his court, had a most pernicious effect upon the public morals. These causes conspired to produce the terrible convulsions of the revolution which soon followed. In this state of affairs Louis XVI succeeded to the throne. A spirit of insubordination now began to appear in the people; a dreadful famine began to oppress the kingdom and increased the general alarm and excitement. Artful and ambitious men fanned the flame of sedition, and stirred up the people to tumults. The populace of Paris rushed to arms on the slightest pretext, and the authority of government was utterly disregarded. The finances became embarrassed, and the King summoned the States General, a popular assembly of the kingdom, to

meet at Versailles. This body assumed the name of the National Assembly and undertook to prepare schemes of political reform. San Domingo responded to the political agitation of the mother country. When the news reached the colony that the King of France had summoned the States General, all the French portion of the island was thrown into a state of general excitement. The colonists held meetings, passed resolutions, and elected deputies to the States General, as representatives. The echoes of the French watch word "LIBERTY AND EQUALITY" were sounded on the island. The friends of *liberty* and *equality* became more potent. The black population of San Domingo numbered between 500,000 and 600,000, constituting an overwhelming majority of the colony, while the white population reached only 40,000. Besides the blacks and whites, a third class existed, called the "people of color," the fruit of an intermixture of the white with the black race, including persons of every variety of hue, from the perfect sable to the most delicate tinge, slightly marking their ancestry in the black and white. This class numbered 30,000, they, being the children of white fathers, were free. Many of them were sent over to France to be educated as gentlemen. A large number of them came into possession of great wealth, and held many slaves, at the same time they were an exclusive class, excluded from all political privileges, and were not eligible to positions of authority or trust. They could not attend school with their white brothers, or sit at a white man's table, or worship his God in the same part of the church; nor could they be buried in the same churchyard with the white peo-

ple, neither were they permitted to be priests, doctors or lawyers.* They were far from being satisfied with being consigned to a degrading condition. By reason of their education and wealth, and being tax-payers, they claimed the right of sending representatives to France to guard and protect their interests. As already stated, the great revolution in France was heartily responded to by the whites of San Domingo, their deputies were instructed to proclaim to the National Assembly at Paris, the adhesion of the colony to the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity then in vogue in the mother country. The application of these principles it was intended should be confined exclusively to the whites; the mulattoes however, demanded their extension to the free people of color, that is, to themselves; their demand was rejected with contempt and indignation. Nevertheless, when the white deputies started for France, the mulattoes also sent representatives to Paris, and with them a million of dollars toward the payment of the French debt. They instructed their deputies to plead that their social disfranchisement be removed, they asked for redress of grievances only for themselves, that they should be made the equals of white men, declaring that they had no wish to change the condition of the blacks who were slaves, being themselves slaveholders. The petition produced an animated discus-

*They however differed from a similar class in the United States, the slave laws of which provided that the child should follow the condition of the slave mother; therefore every child born of a slave mother was a slave, however fair the complexion. The "people of color" in San Domingo, though they could not inherit the names or the property of their fathers, they followed their father's condition—*they were free.*

sion in the National Assembly, one of the members of which rose and said: "I am one of the largest proprietors in that island, but would lose all I possess there rather than disown principles which justice and humanity have consecrated. I am not only in favor of admitting men of color into the Colonial assemblies, but I also go in for the emancipation of the Negro slaves." The president of the Assembly replied: "No portion of the French nation shall in vain claim its rights from the representatives of the French people." In the meanwhile the French government, apprehensive that disorder of a very alarming nature might arise in the colonies from the proceedings in France, had issued orders to the Governor-General of San Domingo to convoke the inhabitants for the purpose of forming a legislative assembly for interior regulations. These orders, however, being unaccountably delayed, the people had anticipated the measure! The inhabitants of the Northern District had already constituted a provincial assembly which met at Cape Francois, and their example was followed in the Western and Southern provinces. The Western Assembly met at Port-au-Prince; the Southern at Aux Cayes. A recital of the conduct of these provincial assemblies would lead too much into detail. They differed greatly on important questions, but all of them concurred in opinion concerning the liberty and equality of the people of color. During this period of anxiety and alarm the mulattoes were not inactive. Instructed by their brethren in Paris in the nature and extent of their rights, and apprised of the favorable disposition of the French nation toward them, they became determined to

claim, without delay, the full benefit of all the privileges enjoyed by the whites. Accordingly, petitions were presented to the colonial assemblies then in session. The assemblies, however, was inflamed against the people of color. A mulatto named Lacombe was hanged for presenting a petition asking for his class the right of citizenship. Against such of the whites as had taken any part in favor of the people of color, the rage of the populace knew no limits. Mons. Dubois, deputy *procureur general*, had not only declared himself an advocate for the mulattoes, but sought occasion to declaim publicly against the slavery of the Negroes. The Northern Assembly arrested his person, and very probably intended to proceed to greater extremities, but the governor interposed in his behalf, obtained his release and sent him from the country. M. Ferrand de Beaudiere, a white magistrate, was not so fortunate. He drew up in the name and behalf of the mulattoes, a petition begging to be released from the hardships under which they had so long suffered. The assembly seized the author and committed him to prison; but the mob took him from thence and cut off his head.

CHAPTER IV.

"The chains are broken, Africa be free!
Oh! ye winds and waves,
Waft the glad tidings to the land of slaves."

The King's order for convoking a general colonial assembly was received in San Domingo early in the month of January, 1790. It appointed the town of Leogane, in the western province, for the place of meeting, and the 28th of March was fixed for the time of its meeting; instructions accompanied the order concerning the mode of electing the members. These instructions were disapproved by the provincial assemblies, and another plan was adopted. They resolved to hold the general assembly at the town of St. Marc, instead of Leogane, and the 21st of April as the time of its meeting. In the meanwhile intelligence was received in France of the temper of San Domingo toward the mother country. The colonists were represented as manifesting a disposition either to renounce their dependency or to throw themselves under the protection of a foreign power. There prevailed at this time throughout the cities of France a very strong and marked prejudice against the inhabitants of the sugar islands on account of the slavery of their Negroes. Not only equality for the "people of color," but the feeling against the iniquity of Negro slavery became rampant. It became the favorite topic of both speakers and writers of the revolution. Declarations in support of personal freedom, and invectives against despotism of all kinds was severely de-

the revolutionist orator. With these young people the society of *Amis des Nois* formed an intimate connection, pointed out to them the wretchedness of their condition, and filled the nation with remonstrances and appeals in their behalf. Orators of the society made it a point to have by their side when speaking, one of these prepossessing young men, when, at the conclusion of a passage of liberty the speaker would turn and indicate with his finger, to his colored friend, or when yielding to French impulses he would embrace him with sobs. With such a scene before them the audience would be moved to tears and long and loud cheering. The personal appearance, too, of these young men excited pity, and, co-operating with the temper of the times and the credulity of the French nation, raised such an indignant spirit in all ranks of people against the white colonists, as threatened their total annihilation and ruin. In this disposition of the people of France toward the inhabitants of San Domingo the National Assembly voted a DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

Among the many things in the declaration was the position that *all men are born and continue free and equal, as to their rights. According to which, there ought to be no distinction in society, nor if the possession of property is a right, can any man have a right to possess or acquire anything to the exclusion of others.*

CHAPTER V.

"Oh, great design,
Ye sons of mercy, Oh, complete your work;
Wrench from oppression's hand the iron rod,
And bid the cruel feel the wounds they give.
Man knows no master save creating Heaven,
Or those whom choice and common good ordains."

The planters of San Domingo became alarmed by what was going on in Paris, accordingly a general ferment prevailed from one end of the colony to the other. All that passed in the mother country concerning the colonists; the prejudices of the metropolis towards them; the efforts of the society of *Amis des Nois* to emancipate the Negro; and when the Declaration of Rights, asserting all men to be free and equal, arrived on the island, they looked upon their ruin as a settled fact. They had no objection to freedom in the abstract; freedom which only applied to themselves; but considered it a violation to all decency to speak of black men—mere property—having rights. The provincial assembly entered into the consideration of these alarming things with a seriousness and solemnity suited to its importance, and after full discussion a very large majority voted:

"That it never was the intention of the Assembly to comprehend the interior government of the colonies in the Constitution which they had framed for the mother country; that the mother country could not subject them to laws which were incompatible with their local establishments; they therefore authorize the inhabitants of each colony to signify to the National Assembly their sentiments and wishes concerning that plan of interior legislation and commercial arrangement which would be more conducive to their prosperity."





To this decree was annexed a declaration:

"That the National Assembly dare not cause any innovation to be made, directly or indirectly, in any system of commerce in which the colonies were already concerned."

Nothing could equal the clamour which this decree occasioned among the people of color resident in the mother country, and the philantropic society of *Amis des Nois*. The declaration concerning commerce was interpreted into a sanction for the continuance of the slave trade, and it was contended that the colonists were no longer subjects to the French empire, but members of an independent state. The white planters of the island, who were interested in the preservation of slavery, inaugurated inhuman persecutions against the people of color, who they claim were endeavoring to enfranchise the slaves; greater duty was required of them in the militia, and they were burdened with a heavier taxation. M. Peynier, the governor general, proclaimed himself the patron and protector of the mulattoes, and championed their cause with such success as to gain over the whole body. Discord and dissention everywhere prevailed and a civil war seemed apparent. Seeing the disposition of the provincial assembly to override the declaration of rights the National Assembly of Paris had issued, and their determination to perpetuate slavery, M. Peynier issued a proclamation to dissolve the general assembly. He charged the members with enter taining projects of independency; that they were traitors to their country, and enemies to the nation and the King; declaring that it was his intention to employ all the force he could collect to defeat their projects and bring them to condign punishment; and he called on all officers, civi

and military, for their co-operation and support. The Northern provincial assembly, who had disagreed with the proceedings of the Western provincial assembly, rallied to the support of the Governor by sending to his assistance a detachment from the regular troops in that quarter, which was joined by a body of two hundred people of color. A much greater force was collected at the same time in the Western province, and the preparations on both sides threatened an obstinate and bloody conflict; when by one of those wonderful eccentricities in the human mind which are seldom displayed except in times of public commotion, a stop was put to the immediate shedding of blood by the sudden and unexpected determination of the Assembly to undertake a voyage to France and justify their conduct to the King and the National Assembly in person. They arrived at Brest in the month of September, 1790, and were mortified to discover that deputies from the Provincial Assembly of the North had preceded them and given a true statement of affairs on the Island. They were allowed a single audience only, and then indignantly dismissed from the bar. Their general conduct toward the mother country was censured in terms of great asperity. A report was adopted by the National Assembly which concluded by recommending, "that all the pretended decrees and acts of the said Colonial Assembly should be reversed and pronounced utterly null and void and of no effect; that the said Assembly should be declared dissolved, and its members rendered ineligible and incapable of being delegated in future to the Colonial Assembly of San Domingo." A momentary calm followed this event. The

parties in arms appeared mutually disposed to obey the decision of the King, and M. Peynier resumed the reins of government. Such was the issue of the first attempt to establish freedom on the Island of San Domingo.*

*The revolution of San Domingo is divided into three distinct epochs—the first, the revolution of the whites; the second, that of the mulattoes; and the third, the revolution of the blacks.



CHAPTER VI.

"For what avail
The plough and sail,
Or land or life,
If Freedom fail?"

Among the people of color residing temporarily in Paris was a young man under thirty years of age, named Vincent Oge. He had been introduced to the meetings of the *Amis des Nois* under the patronage of Gregorie, Lafayette, Brisotte and Robespierre, the leading members of the society, and was by them initiated into the popular doctrine of *equality and the rights of man.* Here it was that he first learned the miseries of his condition; the cruel wrongs and contumelies to which he and all his mulatto brethren were exposed in the West Indies, and the monstrous injustice and absurdity of that prejudice "which," said Gregorie, "estimating a man's merit by the color of his skin, has placed at an immense distance from each other the children from the same parent: a prejudice which stifles the voice of nature and breaks the bands of fraternity asunder."

First by the ideas which he had derived from the leading revolutionists, as well as being encouraged by their avarice, Oge resolved to return to San Domingo to arouse the spirit of insurrection and become the deliverer of his brethren.

As it was found difficult to export a sufficient quantity of arms and ammunition from France without attracting the



notice of the government and awakening suspicion among the planters residing in the mother country, the society resolved to procure those articles in North America, and it was recommended to Oge to make a circuitous voyage for that purpose. Accordingly, being furnished with money and letters of credit, he embarked for New England.

But notwithstanding the caution that was observed in this instance, the whole project was publicly known in Paris previous to Oge's embarkation, and notice of the scheme and even a portrait of Oge himself were transmitted to San Domingo long before his arrival.

Oge landed on his native soil from an American sloop on the 12th of October, 1790, and announced himself the protector of the mulattoes, and declared his intention of taking up arms in their behalf unless their wrongs should be redressed. After six weeks had intervened between the landing of Oge and the publication of his mandate, he was not able to allure to his standard above two hundred followers, and of these the major part were raw and ignorant youths, unused to discipline. With this handful of raw material he determined to make the attempt to deliver his brethren and redress their wrongs. He established his camp at a place called Grand Reviere. about fifteen miles fron Cape Francois, and appointed his brother together with one Mark Charvane, a fierce, active and enterprising youth, his lieutenants. Oge himself, with all his enthusiasm, was mild and humane. He cautioned his followers against shedding innocent blood.

Intelligence was no sooner received at the town of Cape Francois of the determined actions of Oge and his follow-

ers than the inhabitants proceeded with the utmost vigor and unanimity to adopt measures to annihilate them. A body of regular troops and the Cape militia were forthwith dispatched for that purpose. They soon invested the camp of the little band, who made less resistance than might have been expected from men in their circumstances. The rout became general, many of them were killed by the sword; twenty-one were hanged, including Oge's brother. To Oge himself and his lieutenant Charvane a more terrible fate was allotted—they were adjudged to be broken alive and left to perish in that dreadful situation on the wheel, a sentence on which it is impossible to reflect but with mingled emotions of shame, sympathy, indignation and horror.* The white planters of San Domingo no doubt must have been encouraged by the vain and fallacious idea of the conductors of the guillotine in Paris, that scenes of bloodshed and devastation would induce the great body of the world to look back with pride to their action, regarding the evils of anarchy as less tolerable than the dead repose of despotism. If such were their motives, we can only ascribe them to that infatuation with which Providence blinds a people devoted to destruction.

The cruel death of Oge made the Society of *Amis des Nois* more earnest in behalf of the Negro slaves; it laid the foundation of tragedies† which were nightly acted in

*Chavane met his fate with unusual firmness, and suffered not a groan to escape him during the extremity of his torture; but the fortitude of Ogé deserted him altogether. He implored mercy with many tears and an abject spirit.

†A tragedy or pantomime founded on the story of Ogé was represented in the public theaters, which moved the audience to tears.

the theatres of Paris. It raised a storm of indignation in the minds of all ranks of people which the planters resident of France were unable to resist, and they became so generally odious that for a time they dared not to appear in the streets of Paris. The people clamored for a new and explanatory decree, in which the rights of the colored people should be placed beyond all future doubts and dispute. The friends and advocates of the planters and preservators of slavery argued that the Colonies would be utterly destroyed if such a proposition should pass into a law. "Perish the Colonies," said Robespierre, "rather than sacrifice one iota of our principles." The majority of France reiterated the sentiment and the famous decree of the 15th of May, 1791, was pronounced amid the acclamation and applause of the multitude. By this decree it was declared and enacted "*that the people of color resident in the French Colonies, born of free parents, were entitled to, as of* RIGHT, *and should be allowed the* ENJOYMENT *of all the* PRIVILEGES *of French citizens, and that they should not only have the* RIGHT TO VOTE *in the choice of representatives, but were* ELIGIBLE TO SEATS IN THE COLONIAL ASSEMBLIES." Thus did the National Assembly at Paris sweep away in a moment all the laws, usages, prejudices and opinions concerning these people, and tear up by the root that most unfair and unjust severity—*taxation without representation.* Simultaneous with the decree appeared the letter of Abbe Gregoire. But this is deserving of a special chapter.

CHAPTER VII.

Translation of the Letter of ABBE GREGOIRE, Bishop of the Department of Loire and Cher, Deputy of the National Assembly, to the Citizens of Colour in the French West Indies, concerning the Decree of the 15th of May, 1791.

FRIENDS!

YOU *were* MEN;—you *are* now CITIZENS. Reinstated in the fulness of your rights, you will in future participate of the sovereignty of the people. The decree which the national assembly has just published respecting you, is not a *favour;* for a favour is *a privilege:* and a privilege to one class of people is an injury to all the rest. They are words which no longer disgrace the laws of the French.

In securing to you the exercise of your political rights, we have acquitted ourselves of a *debt:*—not to have paid it, would have been a crime on our part, and a disgrace to the constitution. The legislators of a free nation certainly could not do less for you than our ancient despots have done.

It is now above a century that Louis the XIVth solemnly acknowledged and proclaimed your rights; but of this sacred inheritance you have been defrauded by pride and avarice, which have gradually increased your burthens, and embittered your existence.

The regeneration of the French empire opened your hearts to hope, whose cheering influence has alleviated the weight of your miseries: miseries of which the people of Europe had no idea. While the white planters resident

among us were loud in their complaints against *ministerial* tyranny, they took especial care to be silent *as to their own*. Not a hint was suggested concerning the complaints of the unhappy people of mixed blood; who, notwithstanding, are their own children. It is *we*, who, at the distance of two thousand leagues from you, have been constrained to protect these children against the neglect, the contempt, the unnatural cruelty of their fathers!

But it is in vain that they have endeavored to suppress the justice of your claims. Your groans, notwithstanding the extent of the ocean which separates us, have reached the hearts of the European Frenchmen;—for *they* have *hearts*.

God Almighty comprehends all men in the circle of his mercy. His love makes no distinction between them, but what arises from different degrees of their virtues. Can laws then, which ought to be an emanation of eternal justice, encourage so culpable a partiality? Can the government, whose duty it is to protect alike all the members of the same great family, be the mother of one branch, and the step-mother only of the others?

No, gentlemen:—you could not escape the solicitude of the national assembly. In unfolding to the eyes of the universe the great charter of nature, your titles were traced. An attempt had been made to expunge them; but happily they are written in characters as indelible as the sacred image of the Deity, which is graven on your countenances.

Already had the national assembly, in the instructions which it prepared for the government of the colonies, on



shafts at them, and impudent libels have never ceased to repeat objections and calumnies, which have been a hundred times answered and refuted. How often have we been accused of being sold to the English, and of being paid by them for sending you inflammatory writings and arms? You know, my friends, the weakness and wickedness of these charges. We have incessantly recommended to you attachment to your country, resignation and patience, while waiting the return of justice! Nothing has been able to cool our zeal, or that of your brethren of mixed blood who are at Paris. M. Raimond, in particular, has devoted himself most heroically to your defence. With what transport would you have seen this distinguished citizen, at the bar of the national assembly, of which he ought to be a member, laying before it the affecting picture of your miseries, and strenuously claiming your rights! If that assembly had sacrificed them, it would have tarnished its glory. It was its duty to decree with justice, to explain itself clearly, and cause its laws to be executed with firmness; it has done so; and if (which God forbid!) some event, hidden in the womb of futurity, should tear our colonies from us, would it not be better to have a loss to deplore, than an injustice to reproach ourselves with?

Citizens! raise once more your humiliated countenances, and to the dignity of men, associate the courage and nobleness of a free people. The 15th of May, the day in which you recovered your rights, ought to be for ever memorable to you and to your children. This epoch will periodically awaken in you sentiments of gratitude towards the Supreme Being; and may your accents ascend to the vault

of heaven, towards which your grateful hands will be extended! At length you have a country. Hereafter you will see nothing above you but the law; while the opportunity of concurring in the framing it, will assure to you that indefeasible right of all mankind, the right of obeying yourselves only.

You have a country: and it will no longer be a land of exile, where you meet none but tyrants on the one hand, and companions in misfortune on the other; the former distributing, and the latter receiving, contempt and outrage. The groans of your afflictions were punished as the clamours of rebellion; and situated between the uplifted poinard, and certain death, those unhappy countries were often moistened with your tears, and sometimes stained with your blood. You have a country: and happiness will shine on the seat of your nativity. You will now enjoy in peace the fruits of the fields which you have cultivated without compulsion. Then will be filled up that interval, which, placing at an immense distance from each other, the children of the same father, has suppressed the voice of nature, and broken the bonds of fraternity asunder. Then will the chaste enjoyments of conjugal union take the place of those vile sallies of debauchery, by which the majesty of moral sentiment has been insulted. By what strange perversion of reason can it be deemed disgraceful in a white man to marry a black or mulatto woman, when it is not thought dishonourable in him to be connected with her in the most licentious familiarity!

The less real worth a man possesses, the more he seeks to avail himself of the appearances of virtue. What can



be more absurd than to make the merit of a person consist in different shades of the skin, or in a complexion more or less sallow? The man who thinks at all must sometimes blush at being a man, when he sees his fellow-creatures blinded by such ridiculous prejudices: but as unfortunately pride is one of those failings we most unwillingly part with, the empire of prejudice is the most difficult to subvert; man appears to be unable to arrive at truth, until he has exhausted his strength in travelling through the different paths of error.

This prejudice against the mulattoes and Negroes has however no existence in our Eastern colonies. Nothing can be more affecting than the eulogium made on the people of colour, by the inhabitants of that part of the world, and in the instructions given by them, to those they have appointed their deputies to the national assembly. The members of the academy of sciences pride themselves in reckoning a mulatto of the Isle of France in the number of correspondents. Among ourselves, a worthy Negro is a superior officer of the district of St. Hypolite, in the department of Gard. We do not conceive that a difference of colour can be the foundation of different rights among members of the same political society. It is therefore we find no such despicable pride among our brave national guards, who offer themselves to embark for the West Indies to insure the execution of our decrees. Perfectly concurring in the laudable sentiments manifested by the inhabitants of Bourdeaux, they acknowledge with them, that the decree respecting the people of colour, framed under the auspices of prudence and wisdom, is an homage

rendered to reason and justice. While the deputies from the colonies have endeavoured to calumniate your intentions, and those of the mercantile part of the nation, the conduct of those deputies is perfectly contradictory. Ardently soliciting their own admission among us at Versailles; swearing with us in the Tennis Court not to separate from us, until the constitution should be established, and then declaring, when the decree of the 15th of May was passed, that they could no longer continue to sit with us! This desertion is a desertion of their principles, and a breach of their solemn oaths.

All those white inhabitants of the colonies who are worthy the name of Frenchmen, have hastened to abjure such ridiculous prejudices, and have promised to regard you in future as brothers and friends. With what delightful sensations do we cite the words of the citizens of Jacmel. "We swear to obey, without reserve, the decrees of the national assembly respecting our present and future constitution, and even such of them as may substantially change it!" The citizens of Port au Prince tell the national assembly the same thing, in different words. "Condescend, gentlemen," say they, "to receive the oath which the municipality has taken to you, in the name of the commons of Port au Prince, punctually to obey and execute all your decrees, and never to swerve from them in any respect whatsoever." Thus has philosophy enlarged its horizon in the new world, and soon will absurd prejudices have no other supporters than a few inferior tyrants, who wish to perpetuate in America, the reign of that despotism which has been abolished in France.



What would these men have said, if the people of colour had endeavoured to deprive the whites of *their* political advantages? With what energy would they not have exclaimed at such an oppression! Inflamed into madness at finding that your rights had been pointed out to you, their irritated pride may perhaps lead them to make every effort to render our decrees ineffectual. They will probably endeavour to raise such disturbances, as, by wresting the colonies from the mother country, will enable them to defraud their creditor of their just debts. They have incessantly alarmed us with threats that St. Domingo will be lost, if justice be rendered to you. In this assertion we have found nothing but falsehood: we please ourselves in the belief, that our decree will draw the bands still closer which unite you to the mother country. Your patriotism, your interest, and your affections, will concur in inducing you to confine your commercial connections to France only; and the reciprocal tributes of industry will establish between her and her colonies a constant interchange of riches and good offices. If you act unfaithfully towards France, you will be the basest and most abandoned of the human race. But no! generous citizens, you will not become traitor to your country; you shudder at the idea. Rallied, with all other good Frenchmen, around the standard of liberty, you will defend our glorious constitution. The day shall arrive, when the representatives of the people of colour will cross the ocean to take their seats with us, and swear to live and die under our laws. The day shall arrive among you when the sun will shine on none but free men; when the rays of light shall no longer

fall on the fetters of slavery. It is true, the national assembly has not yet raised the condition of the enslaved Negroes to a level with your situation; because suddenly granting the rights to those who are ignorant of the duties of citizens, might perhaps have been a fatal present to them: but forget not, that they, like yourselves, are born to freedom and perfect equality. It is in the irresistible course of things that all nations, whose liberty has been invaded, shall recover that precious portion of their indefeasible inheritance!

You are accused of treating your slaves much worse than the whites; but, alas! so various have been the detractions with which you have been aspersed, that it would be weakness in us to credit the charge. If, however, there be any foundation for what has been advanced on this head, so conduct yourselves in the future as to prove it will be a shameful calumny hereafter.

Your oppressors have heretofore endeavoured to hide from their slaves the lights of Christianity, because the religion of mildness, equality, and liberty, suits not with such blood-thirsty men. May *your* conduct be the reverse of *theirs*. Universal love is the language of the gospel; your pastors will make it heard among you. Open your hearts to receive this divine system of morality. We have mitigated *your* misfortunes, alleviate, on your part, those of the unhappy victims of avarice, who moisten your fields with their sweat, and often with their tears, Let the existence of your slaves be no longer their torment; but by your kind treatment of them, expiate the crimes of Europe! By leading them on progressively to liberty, you will



fulfill a duty; you will prepare for yourselves the most comfortable reflections; you will do honour to humanity, and insure the prosperity of the colonies. Such will be your conduct towards your brethren, the Negroes; but what ought it to be toward your fathers, the whites? Doubtless you will be permitted to shed tears over the ashes of Ferrand de Baudiere, and the unfortunate Oge, assassinated under the forms of law, and dying on the wheel for having wished to be free! But may he among you perish, who shall dare to entertain an idea of revenge against your persecutors! They are already delivered over to the stings of their own consciences, and covered with eternal infamy. The abhorrence in which they are held by the present race of mankind, only precedes the execration of posterity. Bury then in eternal oblivion every sentiment of hatred, and taste the delicious pleasure of conferring benefits on your oppressors. Repress even too marked expressions of your joy, which, in causing them to reflect on their injustice towards you, will make their remorse still more pungent.

Strictly obedient to the laws, teach your children to respect them. By a careful education, instruct them in all the duties of morality; so shall you prepare for the succeeding generation virtuous citizens, honourable men, enlightened patriots, and defenders of their country!

How will their hearts be affected when, conducting them to your shores, you direct their looks towards France, telling them, "beyond those seas is your parent country; it is from thence we have received justice, protection, happiness, and liberty. There dwell our fellow citizens,

our brethren, and our friends; to them we have sworn an eternal friendship. Heirs of our sentiments, and of our affections, may your hearts and your lips repeat our oaths! Live to love them; and, if necessary, die to defend them!

Signed, GREGOIRE.

Paris, 8th June, 1791.



CHAPTER VIII.

"Bleed, bleed, poor country;
Great tyranny, lay thou thy basis sure;
For goodness dares not check thee."

It would be a difficult task for human imagination to picture a more horrible scene of sword and torch of blood than that which followed the decree of the French National Assembly, passed the 15th of May, 1791. It was but the beginning of a series of insurrections and conspiracies which swept like the angel of death over one of the fairest spots on the globe; the horrors of which imagination cannot adequately conceive nor pen describe. Such a scene of woe presents itself, as no other country, no former age has exhibited. The edict giving all of God's created creatures their Almighty rights was the brand by which the flames of revolt, conflagration and massacre were lighted. The decree, together with the letter of Abbe Gregorie, enraged the white planters. The idea of sitting in the Colonial Assembly by the side of a colored man—their own children—was too large a dose to swallow. Rage and indignation spread through the colony and seemed to unite even the most discordant interests, and in no place did the inhabitants breathe greater resentment than in the town of the Cape, which had hitherto been foremost in professions of attachment to the mother country; and in promoting the spirit of disunion and opposition in the Colonial Assembly. They now unanimously determined to reject the decree. In the first transport of indignation the white

planters proposed to seize all the ships, and confiscate the effects of the French merchants then in the harbor, an embargo was actually laid, and a motion was even made in the Provincial Assembly to pull down the National colors and hoist the British standard in the room. The National cockade was everywhere trodden under foot, and the Governor General, who continued a sorrowful* and silent spectator, found his authority, as representative of the parent country, together with every idea of colonial subordination in the people annihilated. Justly alarmed at all these proceedings so hostile towards them, and probably apprehensive of a general proscription, the mulattoes throughout the colony began to collect in different places and arm themselves.

It was on the morning of the 23d of August, just before day, that a general alarm and consternation spread throughout the town of the Cape, that the fight had begun. The white planters had concluded to subdue the people of color; the people of color had determined not to be subdued, and the blacks had determined to revolt. Death in all its horrors, or cruelties and outrages, compared to which, *immediate* death is mercy, rushed alike upon the old and the young, the matron, the virgin and the helpless infant; the

*The fear and apprehension which the Governor (Blancheland) felt on this occasion have been described by himself in a memorial which he afterwards published. He observes: "Acquainted with the temper of the white planters of San Domingo by a residence of seven years among them, and well informed of the grounds and motives of their prejudices and opinions concerning the people of color, I foresaw the disturbances and dangers which the news of the decree would inevitably produce, I was confident that this decree would prove the death warrant of many thousands of the inhabitants. The event has mournfully verified my prediction."



black, the white, the colored; no condition, age or sex is spared. The rage of fire consumes what the sword is unable to destroy, and in a few dismal hours the most fertile and beautiful plains in the world are converted into one vast field of carnage—a wilderness of desolation.

It has been computed that within two months after the revolt began, upwards of two thousand whites of all conditions and ages had been massacred; one hundred and eighty sugar plantations and nine hundred coffee, cotton and indigo settlements had been destroyed, and one thousand families reduced to absolute beggary. On the other hand, of the colored insurgents about ten thousand had perished by the sword, famine, execution and torture of the wheel—a system of revenge and retaliation which no enormities of savage life could justify or excuse. Seeing that the mulattoes had determined on protracting the war with the assistance of the revolted blacks, and realizing the fact that they could not hold out against such dreadful odds, the whites made a truce between themselves and the mulattoes to keep the blacks in awe and general submission. The General Assembly thereupon met and recognized what to them had been the noxious decree of the 15th of May, 1791, and the citizenship of a person of color, born of free parents, was acknowledged. At the same time strange things were taking place in Paris. The tide of popular prejudice, which had hitherto ran with such violence against the colonists was beginning to turn. The National Assembly, now on the point of dissolution, took up the question of the colony. "We are about to lose the colony," said the members of the Assembly. We

have been too hasty with that decree of ours about the rights of the mulattoes; it has brought about a civil war." At length a motion was made to annul the decree of the 15th of May, and on the 24th of September its repeal was actually voted by a large majority. Thus, almost in the very moment when the justice and necessity of the decree relative to the "people of color" were acknowledged by the Colonial Assembly, its repeal was pronounced by the National Assembly in the mother country. Of the two measures, it is difficult to say which produced the greatest calamities:—the decree as issued on the 15th of May, or its unexpected repeal on the 24th of September. At any rate, this conduct on the part of the National Assembly rekindled the flame of insurrection and war. "The decree is repealed," said the mulattoes, "the people in Paris are playing false with us; we must depend on ourselves in the future; there is no hope or possibility of coming to any terms with the whites; either they must exterminate us or we must exterminate them, there is no longer any alternative." Up to this time the mulattoes had kept aloof from the blacks—in truth, they despised the blacks as contemptuously as they themselves were despised by the whites. But now they found it necessary to induce them to join their ranks, to assist in checking the power of the white planter at all hazards. They said to the blacks, "Strange things are taking place in Paris, it is the desire of the white man to blot us entirely out of existence; we will no longer keep aloof from you, let us unite for our good."

In this disposition, being now united in one common cause, they re-enacted and extended more widely all the



horrors of previous bloody tragedies. Open war was now renewed, all the soft workings of humanity—what Shakespeare calls the *compunction visitings of nature*—were now absorbed in the raging and insatiable thirst of revenge which influenced each class alike. It was no longer a contest for mere victory, but a diabolical emulation which party could inflict the most abominable cruelties. The first bloody engagement took place in the district called *Cul de Sac*. The whites claimed the victory; the blacks and mulattoes acting without any kind of discipline were slaughtered by the thousands; of the blacks taken prisoners the whites contented themselves with torturing them. French writers themselves speak of the scene there enacted with loathing disgust. Every refinement in cruelty that the most depraved imagination could suggest was practiced on the person of these black captives. The usual method of disposing of them was by making them kneel on the edge of a trench some twenty or thirty feet in depth, and then shooting them until the trench was filled by their dead bodies. Some were placed in vessels, carried out some distance to sea, and being chained together were forced overboard and drowned. One of the mulatto leaders was placed by the white victors on an elevated seat in a cart, and secured in it by driving large spiked nails through his feet into the boards. In this condition he was driven a spectacle through the city; his bones were afterward broken and he was then thrown alive into the flames. The author's hand trembles as he writes of these digusting scenes of slaughter, devastation, inhuman butcheries and shameful enormities.

CHAPTER IX.

"Right, crushed to earth, shall rise again;
The eternal years of God are hers:
But Wrong, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies among his worshippers."

The people of Paris becoming disgusted and alarmed at the state of affairs in San Domingo, sent three Comissioners* to the Island to regulate and settle the turbulent condition of things, but their attempt to accomplish this end was a failure. Though they were men of extraordinary ability and high rank in life, they commanded no degree of respect or consideration from the white planters. The first step of the three Commissioners was to proclaim a general amnesty and pardon to such people of all descriptions, as should lay down their arms, and come in within a prescribed time and take the oath required by the new constitution sent by the King, and published by them. This action of the Commissioners enraged the white planters.

A general amnesty to the men of color and revolted slaves was considered a declaration of freedom. The Commissioners, finding themselves very lightly regarded, recalled the amnesty, and with their unlimited power acted according to their pleasure, and acquired large sums of money for their own purposes, spending the greater part of their time in the practice of vicious propensities. These had their power revoked by the home government and re-

*Mirbeck, Roome and St. Leger, formerly advocates in the Parliament of Paris.



turned to France. In the meantime the state of public affairs in the mother country was tending to a great and ominous change. Louis XVI had been dethroned and the Republican Party and the *Amis des Nois* were rising in power; the revolutionists were hourly increasing in numbers, and preparations were being made to bring the monarch himself to the scaffold. The friends of the blacks having acquired an ascendency in the legislative body, one of them named Garau de Caulon, on the 20th of February, after a long and eloquent speech, proposed the form of a decree declaring a general amnesty throughout the French colonies, and enacting that new colonial assemblies should be formed, which should transmit their sentiments not only on the subject of the internal government of the colonies, but also on the best method of effecting the abolition of Negro slavery in *toto*. The National Assembly passed this new decree on the 24th of April, 1792. Among other things it provided for the appointment of Commissioners. The most objectionable portion of the decree to the white planters was the second clause, which specified that "the people of color and free Negroes shall be admitted to vote in all the provincial and electoral assemblies, and shall be eligible to the legislature and all places of trust, provided they possess the qualifications."

The three new Commissioners to the decree arrived in San Domingo on the 13th of September; with them came 6,000 troops. They at once declared to the white planters that they came for the purpose of enforcing the decree of the 4th of April, in favor of the people of color. Finding the planters opposed to their settling the difficulties of the

colony and establishing the future government on a peaceable, solid and permanent foundation, they dissolved the Colonial Assembly and sent the Governor to France to be executed. These Commissioners, like their predecessors, soon forgot their real mission; they plundered the public funds to satisfy their own purposes, surrounded by a military rabble.

The beginning of the year 1793 found them absolute masters of the colony; their only ambition was to gratify their passions without notice or control from any one. France was now under control of the all powerful triumvirate—Danton, Murat and Robespierre; the King had been beheaded, and war declared against great Britain and Holland. The French Council thought it necessary to pay some little attention to the safety of San Domingo, and put it into the best state of defence against a foreign enemy. They therefore revoked the power of the three Commissioners, and a new Governor (Galbaud), a man of fair character and an officer of artillery, appointed to take their place. Galbaud landed at Cape Francois on the 7th of May. Immediately a struggle ensued between him and the Commissioners, who refused to submit. He desired them to repair to the Cape that he might communicate the instructions he had received from the Executive Council. They answered that he was an entire stranger to them; that they had seen no decree of the National Convention by which they themselves were superseded, and that being vested with authority to suspend or appoint a Governor, as they alone might think proper, he could only be considered as an agent subordinate to themselves. They added that



they were then assembling an army to suppress a rebellion in the town and neighborhood of Port au Prince, but that as soon as the business was at an end they would pay him a visit and examine into the validity of his pretentions. On the 10th of June the Commissioners, having reduced Port-au-Prince and Jacmel, according to promise, turned their attention to the Cape and Galbaud.

During the absence of the Commissioners in Port-au-Prince, Galbaud had very wisely fortified himself to maintain his position as Governor; he had collected from among the inhabitants and the seamen in the harbor a strong party to the amount of one thousand two hundred, therefore, when the Commissioners marched into the town of the Cape with the revolted blacks and mulattoes, Galbaud was prepared to give them a warm reception. The conflict was fierce and bloody. Galbaud's seamen getting possession of a wine cellar, became intoxicated and ungovernable, which lost him the battle. Galbaud was expelled from the island and forced to take refuge in the United States.

While the struggle for the governorship of the island was going on, the plantations were neglected: the whites and the mulattoes were still at war; the whites and the blacks were at war, and the blacks and mulattoes were at war. Factions, anarchy and savage cruelty continued with unremitting fury. Masses of blacks were quartered in the hills in fastnesses from which they could not be routed, and from which they could rush down upon the plains and commit outrages. From their refuge they sallied forth and seized and burned the city of Cape Francois, besides committing many other damages.

CHAPTER X.

"O dark, sad millions, patiently and dumb,
Waiting for God, your hour at last has come;
And freedom's song
Breaks the long silence of your night of wrong."

A scene now opens, which if it does not obliterate, exceeds at least, all that has hitherto been related of cruelties in this unfortunate colony. Colonel Whitelock, with a large force of well drilled soldiers, escorted by Commodore Ford, in the Europa, accompanied by five frigates, arrived at Jeremie, from England, on the 19th of September, 1793. On the 20th of the same month Col. Whitelock captured Port-au-Prince and some of the French ships that were in the harbor. At the same time Commodore Ford with his ships directed his course to the garrison of Cape St. Nicholas, took possession of the fortress and harbor, and received the allegiance of the French officers and privates. By the possession of Port-au-Prince and the port at Cape St. Nicholas, the British squadron commanded the navigation of the Island.

It was just at this particular point and moment that the sun began to dispel the gloom of slavery. The French Commissioners becoming alarmed by the success of the British forces, issued a decree abolishing all manner of slavery, at the same time inviting the blacks to join them against the invaders. Thousands of blacks responded to the invitation of the French Commissioners, but the greater majority fled to the hills to luxuriate in the liberty



and justice as applied by the mother country to the people of color; in which the French and English were driven into the horrors of war for gain of territory; in which the people of color contended for political privileges for themselves; in which the black's only idea of liberty was revolt and bloody butcheries; in which the philanthropists of Paris to better establish liberty at home, contended for the brotherhood of man in San Domingo. The conclusion to be drawn from these scenes may be truthfully summed up in the different parties connected with the drama, as avérice, ambition, cruelty and ignorance. To say nothing of that daring and desperate band of Spanish adventurers—the buccaneers—the introducers of slavery on the island of San Domingo. Whoever shall calmly deliberate on these will find no difficulty in accounting for the dreadful extent of those wars, or in assigning to its proper cause, and tracing to the fountain head those rivers of blood which flowed in this unfortunate colony. However we may condemn these rash, illconcerted and inhuman wars, let the reader be reminded that every deviation from the rule of right, that, in the conflict of contending factions, the excesses of one party are considered as the fullest justification for the outrages of the other, therefore for their fate,

> One human tear may drop,
> And be forgiven.

But now comes a part of the sequel which, though it may be followed with the rage of reformation, the contentions of party and the conflicts of opposing interests and passions, no part of the proceedings need be apologized



TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE.
(*Warrior and Statesman.*)



LIFE OF

TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE.

(WARRIOR AND STATESMAN)

CHAPTER I.

"Immortal! to thee they pour a grateful tribute to thy
natal hour;
Who strike the lyre to liberty, and twine wreath for her
triumphs, for they are thine.
Wooed by thy virtues to the haunts of men,
From mountain, precipice and rugged glen,
She bade thee vindicate the rights of man,
And in her march, 'twas thine to lead the van."

Toussaint L'Ouverture* was born in San Domingo in 1743, on the plantation of a French nobleman named De Noe. His parents were both slaves and of pure Negro blood; his father was a native of Africa and was said to be the second son of Gaou-Guinou, King of the Arradas, a powerful tribe on the west coast of Africa. Toussaint's father had been captured by a hostile tribe with whom his people were at war, and sold as a slave to white slave merchants, who carried him to San Domingo, and again sold him to Count De Noe.

*Pronounced—Too-San Lo-ver-tur.



Libertas, was a mild and amiable man, and seeing Toussaint's gentle disposition, which he showed toward man and beast, his private virtues and his fondness for books, to which he gave every spare moment of his time, not only granted him this privilege, but made him his coachman, and finally gave him a post of importance and trust in connection with the sugar manufactory of the estate. He read a good number of books of ancient history, biography, morals, and military works, among them "Political and Philosophical History of the European Colonies in the East and West Indies," by the Abbe Raynal. The evil results of slavery which this book pictured had a powerful effect on him. Among many passages the book contained the following utterance:

"What shall be done to overthrow slavery? Self interests alone govern kings and nations. We must look elsewhere. A courageous chief is all the Negroes need. Where is he? Where is that great man whom nature owes to her Negro; oppressed and tormented children? He will doubtless appear. This veritable signal will gather around him his companions in misfortune. More impetuous than the torrents, they will everywhere leave the indelible traces of their just resentment. Everywhere people will bless the hero who shall have established the rights of the human race."

Toussaint, when he read this prophesy, had not the remotest idea of being the "courageous chief," the "veritable signal," the hero who would be called upon to fulfill the prediction. At this period, the Spanish who occupied the eastern portion of the island, were allied to the cause of the French King, Louis XVI, and wanted to engage the blacks on their side to help in putting down the planters who were in rebellion against the King of France. By misrepresentation they persuaded the blacks to join them.

They said to the blacks: "We are going to allie ourselves to the cause of the French King, Louis XVI, to help put down the rebellion: the planters are against you, and their friends in Paris have imprisoned Louis XVI, and will put him to death because he wants to free the slaves." The blacks readily believed that such was the true state of the case, yet not without reason, which was, that they saw the planters, their former masters, in arms against the King. The blacks accordingly joined the Spanish, while the planters entered into an alliance with Great Britain. The conflict was sanguinary; carnage and barbarity was the order of the day; bleeding heads of white men surrounded the black camps, and the bodies of black men hung on the trees around the camps of the planters. The army of the blacks acted under directions of Joachin Garcia, the President of the Spanish Colonial Council. It was very desirous that one of such capacity as Toussaint possessed, should be induced to join the insurrectionary movement, which he at first refused to do. But the continued cruelty with which the planters treated the slaves, resolved Toussaint into a determination that he and his brethren should be free. After securing his master and family* from the

*Toussaint had promised, if possible, to save the lives of M. Bayou de Libertas, the Director of the DeNoe estate, his wife, daughter and son-in-law. Having no immediate means of providing for their escape, he conducted them into an adjacent wood; the following night he found an opportunity of bringing them provisions from the camp. The second night he returned again with a further supply of provisions, but declared that it would be a difficult matter to give them further assistance. After this they saw nothing of him for three days, but at the end of that time he came again and directed the family how to make their way to a river which led to Port Margot, assuring them they would find a canoe on a



revolutionary danger, Toussaint entered the army as an inferior officer under Francois and Biasson, then occupying the hills. At once Toussaint rose to distinction. With 600 men he beat a body of 1,500 French out of a stronghold which they had occupied near the town of Raphael, and took successfully the villages of Marmelade, Henneri, Plaisance and Gonaives. The triumph of Toussaint over the French, however, was of short duration, as the sequel will show, for the Spanish, under whose banner he was so nobly exerting himself proved treacherous.

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part of the river which he described. They followed his directions, found the canoe and got safely into it, but were overset by the rapidity of the current, and after a narrow escape thought it best to return to their retreat in the woods. Toussaint, anxious for their safety, again found them out and directed them to a broader part of the river, where he assured them he had provided a boat. They went accordingly, but not finding the boat, gave themselves up for lost, when the faithful Toussaint again appeared like a guardian angel. He brought with him pigeons, poultry and bread, and conducted the family by slow marches in the night along the banks of the river until they were within sight of the wharf at Port Margot, when, telling them that a vessel was in readiness to take them to the United States, he took his leave, but afterward sent them remittances as he could manage to gather from the wreck of their property. Toussaint remembered the kind treatment of M. Bayou de Libertas in granting the unusual privilege of the use of books, and a position superior to the other Negroes of the plantation, and in gratitude he hid them in the woods, visited them at the risk of his own life, secured the means of their escape and provided for their comfort after their arrival in another country. Was not this an exhibition of a noble spirit in an untutored Negro?



CHAPTER II.

"Rest not; life is sweeping by:
Go and dare before you die.
Something mighty and sublime
Leave behind to conquer time."

While the people of San Domingo were thus fighting among themselves, the revolutionary movement in France was at its height. Robespierre and Danton were at the head of affairs and the guillotine was beheading its thousands. Among the victims was the King. The death of Louis XVI reached San Domingo, and with it glowing reports of the triumph of the Republicans. The Spanish felt that there was nothing further to be gained by their attachment to the cause of the defeated Royalists, threw off their mask of deception, and entered into a league with Great Britain to divide the island between them and restore slavery. Toussaint thereupon rallied the blacks together into an independent army, with the determination of routing French, Spanish and British from the island, and establish the freedom of his brethren.

Such was the situation of affairs when news reached the island that the French Convention of the 4th of March, 1794, had declared the abolition of Negro slavery in all the French colonies. The Spanish and British having previously determined to continue their atrocious enormities, treated the French declaration as a dead leter. Consolidating themselves, they began the work of driving the French from the island as a forerunner to the restoration of slav-



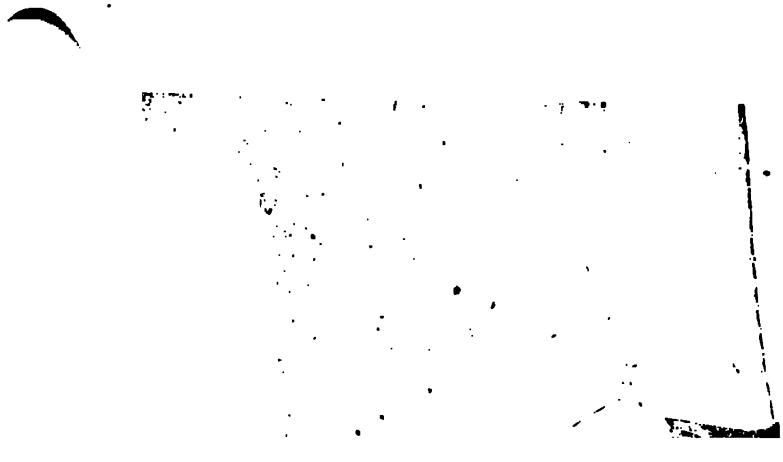
ery. With the declaration of the French Convention was the commission vesting the French General, Laveaux, with the sole governorship of the colony.

Toussaint's only object being liberty and equality before the law for all the inhabitants of San Domingo, took the oath of fidelity to the French Republic, and assisted Laveaux in driving the British troops out of the island, in which service he distinguished himself, and was no less successful than he had been while fighting under the Spanish. Laveaux discerning in Toussaint superior abilities and exhalted character, saw no reason why he should not be esteemed as much as if he had been a French gentleman, educated in the schools of Paris.* Accordingly he appointed Toussaint Lieutenant-Governor of the colony, declaring his intention at the same time to act by his advice in all matters, whether military or civil. How well Toussaint kept his oath of fidelity and exhibited it toward the French, the following will show. In the month of March an insurrection of mulattoes at the town of the Cape, Laveaux was seized and put in confinement. On hearing this, Toussaint marched at the head of 10,000 blacks, with unexampled bravery fought his way five miles through the enemy, got safe to the town, and obliged the inhabitants to open the gates by threats of a siege, entered in triumph, released the French commander and replaced

*It is claimed for Laveaux that he was the first European to do justice in practice to the Negro character, and to treat a Negro exactly as he would a European gentleman, and felt himself called upon to put in practice the maxim which had obtained among the French people, "that a Negro was to be treated like any other man, whose circumstances were the same."

him in office. In these struggles Napoleon Bonaparte, who was now at the head of the French government, had watched the bravery of Toussaint, and regarded him as a soldier of the highest ability and courage. He therefore, in 1799, placed him at the head of the Haytian army and appointed him Commander-in-Chief of the colony.

Toussaint was now in supreme control of Hayti, for though Commissioners were sent out from France, such was the power he wielded over the people of all classes and colors, that he was able to make the Commissioners act subserviently to him. The year 1800 saw Hayti in a tranquil, settled state, with the exception of a small province in the south, where Rigand, a mulatto, with a few followers held out against the authority of the Commander-in-Chief. Hayti was now under the authority of the French Republic, which was represented by the Commissioner Roume. Toussaint was, however, the real authority; he was not satisfied, however, until he was able to claim that the whole island, including the Spanish portion, was under his dominion, and he therefore proposed to the Commissioner, Roume, that the cession required by the treaty of July, 1795, should now be carried out. Roume assented to Toussaint's suggestion, and with the Chief went about preparing to accomplish this transfer of authority. While apparently acting thus in good faith, Roume, with great duplicity, secretly sent word to the Spanish Governor that he should refuse to deliver the Spanish domain. Toussaint learning of the treachery of the Commissioner, at first imprisoned him, and finally sent him out of the country to France. The traitorous French representa-



tive being now out of the way, and Rigand, the rebellious, subdued, Toussaint found himself in unmolested, supreme control of Hayti; and deeming it a favorable time to put in operation a plan he had long been maturing, he on the 9th of November, 1800, sent a note to General Garcia, advising him that he should send General Moise at the head of 10,000 troops to take possession of Spanish San Domingo in the name of the French Republic. In order to give force to this note, at the same time he dispatched it he put in motion the force under General Moise, his nephew, while he himself, at the head of a column also of 10,000 men, marched by the southern route directly upon San Domingo City.

General Garcia, in command at that place, made every preparation to resist these movements, and while sending word to the authorities of the Ciboa to interfere as much as possible with the march of General Moise, he himself took measures to delay the march of Toussaint upon the capital. These measures were, however, comparatively ineffectual, though much annoyance was caused Toussaint by the activity of the malitia against his columns, until he arrived at Naga. At this point, in order to avoid the spilling of blood,* he resorted to diplomacy, by sending a note

*A circumstance which showed the nobility of soul and the integrity of manhood in Toussaint, was his conduct with the British General Maitland. After numerous battles with the English, an which Toussaint L'Ouverture had met Albion's bravest son's and conquered them, completely driving them off, even from the possessions in Hayti which they had obtained when the island was under French management exclusively, a treaty was proposed by Maitland. He proposed an interview with Toussaint. General Roumé, of the French army, learning of the British General's

to Garcia, that he, Toussaint, was surprised to find resistance on his journey, which he had not taken as an invader, but as an officer of the French Republic, to carry out the provisions of a treaty made with it by Spain, and that if the city was not immediately surrendered he would lay siege to it. General Garcia, recognizing the impossibility of holding out in the event of such an undertaking, ceded his authority, and on the 2d of January, 1801, opened the gates of San Domingo City to Toussaint, who at the head of his troops, took possession of this famous city for the French Republic; the ceremony being solemnly consummated by a *Te Deum* in the Grand Cathedral, at which the principal authorities and the troops assisted.

Being thus in possession, the commander with great

proposal, thought he saw an opportunity to serve France and distinguish himself, even at the cost of honor. He recommended to Toussaint L'Ouverture, that on Maitland's coming to see him about arranging the terms of treaty, he should detain him as a prisoner. Toussaint had previously informed General Maitland of his readiness to receive him and hear his proposals. The British General was nevertheless informed of Roumé's proposed treachery by some of Maitland's friends. He therefore entered on his mission to Toussaint with great apprehension. On entering, the British General was courteously received by the Negro Chief in his camp, and before any futher ceremonies commenced, Toussaint showed Maitland, Roumé's letter requesting him (Toussaint,) to detain Maitland as a prisoner of war, and also showed him his (Toussaint's) reply. He then assured General Maitland that he was safe within the Haytian camp and said to him: "Sir, I am incapable of baseness." To Roumé he replied: "*What, have I not passed my word to the British General? How can you suppose that I will cover myself with dishonor by breaking it? His reliance in my good faith leads him to put himself in my power, and I shall be ever infamous if I were to act as you advise me. I am faithfully devoted to the Republic, but will not serve it at the expense of my conscience and my honor.*" What true greatness of spirit and inflexible virtue.



wisdom turned his attention to the internal improvements of the island. He named Paul L'Ouverture, his brother, as Governor of the South, with headquarters at San Domingo City, and General Clervaux in command of the North, with headquarters at Santiago. He gave to the Spanish part of the island officers who, by their wisdom and judgment, were acceptable. Having arranged his authority satisfactorily in this part of the island, Toussaint, by a circuitous route, returned to the western part. It being stated, his journey was a perfect ovation from its beginning to its end, and the inhabitants looked forward under his rule to a season of peace and prosperity. A future they had a right to expect, since, for the first time in its history, the whole island was united under one government. Peace was restored, the reign of law and justice was established; those who had been slaves were now citizens. Religion again reared her altars; public worship was conducted with all the pomp of the Romish Church. The plantations were again covered with rich products, sugar-houses and distilleries were rebuilt, and on the sites of ruins new edifices were erected. The export* trade began to revive, and population increased. San Domingo was now regarded as the happiest spot in all the French dominions.

Schools were established, and books became common articles in the cottages of laborers. Music and the theatre were encouraged. The whites, blacks and mulattoes mingled in the same society and exchanged with each other

*It is an historical verity that Toussaint L'Ouverture was the first of the rulers of the world to introduce the system of free trade.

France to her former sovereignty and control of San Domingn; a plot he would have long since carried into effect, but too great was the hostility of all civilized powers against France.

with the foresight that could discern what would decay and would not decay. The State was governed with great wisdom and was successful in all its enterprises. To his sovereign Toussaint wrote two letters, both of which were headed, "The first of the blacks to the first of the whites," one announcing the peaceful condition of the island and requesting the ratification of certain appointments which he had made, and the other explaining the reason for cashiering a French officer. To these letters no answers were returned. Toussaint again addressed Napoleon, requesting him to ratify the new constitution, but Napoleon had made up his mind to take possession of the island.

Representatives from San Domingo had been excluded from the French Senate, and news reached the island that Napoleon, the First Consul, meditated the re-establishment of slavery.

In the harbors of Brest, L'Orient and Rochefort, a squadron of twenty-six vessels was collected. On board this fleet was a force of 25,000 chosen men, completely armed and equipped, brave soldiers whose exploits had resounded through all Italy and had crossed the snow-clad peaks of the Alpine mountains. In command of this force was Napoleon's brother-in-law, Gen. LeClerc, and with him were many other distinguished officers, Rochembeau being in command of one of the divisions. Villarret was the Admiral-in-Chief, while Madame LeClerc accompanied her husband to participate in his triumphs. Accompanying this brilliant expedition, which was now leaving France for the purpose of placing the chains again on the limbs of the people of San Domingo, were several colored men.

torches to his principal officers for the purpose of destroying the towns rather than they should fall into the hands of the enemy. Christophe, satisfied that the Frenchmen would effect a landing, set fire to his own house, which was the signal for the burning of the town. Immediately the flames rose from the tops of the finest buildings in the finest city of San Domingo. Christophe, by the light of the conflagration, retired to the hills, carrying with him 2,000 whites as hostages. Toussaint in the meantime had taken his army to the interior and fastnesses to prepare for future action. A correspondence was opened with Toussaint by the Captain General, in which he promised to acknowledge the liberty of the blacks. What Napoleon could not accomplish by the force of arms he endeavored to effect by deceitful means. He issued a proclamation to be distributed among the people of San Domingo, in which he said: "All France, in the eyes of God and the Republic of France herself, long desolated by civil wars, but now at peace with the universe, had sent her ships to guarantee civil liberty to San Domingo, but that if the anger of the Republic be provoked it would devour her enemies as the fire devoured the dried sugar cane."

Two sons of Toussaint, Isaac and Placide, had been sent to Paris to be educated under the care of M. Coasnon, Napoleon sent for the lads to call upon him, determining to appeal to the parental feelings of the father through the two sons. When the lads arrived at the Tuilleries with their teacher they were received with great kindness, apparently. He said to them, "Your father is a great man, and has rendered many services to France. Tell him that

I said so, and tell him not to believe that I have any hostile intentions against San Domingo. The troops that I have sent are not destined to fight against the native troops, but to increase their strength. The man I have appointed is my own brother-in-law. Tell your father all this, and tell him that unless he delivers up the island you will both be retained as hostages." They at once, in company with their teacher, set sail for San Domingo. On their arrival in the village of Henneri, where their father was, they presented him the letter from Napoleon. It said among other things, "If the French flag floats over San Domingo it is owing to you and your brave blacks. Called by your abilities and the force of circumstances to the first command in the island, you have put an end to civil war and brought back into repute, religion and the worship of God, from whom everything proceeds. The constitution which you have made contains many excellent things."

The Negro chief met his children with emotions too big for utterance. He clasped them in his arms. Picture the scene! a devoted father, in the presence of his two sons, whom he had sent to France to receive such an education as he was unable to receive, and on whom his greatest hopes rested, attempted to be kept as hostages by the enemy of his country and the assailant of his liberty, the liberty of his brethren in Hayti, and the freedom and independence of his country. In listening to these persuasions, Toussaint was moved to tears, which mantled the cheek of the brave soldier. His sons were also moved to tears; to all this was superadded the entreaties of Toussaint's wife,



the beloved of his bosom, who besought him to let his conscience spare to her her children. It is said Toussaint looked upon his children, then upon his wife several times alternately, then turning to Coasnon, remarked, "Which am I to believe, the first Consul's words or General Le Clerc's action? Napoleon offers me peace, and yet General Le Clerc no sooner arrives than he rushes into war with us. Tell General Le Clerc hostilities will cease on our part when he stops the progress of the invading army." Then clasping his children once more in his arms, he said, "Take back my sons; I cannot receive them as the price of my surrender. I will be faithful to my brethren and my God." Was there ever a nobler act of man, a greater patriotism shown? If so, history fails to record it.*

*D. A. Straker—"Reflections on the Life and Times of Toussaint L'Ouverture."

Dessalines was besieged in the Fort Creta-a-Pierrot by Le Clerc and nearly the whole of the French army. He did not give up the defence until he had caused the loss of about 300 French, including several distinguished officers, and then, rushing out, he fought his way through the enemy and effected a masterly retreat.

The reduction of Fort Creta-a-Pierrot seemed to decide the fate of the war in favor of the French. Here, again, General Le Clerc began to exhibit his cruel treachery; deeming deception no longer necessary, threw off the mask and allowed great numbers of the blacks to be massacred, without regard to sex or age, and issued a manifesto which virtually reestablished the power of the old French colonists over the former slaves. These rash performances opened the eyes of the blacks who had joined the French. They deserted in great masses, and Toussaint again found himself at the head of an army. Toussaint was far too wise a man not to avail himself of this weapon that the French had placed in his hands; with immediate promptness he arranged his plans to prosecute the war with renewed energy. Having resolved on his course he acted with ability and vigor. Joining his forces with those of Christophe, he left the shelter of the mountains for the sea coast, where the class most interested in the French manifesto were in the largest numbers. Wherever Toussaint went he called upon the blacks of every class to take arms and follow him, and this they did to such an extent that he was soon able to drive the French into the town of Cape Francois, which he would undoubtedly have captured, but Le Clerc, realizing the danger of losing all the

the great population whose happiness was chiefly concerned. Liberty and equality for all the inhabitants of San Domingo was the fundamental declaration of the treaty; this was all Toussaint fought for—all he asked for himself and countrymen. Here the inalienable rights of his brethren were secured; made sacred, and the flowing of blood averted.

The Negro chief could have rallied sufficient brave and good soldiers to continue the war and secure independence by force of arms, but he well knew that owing to the long and continuous wars, the island was devastated, the population thinned, the public resources exhausted and the country was in no condition to maintain an independence thus secured. In his letter to General Le Clerc, Toussaint said, "I could continue the struggle for years. I could prevent a single Frenchman from safely quitting your camp; but I hate bloodshed. I have fought only for the liberty of my race; guarantee that and I will submit and come in.*" Not only were the rights of the people of San Domingo guaranteed by the treaty, but a just protection by France, and the placing of Toussaint in a position where he could protect the rights of his countrymen and secure their advancement. In short, Toussaint supposed, as he had a right to, that the ultimate conclusion of peace was in the interest of the welfare of his country.

Mr. Straker, in his reflections on the life and times of Toussaint L'Ouverture, says; "It was, to my mind, the

*As the French General glanced along the lines of his splendidly equipped troops, and saw opposite, Toussaint's ragged, ill-armed followers, he said to him: "L'Ouverture, had you continued the war, where would you have got arms?" "I would have taken yours," was Toussaint's reply.

Toussaint might have renewed the war, and crushed forever his cruel enemies. He could have made himself monarch, and surrounded himself with the ensignia of supreme power, but being a man of his word, he would not take advantage of the sad condition of the French.

> Among innumerable false unmoved—
> Unshaken, unseduced, unterrified,
> His loyalty he kept, his zeal,
> Nor numberless, nor example with him wrought.
> To swerve from truth or change his constant mind.

Though peace reigned, yet the hatred Napoleon bore Toussaint prevailed over all other considerations. The popularity of the Negro chieftain stood too much in the way of re-establishing slavery in San Domingo. The spirit of independence among the blacks must be broken. France must exercise her independence though the heavens fall, but the heroic blacks of San Domingo, men though born to liberty, must reconcile themselves to servitude. To accomplish this design the Negro chief must be made a prisoner and sent to France, "what I cannot do by force of arms I will do by burglar's art."

Toussaint was now at his home watching the fruits of peace assured by Le Clerc. Napoleon knowing that the Haytian chief was unprepared for immediate defence, relying as he was on the good faith of the treaty, planned and effected the capture of Toussaint by the most diabolical plot that ever stained the annals of history.

Toussaint was made the object of many aggravating insults by French officers, who intruded upon his premises and destroyed the fruit of his grounds, with the hope of provoking him to an insurrection, that they might have a

will avenge my cause." At midnight, Toussaint, with his wife and all his family, were carried on board the French frigate Creole, which had sailed into the harbor in the dead of night. From thence he was transferred to the man-of-war Hero, which immediately sailed for France.

> He, like a solid rock by seas enclosed,
> To raging winds and roaring waves exposed,
> From his proud summit looking down, disdains
> Their empty menace, and unmoved remains.

The reader will naturally imagine the grief with which this good man must be seized on being forced from his home and his country. As he looked back upon his native mountains, he said: "They have cut down the tree of liberty, but the roots are many and deep."

On arriving at Brest, after a short passage of twenty-five days, the great chieftain was separated from his family, never to see them again in life. While his family were sent to Bayonne, Toussaint was hurried off to the Chateau of Joux, East of France, a cold, damp, dark prison among the Jura mountains, a bleak and dismal region. Not satisfied with confining his unfortunate prisoner to the meagre limits of the fortress alone, Napoleon ordered that he should be placed in a dungeon secluded from all communication with the outer world; denied everything excepting what would barely sustain life. The dungeon in which Toussaint was imprisoned is said to have been built by the Romans. It stands on the brink of the river Daubs, on the land side leading into Switzerland. Toussaint's living tomb was a room twelve feet by twenty, with a stone floor. "In winter ice covers the floor, in summer it is deep with water." After an imprisonment of ten months, Napoleon

finding that the prisoner was not starving fast enough ordered the Governor of the fort to absent himself. On his return he found the hero dead—STARVED TO DEATH.

Thus, in the year 1803, died Toussaint L'Ouverture, one of the most illustrious men of modern times.

CHAPTER V.

And here let Memory turn her tearful glance
On the dark horrors of tumultuous France,
When blood and blasphemy defiled her land,
And fierce Rebellion shook her savage hand.
* * * * *
Then blood-stained Murder, bare thy hideous arm,
And thou, Rebellion, welter in thy storm.
Awake, ye spirits of avenging crime,
Burst from your bonds and battle with the time.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

This chapter will call the reader's serious attention to a man who played a conspicuous part in the world's great history. Napoleon Bonaparte was one of those men whom the world has agreed to praise highly without knowing much about them, and who are therefore more likely to lose than gain by a close examination. He was born in Ajaccio, Corsica, August 1, 1769, and died in exile in St. Helena, May 5, 1821, aged 52 years. As a boy, he was passionate and self-willed. His own way and wishes were the supreme law of his mind. At ten years of age he was sent to a military school, where he was regarded as taciturn and morose. His military education connected him with a regiment, in which his ability soon began to show itself, and procured him promotion to a general of artillery. The events of the French revolution were moving rapidly forward, but he kept clear of entanglements with it. At the siege of Toulon he planned and executed such a successful attack that the commanding officer wrote to the government concerning him. "Reward this young

man and promote him; for should he be ungratefully treated, he will promote himself."

The war against Piedmont came right on, in which he soon had a leading part. Then followed his career in Italy, Austria and Germany; his campaign in Africa; his assumption of imperial power; his dethronement of kings and crowning his brothers in their stead; his imprisonment of the Pope: his possession of the most of Europe; his campaign in Russia; the decline of his power; his final defeat, banishment and death. It was such a career of personal power as perhaps no other man had ever had, and evinced military greatness, self-reliance and power over men of the highest order, in this he makes a highly respectable appearance. But when considered in relation to his fellow men and to the whole sphere of human greatness, it was so supremely selfish, and cruel, and heartless, it so trampled on the rights of kings and men and women, that it becomes the career of a great monster rather than a great man. He loved fame, but not with the love of an exhalted and generous mind. He loved it as an end, not at all as a means; as a personal luxury, not at all as an instrument of advantage to others. He scraped it together and measured it up with a timid and niggardly thrift; and never employed the hoard in any enterprise, however virtuous and honorable, in which there was hazard of losing one particle. He was a great butcher of his kind rather than a great man; a great robber who rioted in the plunder of nations; a great incendiary who burned cities to light the way to his own supreme power over men. No, not a great man in any true sense of the word, was Napoleon

Bonaparte, but a mighty savage, a terrific scourge, who, whatever were his original purposes, became the impersonation of remorseless self. He is not an example but a warning to men. The best part of a great *man* was largely wanting in him. His intellect and will were colossal, his heart and conscience were pigmies. Many of his deeds seem great because of the savage celerity and fury with which he accomplished them in the utter disregard of all rights and all moralities. He was a great warrior, a great destroyer of men, kings and nations—millions of men dying to promote his glory, and nearly all the nations of Europe prostrated to gratify his ambition; but he was not a great man, and must be looked at as trampling the manliest and noblest things of true human greatness under his feet. The treachery and cruelty of Napoleon Bonaparte toward Toussaint L'Ouverture, a military genius equal to himself, and superior in moral virtue and feeling of humanity, of itself shows a period in the history of Napoleon blacker than *sixteen midnights concentrated.*

Had Napoleon Bonaparte been brought before Dante's infernal tribunal, he would not have been condemned to the deeper recesses of the abyss. He would not have been boiled with Dundee in the crimson pool of Bulicame, or hurled with Danby into the seething pitch of Malebolge, or congealed with Churchill in the eternal ice of Gindecca; but he would perhaps have been placed in a dark vestibule next to the shade of that inglorious pontiff—

"Che fece per viltate il gran rifiuto."

tunities to enrich himself, is a confirmation of this fact. Endowed by nature with high qualities of mind, he, by his genius, courage, individuality and irrepressible perseverance, conquered difficulties which appeared insurmountable.

Splendid examples of some single qualification no doubt there are. Cæsar was merciful; Hannibal was patient; Scipio was continent; Washington was serene; but it was reserved for Toussaint L'Ouverture to blend them all in one, and, like the lovely masterpiece of the Grecian artist, to exhibit in one glow of associated beauty the pride of every model and the perfection of every master in one transcendant superiority. As a general, he marshalled the slave into a veteran, and supplied by discipline the absence of experience. As a statesman, he originated a comprehensive system of constitutional law, of legislation and diplomacy, of preserving the peace, keeping the honor of, and vindicating the neutral rights of his country and developing its resources. He was the first ruler in the world to promote foreign commerce and domestic industry by a system of free trade, and such was the wisdom of his views, that to the soldier and the statesman he added the character of the sage. A conqueror, he was untainted with the crime of blood; a revolutionist, he was free from any stain of treason, for aggression commenced the contest and his country called him to the command. Liberty unsheathed his sword, necessity stained, victory returned it. His body is dead, his deeds are not dead. His name is not dead; his glory is not dead. He is one of the few, the immortal names—

"That were not born to die."

When generations yet unborn shall read the world's great book of fame, and glance at the names of the renowned characters who laid their best offerings upon the sacred altar of liberty, they will find the name of Toussaint L'Ouverture, the hero of San Domingo, indelibly inscribed upon its immortal pages. Everywhere the warrior, philosopher, and patriotic statesman and thinker will find that Toussaint L'Ouverture has been before him lighting the way—sounding the abyss. His noble character, the recorded wisdom, the great example, the assured immortality, will be raised to view, and live to be deciphered when the final catastrophe shall lift the granite foundation in fragments from its bed.

> Nothing need cover his fame but heaven,
> No pyramids set off his memories
> But the eternal substance of his greatness,
> To which I leave him.





APPENDATORY.

CHAPTER VII.

FROM THE DEATH OF TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE, IN 1803, TO THE ADVENT OF PRESIDENT SAGET IN 1870.

Last scene of all,
That ends this strange, eventful history.

The author did not intend to continue these chapters further than the death of Toussaint L'Ouverture, hence no mention is made of it on the title page; but, while the manuscript was in the hands of the publisher, he had occasion to converse with a number of persons concerning the work, and was surprised to find how little was really known of the general history of Hayti* subsequent to the death of the father of Haytian independence. A want of time makes it impossible to give an elaborate desertation of affairs that have taken place on the island since 1803. My only endeavor will be to bring together in a continuous and condensed form a few of the most important historical facts for the benefit of the general reader. In doing this the author confesses that he has made free use of the latest valuable authorities. Soon after the death of Toussaint, Le Clerc, the French commander-in-chief, worn out with trouble of body and mind (remorse no doubt gnawed his conscience for the diabolical and inhuman treatment of the heroic black chief), died on the island, and his corpse was

*Pronounced—Hay-t.

sent to France, followed by his apparently inconsolate widow. Rochambeau succeeded to the command. But the seeds of liberty sown by Toussaint L'Ouverture and the breach of faith by the French, opened the eyes of the blacks. They therefore resolved to maintain the independency left them by their lamented chief. Dessalines and Christophe, Toussaint's compatriots, placed themselves at the head of large bodies of troops and drove the French from the island. Dessalines was made Governor-General for life. On the death of Dessalines the power fell into the hands of Christophe, the second in the command of the army. The tranquility of the country, however, was soon disturbed by the appearance of another candidate for power in the person of Petion, a mulatto general who had succeeded to the rank of third in command. At the death of Dessalines, Petion was commander-in-chief at Port-au-Prince, the capital of Hayti. He had been educated in the military schools at Paris, and was supposed to be a man of letters; his disposition was mild and his manners engaging. Each of these chiefs in support of their claims had recourse to arms. On the first of January, 1807, a battle was fought between the two parties, when Petion was defeated and pursued by Christophe to the gates of Port-au-Prince. A sort of tacit agreement was entered into by which Christophe took the entire northern district, with his capital at Cape Francois, with the title of King, and Petion took possession of the southern province as President, with his capital at Port-au-Prince.

In 1818 Petion died and was succeeded by Jean Pierre Boyer, his aide-de-camp. Boyer immediately renewed



the war with Christophe. On the 3d of October, 1820, Boyer captured the garrison of St. Mark, Christophe's stronghold. On the 6th the garrison of Cape Haytian, headed by General Richards, sent their submission to General Boyer. On the 8th of the same month Christophe, seeing his affairs desperate, shot himself. Boyer entered Cape Haytian on the 24th with an army of 20,000 men, and General Romain, who had taken post on the mountains of Gros Morne, immediately surrendered on condition of his soldiers and himself being admitted citizens of the republic. Boyer issued an address to the people and to the army declaring that there now existed only one government and one constitution in Hayti, and so it remained in peace and quiet for upward of thirty years.

In 1824 Boyer showed his want of wisdom by sending an embassy to Paris to entreat for the independence of Hayti, a fact that for years had been tacitly conceded by the French government. For this recognition Boyer instructed his commissioners to offer a pecuniary consideration of 1,000,000,000 francs. But the French Cabinet promptly refused the sum on the ground that if the soil of Hayti belonged to France, then France would not yield it only on her own terms. They therefore demanded that the inhabitants of the French part of San Domingo pay to France, in five annual instalments, the sum of 150,000,000 francs as an indemnity for the loss of the ancient colonists; that the ports in the French part of San Domingo shall be opened to the commerce of all nations, and that the French ships and merchandise shall be admitted into Hayti on paying only half duties—exports the same; that



Faustin Solouque. On the 26th of August, 1849, Solouque declared himself Emperor, with the title of Faustin First. In 1859, Fabre Nicholas Geffard, one of Solouque's generals, raised the banner of revolt, and Faustin the First was compelled to vacate his throne and take refuge in Jamaica. Geffard soon became unpopular with the people, and he too had to escape to Jamaica. On the 14th of June he was succeeded by Sylvian Salnave, who was soon after tried by a court martial on the charges of cruelty, bloodshed and treason. His trial lasted three hours, and he was pronounced guilty, sentenced to death, and twenty minutes afterwards shot to death on the steps of his palace. He was succeeded on the 20th of May, 1870, by Nissage Saget, and peace reigned supreme.

About that time the people of San Domingo, and more especially the Dominicans, by a vote expressed a desire to annex themselves with the United States. Application to this effect was made, and after much discussion in the national halls at Washington, a commission was appointed by the United States to proceed to San Domingo and investigate the condition of affairs on that island and report thereon. The commission, after diligent search and extensive travel through the island, reported in favor of annexation. But the treaty failed to receive the two-thirds vote of the United States Senate. After speaking in glowing terms of the unrivaled beauty of the island in their report, the Commission said: "The population numbers over two hundred thousands; the cultivated and educated, such as the President, members of his Cabinet, Senators, Judges and local Magistrates, compare well with

the same classes in other countries, and the uneducated appear equal to the same class in any country with which we are acquainted. They seem to be practically destitute of prejudice of class, race or color. In their intercourse with each other and with strangers, they are courteous in manner, respectful and polite. They are an honest and inoffensive people, among whom, in the rural districts, a person may travel alone and unarmed all over the country with treasure without danger. Such high crimes as murder, arson, burglary and the like are nearly unknown among them. They are temperate people, and drunken men are rarely seen. No intolerance or religious persecution can be discovered among them. In all their relations with them your Commissioners found them kind and hospitable."

Indeed, this speaks well for a people, who, but a few years before were incapable of distinguishing right from wrong. Obscurity, desolation and misery has made way for sound government, intelligence, industry and enterprise.

The Constitution of Hayti is a good one, it begins with a preamble that "the Haytian people, in presence of the Supreme Being, in order to consecrate forever its rights, its civil and political guarantees, it sovereignty, and its national independence," etc., etc. The Constitution, amongst other articles, provides that, "the Republic of Hayti is one and indivisible, essentially free, sovereign, and independent." The territory is divided into departments, each department is subdivided into "arrondissements," and each one of these into "communes," all of

which are determined in their number by law. All Haytians are equal before the law, they are all equally entitled to civil and military offices, dependent on merit alone. The liberty is guaranteed every citizen to go and come, or remain, as he pleases.

Three powers form the government of Hayti—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial; and each power is independent of the two others. The legislative power is exercised by the Senate and the Chamber of Communes, forming together the National Assembly. The President of the Republic is the executive. The Chamber of Communes is composed of the direct representatives of the people, elected by the primary assemblies of each commune; this chamber elects the Senators. The President of the Republic is elected by the National Assembly for four years, and no one can be re-elected but after an interval of four years.

Such a Constitution is quite sufficient to make happy and prosperous any people living in a land so highly favored by nature as Hayti.

* * * * * *

"Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hand unto God. * * * And men shall speak of the might of thy terrible acts; and I will declare thy greatness."—*Bible.*

The memory of Toussaint L'Ouverture is the proudest heritage of a once down-trodden and oppressed race of people. He was not a mere exceptional Negro, cast up as it were once for all, but he was only the first of a possible series of able blacks, as the great qualities of his successors clearly shows, and their greatness may fairly be taken as a

proof of certain capabilities in the Negro character. The black race must work out their own salvation, not by the same means that were employed by the blacks of San Domingo, unless brought under the same circumstances, but, those of a moral, religious and intellectual nature must in the future be used in the battle for the blessings of life, such as are enjoyed by any other people who are elevated high up in the scale of civilization. In the great drama of human events, each nation has its part to play, each exemplify a principle peculiar to itself, and excel in some particular. In the past the Egyptians excelled in massive and unique architecture, geometry, astronomy and chemisty; also in many branches of manufacture. The Chaldeans were distinguished for the magnitude and glory of empire and astrology. The Greeks excelled in letters, oratory, the fine arts and the beautiful. In arms, law, and iron manhood, the Romans excelled. The Jewish nation was the great repository of the knowledge of Jehovah and the economy of God's church on earth, the symbols of that religion by which the world is to be saved. Modern Europeans and their descendants appear to be characterized by a combination of all the characteristics of the great nations of the past. It still remains for the black race to act its part in the great drama of the world's history.

There is reason to believe that the black race is destined to be at some future day (not so very far off) as important in some respects as any other of the great nations. The African nation may never be as great in commercial and scientific enterprises as many other nations have been and



are, however great they may become in other respects. Geographical position and climate may not be as favorable to such development, yet Ethiopia will "stretch out her hand unto God" in the fullest and best sense of the term; God will grasp those hands and lift to a higher plane of vital and truer Christianity than that occupied by any other people. In the composition of the African there appears to be a religious element which very readily adheres to the doctrines and precepts of the bible and the worship of God. Every indication, therefore, is presented, and brings us to the conclusion that through the medium of the black race the excellency of God's wisdom will be more clearly shown and seen than ever before on earth, and down through future ages will be the reflex of a higher Christianity than the world has ever seen. Then the power and goodness of God will be demonstrated in the use of the weak things of the world to confound the mighty. Down through not many ages, the missionary and the merchant, the scholar and the agriculturist, the soldier and the statesman and representatives of rich corporations from every section of the now DARK CONTINENT and (it may be) from all quarters of the globe may meet together upon some central mountain or fertile plain, in the land of Ham, and unite in the general chorus of her redemption.

"A holy gathering, peaceful all,
No threat of war, no savage call
For vengeance on an erring brother."

LAMARTINE'S TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE.*

FROM A TRANSLATION BY SARAH C. BIERCE SCARBOROUGH.

Advance,
My children, friends, brothers in ignominy,
Whom nature seems to hate and man disowns;
In whom the milk from breasts bruised by chains
Has formed in bodies thin but hearts of gall;
You, like in all to that which makes the brute!
Reptiles!
Of whom I'm venom and the head!—
The moment's come for us to sting in heel
Th' oppressor race now crushing us—Come then!
They are advancing, and in proud disdain
Are 'bout to set their white feet on our turf;
The day of judgment rises 'twixt us two!
Hoard up all ills they've bro't on you:
The scorn and hate, the shame and injury,
The torture, sweat, hunger and nakedness:
The marks of lash and rod upon your skin,
The tainted food, vile refuse of the flocks;
Your naked children suckling at dry breasts,
Your maidens from their mothers, husbands, torn
As tiger tears her darlings from her breast
To gratify its brutal appetite;
Your limbs, devour'd by insects vile, unclean,
In prison rotting on infectious chaff;

*This extract is Toussaint L'Ouverture's address to his army on the mountain heights of Hayti, where they are awaiting the approach of the French army. [See page 78.]

Your unions base, 'thout offspring and 'thout wife,
And e'en the earth refus'd unto your bones!—
All this in order that the black, proscribed
And solitary ev'rywhere, might be
'Thout brother 'neath the sun, 'thout God on earth.
Recall, I say, all names they've branded us,
All epithets of baseness, scorn, disgust;
Count o'er and tell them, and in memory,
In these—the white's insults—let us take pride!
It is the bloody goad thrust in its skin
Which makes the bull against the driver kick:
At last he turns his dull and stupid head
And gores his tyrant's body with his horn.

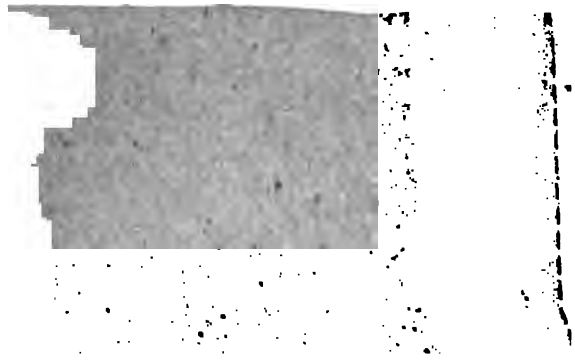
You have seen cannon-dust made, pounded find
With the saltpetre and the charcoal black—
Together on a hollow stone they're kneaded;
We load, ram down and fire! a shot—earth reels!
With worthless rubbish of the earth, and fire,
We have God's thunderbolt with which to kill!
Well then! as powder's made, so ram your hearts;
You're the saltpetre, charcoal—thunderbolt!
And I—I'll be the fire, the whites the mark.
You wretched refuse both of earth and heaven,
You, race aveng'd at last, show, blazing forth,
With what explosive pow'r has time charged you.

They're there!—quite near!—your coward oppressors!
The cursed hunters of the poor black game!
Toward hidden snare my hand has laid for them,
With dull'd steps they ascend, thinking surprise.
But tho' they speak so low, my ear is keen,
And from the sea's edge hears their steps mount up.
Hush!—Now their horses drink from the cascades,
In strong ambushes they their troops divide,
And one by one ascend our rugged stairs.

'Fore long, by thousands they go down again!
How long to place this rock upon the peak?
To roll it down, how long?—a minute's all!
Are you afraid of them—the whites?—Afraid!
And why? I also was afraid.—But hear:
When I was fleeing with the fugitives,
No refuge was obscure enough for me,
So, one night, that I might take a sleep, I sought
That field where death places the white near black—
The cemetery, far from village huts,
Where trembling moonbeams glided 'neath the leaves:
There 'neath the cedar branches' outstretched arms,
My hammock scarce had been suspended safe
Than 'peared a tiger huge, whetting his teeth,
Wand'ring from grave to grave scenting his prey.
Op'ning the dead's low bed with his sharp claws,
Two human corpses were disclosed to view—
One that of master, the other of a slave.

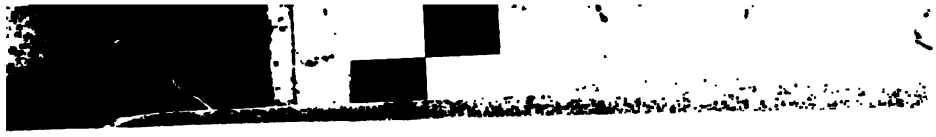
My ear heard his feasting upon the two:
Then, when he'd finished his dismal repast,
Licking his lips, he left with lengthen'd strides.
Colder than marble, trembling more than leaf,
When day dawned I descended from the tree,
Wishing to cover 'gain with holy earth
Our brother's bones exhumed beneath my eyes.

Desires and efforts vain! the tiger'd left
Those hideous skeletons with frame complete,
And gnawing those two bodies from head to toe,
Their skin removing had made them both alike.
O'ercoming horror, said I to myself:
"Let's see where God the limit puts 'twixt them;
By what nerve-bundles, organs separate,
Did nature make them alike and different;
Whence comes the diff'rence great between their lot—
Why does the one obey, other command."



Into that human mystery I plunged;
From sole of foot to fingers of the hand,
Each membrane by itself in vain compared;
Like openings pierced the walls of either skull—
Same bones, same senses, equal all—alike!
Said I: "The tiger made of them same feast,
And with the same contempt, worms of the tomb
And of decay made of them, too, their food!
Where, then, the diff'rence 'twixt the two?—*In fear*—
The one more cowardly is the inferior!"
Cowards! shall it be we? Will you still fear
The one whom worms dissect, jackalls devour?—
Then put out your two hands, and, like them, crawl.
Both beasts and worms have more manhood than you!
But if God made your fibres of their heart
Obtain to-day the freeman's pardise!
The weapon's in your hands, your dest'ny shape!





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THE HAYTIAN QUESTION

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THE HAYTIAN QUESTION



THE

HAYTIAN QUESTION

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THE HAYTIAN QUESTION.

Day after day, the Haytian Question is forced upon public notice; and all on account of the affair of the Mole Saint-Nicolas.

It is no new thing, indeed, for a minor State, placed by the mere accident of its latitude and longitude upon the disputed ground of international competitions and rivalries, to acquire a sudden celebrity disproportionate to its place in history or its territorial importance. The Eastern Question, for example, which for so many years past has agitated the Old World, and which to-day is apparently as far from solution as ever, has given rise to innumerable subsidiary questions which have attracted the attention of the world to obscure peoples hitherto known merely as abstract geographical or ethnological names. Hence the mass of pamphlets and studies devoted to the Danubian Principalities, to Bulgaria, Servia, Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Crete; to the Marronites, the Druzes, the Fellahs, etc. Hence the avalanche of abuse, or the flood of eulogy, according to partisan interests and passions, which we see embodied in the thousands of articles published upon men and things in the petty territories coveted by such and such great continental or maritime power.

Calumny, bad faith, abuse and threats hold full sway, at a time when it is thought desirable to hoodwink public opinion in regard to the real causes of certain diplomatic incidents, and to conceal the blunders of short-sighted statesmen or political adventurers.

It is a matter for earnest felicitation when a Government, after having instituted or allowed to be undertaken a campaign of injustice and insult against a smaller, defenceless nation, perceives in time its error, and the necessity of reversing a policy at once discreditable to itself and dishonest towards the feebler State.

As a pendant, so to speak, to the Eastern Question, a new and formidable one, that of the Occident appears on the horizon, about to propound itself to the nations of the world. The piercing of the Central American isthmus, sooner or later, by an inter-oceanic canal— whether at Panama or at Nicaragua— with the enormous economic interests engaged and to be developed by that enterprise, must inevitably make the sea of the Antilles, with its encircling isles, the cynosure and strategic point of the principal maritime and commercial powers of Europe, and of the great Republic of the United States of North America.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the greed and jealousies already awakened in regard to certain points in the line of route through the Antilles, should prepare international difficulties acting more or less directly upon the political régime and destinies of the small West Indian republics, anxious to preserve their autonomy and their complete independence side by side with their mighty neighbor to the north, and the sometimes turbulent colonies of the various European powers.

These preliminary reflections may be not altogether valueless in establishing clearly the situation of the Haytian Republic in this affair of the Mole Saint-Nicolas,—the latter place being at the northwestern point of the island of Hayti, pointed like a cannon upon what must necessarily be the European line to the inter-oceanic canal, whether this be completed at Panama, or eventually, at Nicaragua.

Now, amidst the chorus of maledictions showered by the American press, during the past two months, upon the unhappy little Republic of Hayti, in consequence of the miscarriage of the Blaine-Tracy-Gherardi diplomacy, it is somewhat remarkable that nobody appears to have considered the possibility of an error on the part of the Americans.

It is necessary that we enter into some details here, in order to place the question upon its true basis.



STATEMENT OF THE QUESTION.

Hayti, it is scarcely necessary to remark, is a nation numbering not over a million inhabitants, as against the sixty-four millions of the United States: in view of which fact it would seem clear enough that whatever the Washington Government might see fit to ask, the "black republic" could not oppose a refusal without laying itself open to the charge of insolence.

Nevertheless, it is to be observed that the little nation of the Antilles is not the only one in the New World whose strength is in pitiful disproportion to that of the United States; she is not the only one which may have to look up to the colossus of the North, and to ask herself what she may expect from that quarter, good or ill.

The *Haytian Question*, then, should be regarded as of a nature to create a precedent, the importance of which the other American nations, particularly the more feeble ones, will not fail to recognize, inasmuch as it affords a guarantee of what they may hope from the *sincerity* and *integrity* of the people of the United States.

Mr. Blaine, or Mr. Harrison, and the Government, may shape their exterior policy as they see fit—that is not the most important point in the relations of the United States with foreign peoples. For these latter, the capital question is entirely in the *American public opinion;* and of this opinion, the press is, or ought to be, the organ. It is known, abroad, that the American people are sincerely republican, profoundly imbued with the democratic spirit; and that, consequently, no international action ought to be taken by the Government without the popular consent.

It is also known,—or, at least, it has been always believed—that American public opinion is generally on the side of justice and truth; and for this reason the other nations of the New World have been accustomed to regard the growing power of the United States as a protection, rather than a menace. For this reason the Monroe Doctrine has been ever regarded, throughout Latin America, not only as an assurance against European intervention in cis-Atlantic affairs, but above all as an efficacious guarantee of independence to the old-time colonies. In a word, this is the reason why the Monroe Doctrine of the United States has had the enthusiastic adhesion of all the other American nations.

Is it now to be revealed to these Latin colonies, to these younger American nations—who also have shed their blood in external and internal strife to win a place in the sunlight of freedom, and to assure to themselves the benefits of a democratic regime—is it now to be revealed to them that the Monroe Doctrine is a fallacy, a mirage, serving but to withdraw them from all political relations, from any friendship with the great European powers, so that they may be the more completely isolated and left defenceless against foreign covetousness, and under the domination of the United States? Are they to behold the republic of Washington, of Franklin, of Hamilton, passing insensibly into the condition of a *conquering nation*, and abdicating the proud part it has hitherto played in the world's history in conforming to the spirit of its founders, who meant to make it "the hearthstone of liberty?" No! it is not to be believed that such a deviation from the old principles of the Union is possible in the minds of the American people.

Loud has been the clamor about the "breach of faith" on the part of President Hyppolite, who, it is alleged, first promised and then refused to cede the Mole

Saint-Nicolas to the United States. There is complaint, moreover, of this "ingratitude," and of the "insolence" or "ill-will" of his government towards that of the United States.

We will examine, presently, these divers points, and get at the truth of the matter, supported by the official documents; but let this principle be recognized, to begin with, that throughout this affair two *sovereign nations*, independent of one another, are engaged, the one of which is in possession of an object that the other wishes to acquire. The United States, the nation making the demand, is beside the other, Hayti, like a giant beside a little child. But is it not at this time, more than ever, that sincerity and loyalty of conduct should be a question of the national dignity? Whatever the disproportion of the two nations, they are none the less, in their relations towards one another, two absolutely sovereign States.

Now, if there is one undisputed principle of modern international law, it is that the sovereignty of a State, consisting *essentially* in the independence of all foreign influence in the exercise of the rights of sovereignty, *ought*, by its very nature, to be exercised not only without regard to the age of the State, to the form of its constitution or government, to the established order of succession to the throne or the seat of executive power, to the rank and title of the State or its sovereign, but also "without taking into account the extent of its territory, its population, its political importance, its customs and religion, the condition of its general culture, the commerce of its people, etc., etc.*"

In virtue of this principle, the Haytian people, unable to support any comparison whatever with the United States, should be permitted, by right of their very

* See "The Modern Law of Nations," by Klüber, revised and completed by Obt; "History of Modern International Law in Europe and in America," by Wheaton, etc.

feebleness, to count more particularly upon the equity and the chivalry of Americans.

However insignificant in the extent of its territory, the number of its population, and in its political importance, the Republic of Hayti, like all the other American republics, is in possession of a dearly bought independence. She is jealous of this independence, and of the integrity of her territory. Her just desire is to remain a sovereign republic, and not to become a dependent one.

Surely the American people would not, in the honesty of their conscience and the depth of their democratic convictions, make a crime of the Haytians' patriotism, their attachment to their national independence and the integrity of their territory.

It is to be remarked here, that, in order to mislead American opinion upon this story of the Mole Saint-Nicolas, there has been, and still is, in the utterances of political circles, a lack of frankness as to the exact nature of the demands made upon the Haytian Government.

How is it that the press of the United States, whose mission it should be to enlighten the people upon the veritable sense and import of the acts of the national Government, has in this instance failed in its duty? Certainly not for want of the official documents, communicated to Congress, and published by the Federal Government itself. Why has this same press supplemented the unfair reproaches and false insinuations upon the affair of the Mole Saint-Nicolas, with violent attacks upon the past history of the Republic of Hayti, and against the negro race, with gross and ridiculous insults to President Hyppolite? It is a curious problem, not to be solved at the present moment. But if this be not the time for investigating such a question, it may be proper to take a calm and dispassionate survey of essential points, as follows:

1st. To re-establish the historic verity regarding the alleged promise of cession of the Mole Saint-Nicolas, said to have been made by President Hyppolite to Mr. Bayard, Secretary of State under the Cleveland administration. (So-called Elie mission. Mission of Dr. Auguste Nemours.)

2d. To say a few words as to what has been characterized as the intervention of the United States in Haytian affairs.

3d. To present the real story of the Môle, and to make known the exact nature of the demand addressed to the Government of Hayti by the Washington Government under the Harrison-Blaine administration (Douglass-Gherardi mission).

4th. To state why this demand had to be refused by the Haytian Government.

5th. To furnish some indications as to the parties or factions in the Republic of Hayti; and, in replying to certain accusations, to endeavor to ascertain what, from our point of view, would be the policy most desirable for the United States to pursue towards the Government of General Hyppolite.

Appended to this pamphlet will be found, moreover, the text of the principal official documents, in support of the explanations and statements herein submitted.

THE AFFAIR OF THE MOLE SAINT-NICOLAS.

§ 1.—The Alleged Bad Faith of General Hyppolite.

In the month of December, 1888, according to the American newspapers, General Hyppolite, chief of the revolutionary party of the North, feeling that his cause was compromised, dispatched to Washington an envoy extraordinary, in the person of Mr. Ch. Fred. Elie, Haytian merchant, charged with the proposition of certain arrangements.

These arrangements, it would appear, were not only known to the American press, but an alleged actual copy of the authorizations and powers of Mr. Elie has been published.

He was, it seems, to obtain from the United States: 1st, A naval demonstration, in Haytian waters, in favor of the Hyppolitists; 2d, Authorization to procure, in the United States, the vessels, arms and munitions of war needed for the defense of Hyppolite's party; and, 3d, The intervention, if necessary, of American warships to assure to the belligerents of the North the benefit of the common law of nations.

In return, General Hyppolite was understood to have promised: 1st, The removal of certain tonnage duties levied upon American merchant shipping in Haytian ports; 2d, A reduction of 20 per cent. of the duties upon importations of textile goods; and finally, 3d, Permission to the Federal navy to have a naval station on the coasts of Hayti, with entire freedom of entry and exit, and the privilege of establishing coaling sta-

tions without further expense or formality than might be enjoined by the local police regulations.

And this is not all. An additional paragraph in the *copy* of these pretended "powers" provided that if, in the course of the negotiations, the American Government should ask further privileges or advantages not mentioned in the preceding instructions, but which might be considered acceptable, the envoy Elie was empowered to accord them, subject to ratification by the provisory government.

Finally, in this *copy* of the alleged powers rested in Mr. Elie, it was set forth that the Haytian Government promised, upon the honor of the Republic, to ratify and faithfully execute whatever might be signed by the said plenipotentiary Elie, merchant and Haytian citizen, and to accord the presidential sanction to these promises in the very terms in which they were made.

This famous document was, it is affirmed, signed by General Hyppolite, and countersigned by M. A. Firmin, in charge of the department of foreign affairs.

We have, therefore, definite ground upon which to proceed with our inquiry, since it is this same M. Firmin who, as Minister of Foreign Affairs at Hayti, has conducted the negociations relative to the Mole question with Messrs. Frederick Douglass, resident United States Minister at Hayti, and Bancroft Gherardi, rear-admiral of the United States Navy, and envoy plenipotentiary.

It is to be observed, in the first place, that the pretended copy upon which the accusations of bad faith brought against General Hyppolite are based, makes no allusion whatever to the cession of the Mole Saint-Nicolas, but merely speaks, in vague fashion, of the right of the American navy to have a station with freedom of entry and exit.

Let us suppose, however, that it is really a question of this particular station, the Mole Saint-Nicolas. What is the reply of M. Firmin, to whom is imputed the

countersigning of the articles promising the cession of the Mole by General Hyppolite to Mr. Bayard? Does he find himself confounded, embarrassed, at a lost for words to explain himself? Not at all! He formally denies, in the name of the Government of General Hyppolite, this pretended promise, published by the American press; he formally protests against that assertion, qualifying it as false and lying—and that in his official response to the demand for the cession of the Mole presented by the American agents Gherardi and Douglass.

Listen to him. After having explained why it is not permissible for the Haytian Government to accede to the demands of the United States, he adds: "Even supposing that the national constitution offered no obstacle to the accession to the demand presented by your Excellencies in the name of the President of the United States, the Haytian Government could hardly, under the circumstances, enter into negociations for the giving up or letting of the Mole Saint-Nicolas, without appearing to yield to foreign pressure, and thus compromising, *ipso facto*, our very existence as an independent people; the more, in that several American journals, with whatever undivinable object, *are making a mendacious propaganda to convey the impression that signed agreements have been made between the President of Hayti and the United States of America, for the cession of this same bay of the Mole Saint-Nicolas, which his Excellency President Harrison desires as a station for the use of the American navy.*"

We are willing to leave it to any man of good faith and good sense: is this the language of a minister who, under any circumstances whatever, could have lent his signature to a document promising this identical Mole Saint-Nicolas to this same Government of the United States? There can be but one answer. M. Firmin's language is evidently that of an honest and sincer—

man, speaking from conviction, and he could never have put his signature to a document analogous to that now in question.

Furthermore, if the American Government could be for one moment held responsible for the reports of this "promise" by General Hyppolite, M. Firmin's response would have to be taken as an outright defiance, being a formal, official and solemn contradiction to President Harrison and Mr. Blaine.

In such case, too, it would be the imperative duty of Messrs. Douglass and Gherardi to take up immediately this portion of M. Firmin's letter, and prove that he had actually made, in conjunction with President Hyppolite, the said promise, the assertion of which he unhesitatingly qualifies as a calumny of the American press. Nor could it be reasonably doubted that the American negociators would have been provided with duplicate copies of this portentous promise, had it ever existed.

Now, the two American negociators have replied to M. Firmin; and what do they say? After the commonplace locution acknowledging receipt, etc., are the two following paragraphs, and nothing more:

"We regret that the Government of Hayti finds it necessary to offer a refusal to the friendly request of the President; the more so, as it is to be feared that this refusal will not be received by the United States Government as a testimonial of the American sentiments which should subsist between the two republics, and govern their relations.

"While compelled to express our disappointment at the grounds taken by the Government of Hayti, permit us to offer you, Monsieur le Ministre, the expression of our highest esteem and consideration.*"

Such, then, is the reply of the two plenipotentiaries of the United States Government to M. Firmin. Not only do they refrain from any allusion to his peremptory

* See appended pieces and justificative documents.

denial, not only do they leave the American press under this indignant accusation of calumny, but they tender to this same M. Firmin, the supposed signer of the alleged promise of the Mole, the assurance of their *highest esteem and consideration.*

What conclusion is to be drawn from this?

That if the original of the document in question is not to be found, it must be considered as never having existed.

The pretended copy published in the newspapers is, then, THE WORK OF SOME FORGER.

But if this paper is not genuine, has it not at least a plausible look? And M. Elie, who was charged, as it is said, with a mission to Mr. Bayard. in the month of December, 1888—may he not have been, or supposed himself to have been, authorized to formulate certain propositions, amongst which may have been included the promise of the Mole Saint-Nicolas?

It is somewhat singular that throughout this entire affair, the newspapers talk incessantly about the Elie mission, and never about that of Auguste.

We will not discuss the question as to whether or not M. Elie was really charged with a mission of any kind to Mr. Bayard. What is known, however, as a fact, is that Mr. Bayard, as President Cleveland's Secretary of State, not only accepted nothing and promised nothing, but declined even to receive M. Elie.

It is known, also, that this pretended mission of M. Elie is in flagrant contradiction to the authentic mission of Dr. Nemours Auguste, who, on his part, was received by Secretary Bayard, in that same month of December, 1888.

And, finally, it is known that M. Auguste exposed the views and intentions of General Hyppolite, not only verbally in the official interview which he had with Mr. Bayard, but also in writing in a document addressed to the Secretary of State, at his request, and which was

officially published and communicated to the two houses of Congress. *

Now, in this document, M. Auguste is at pains to declare in a manner as clear, categorical and formal as may be, that it was in no wise within the intentions of General Hyppolite and his adherents to cede the Mole Saint-Nicolas to the United States, nor to any other nation.

Here are the precise terms employed by this official envoy of General Hyppolite. The passage is of such importance, that it must be cited entire:

It is said, and repeated with too much earnestness not to have in this regard some foundation of truth, that General Légitime has promised to the Count de Sesmaisons the Môle St. Nicholas, which has been so much coveted.

WE, *to whom the Mole St. Nicholas belongs, could not either promise it or sell it, but we can propose to a friendly Government stipulations of another character, which would give to it more decided advantages.* A treaty of commerce and friendship already unites us to the American Republic. We would be happy to draw the ties closer and render more intimate the relations of the two countries. We buy from the United States a large number of manufactures for which the commerce of England is a formidable competitor. *To secure to the American commerce the markets of Hayti and deprive the English of it a diminution of the customs duties upon these goods will suffice, and immediately the importation of American manufactured products will increase to considerable proportions.*

Could anything be more explicit? "*We*, to whom the Mole Saint-Nicolas belongs, *could not either promise it or sell it.*" This is what is printed in the book of "Documents upon recent occurrences in Hayti," officially published at Washington for the members of the Federal Congress. Is it not pertinent to inquire: Who is mistaken here?

But supposing we admit, for a moment, that certain propositions concerning the Mole Saint-Nicolas were actually made by M. Elie. To whom could he have addressed himself, since Mr. Bayard, the then Secretary

* Recent Occurrences in Hayti, pp. 234, 235.

of State, declined to receive him, and since there is nowhere any mention either of M. Elie or his propositions? *

And even though M. Elie had addressed himself to some official personage, what would that signify? If it be taken into consideration, that M. Elie is not a Haytian, as the pretended copy of the "powers" maladroitly says, but a French merchant constantly doing business in the United States; that he may have solicited of the revolutionists of the Cape some sort of mission to fulfil in the United States in order to give himself importance in the eyes of his correspondents at New York; that this satisfaction may have been accorded him on account of the financial services he had rendered to the revolution;—if all this be taken into consideration, it will be easy to understand that this merchant could venture much, shielded as he was, the case occurring, from the wrath of the Haytians.

Dr. N. Auguste, on the contrary, was a citizen of Hayti, personally engaged in the revolution, intimately acquainted with the intentions and ideas of his companions, and actually, expressly, nominatively *sent* to the United States with the purpose of soliciting the recognition of the Northern party as belligerents.

Certainly these are facts which no serious diplomat can ignore. Comparing the political position of the officious self-appointed envoy, and that of the *official* envoy, there was at least cause to distrust, in view of the formal repudiation by Dr. Auguste, the vague concessions promised (?) by M. Elie, including the cession of the Mole Saint-Nicolas to the United States. And if it be that some subordinate functionary of the State Department was possibly misled into taking seriously the pretended propositions of M. Elie, what

* See the Memorandum of the Bayard Auguste interview, in the appended articles and justificative documents.

are we to think of such a functionary's diplomatic capacity and aptitude for international politics?

It is useless to dwell further upon this point. Not only is the paper in question false, but it is also shown to be not even plausible.

Nevertheless, in order to give the utmost satisfaction to those who have made such an outcry about this affair, we will go further, and examine a third aspect of the question.

In case that precise negociations had actually taken place upon the subject of the cession of the Mole Saint-Nicolas, could this non-fulfillment of that promise furnish just grounds for taxing General Hyppolite with bad faith?

For the sake of our argument, let us assume to admit the verity of the Elie mission, and suppose to be authentic the copy of a document which we have shown to be false and unplausible. We may then employ the weapons of our adversaries, saying: So be it! M. Elie has been here, and offered the Mole Saint-Nicolas to the United States, on behalf of General Hyppolite.

What then? To whom did he make the offer? Who accepted it? Let us have the name of the American diplomatic official with whom the affair was treated. The offer must have been of some importance to the United States, since, according to the American newspapers themselves, the affair has been on the *tapis* no less than forty years already; and there must be, somewhere, records or traces of these negotiations. Where are these records? If agreements have been entered into, they must have been signed. Where are the papers of those agreements? Where are the signatures?

Since it is question of good or bad faith, let it be shown if the American press has acted in good faith— not by means of vague allegations and suspected

documents, but by furnishing precise facts, exact dates, authentic signatures, real and reciprocal agreements—in a word, fixed and substantial covenants.

But all that is impossible, because none of these things exist—because if any propositions have been made, they have been neither discussed, nor accepted, nor signed. And they could not be discussed, accepted or signed, because it was perfectly understood at the State Department that the envoy of General Hyppolite was not, and could not be, vested with powers to engage in negotiations upon this subject; and because it was perfectly well known at Washington that General Hyppolite, had he really meant to promise the Mole Saint-Nicolas, could no by any title whatever, simply as President of the provisory government of Northern Hayti, undertake engagements which he would not be able to fulfill as official president of the Republic of Hayti.

It were perhaps idle to discuss at further length this third point. We have upon the subject, moreover, an official document which makes short work of all the hypotheses and fantasies which certain American publicists can bring forward. It was during the Cleveland administration, and under the Secretaryship of Mr. Bayard, that the pretended Elie mission took place, and the alleged propositions of General Hyppolite were made. Now, if we wish to know what Mr. Bayard thought of the nature of the relations which he then believed might be entertained with the two belligerent parties of Hayti, we have only to consult the *Memorandum* of the conversation which he held at that time with M. Auguste. Here is the official resumé of the opinion formulated by Mr. Bayard:

The Secretary of State said in reply that the t talar government of Hayti under President Salomon, having been overthrown by revolution and followed by a division of the revolutionists themselves into two hostile factions, each exercising local control in a part of the

Haytian territory, the Government of the United States could not be called upon hastily to conclude or even to give an opinion as to the *de jure* character of the claim of either faction to represent the will of the people of the Government of Hayti. The state of things in Hayti, unfortunately, was not novel, and experience had shown that *the only thing to do was to await the progress of events, and defer any formal recognition until it could be given to an established government, evidently representing the will of the Haytian people.*

And later, speaking about the commercial advantages offered to the United States by the Envoy of General Hyppolite, mentioned before; "*the Secretary of State said that was a question to await the event.*" (1)

"Await the event"—such is the invariable response of Mr. Bayard. And if he declined to receive M. Elie, whatever pretext the latter may have employed in seeking to obtain an interview, President Cleveland's Secretary of State was simply acting in accordance with his fixed policy in Haytian affairs, which was: "Make it up between yourselves; I, America, will wait." Why, then, so much talk about a secret treaty, the promise of the Mole Saint-Nicolas, an agreement on the part of Hyppolite, the original lost and a copy remaining, and, finally, about bad faith? All this is pure phantasmagoria. The entire structure so audaciously built up by a group of mercenary or misguided publicists falls to the ground the instant we take the trouble to look into the original sources and consult the official documents.

Putting things in their very worst aspect, admitting the Elie mission and its pretended commission of powers, could the American Government sincerely suppose General Hyppolite to be *bound* to any obligation towards it, through its possession of a mere *copy* of these pretended powers, which have no authentic character, and which General Hyppolite would have the right to *repudiate*, even if it were a true copy of the powers given to M. Elie, since nobody in the United States possessed the original paper, with which nobody,

in consequence, could guarantee the conformity? Not a man in the United States—not a diplomat or a publicist, however little versed in international questions and the law of nations, would venture to support such a supposition.

Thus, the famous document which has given rise to so many recriminations, upon which so many attacks and insults have been based, is not genuine. Instead of being certified as true, it has been denounced as *false* by M. Firmin, without protest on the part of Messrs. Douglass and Gherardi. It is not even plausible—as the Auguste mission demonstrates. Finally, if it were genuine, it is insignificant, as the Elie mission would have miscarried, and since a non-certified copy, without original, is worthless in international law.

From whatever side this question may be pressed, then, the alleged bad faith of General Hyppolite absolutely fails to appear.

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§ 2.—The Intervention of the United States.

But, say the American journals, it was on account of those promises that the United States lent their support.

This idea, too, is erroneous.

In order clearly to understand the situation, it will suffice to read attentively: 1, Mr. Haustedt's *letter* to Mr. Bayard; 2, the *memorial* addressed to the Government of the United States by the central revolutionary committee of the North of Hayti; and, 3, the letter of M. Auguste to Mr. Bayard—three official documents which will be found further on amongst the appended papers, and which are extracted from the book upon "Recent Occurrences in Hayti," (official documents communicated to Congress).

Now, the authors of these three documents, in setting forth the history of the situation, recommend to the United States to treat the partisans of Hyppolite as belligerents, and upon the same footing as the partisans of Légitime.

Here is a succinct resumé of the documents.

The tyrannical conduct of President Salomon, which had caused a first uprising as early as 1883, having provoked a new insurrection of the departments of the North, headed by General Thélémaque, the 5th of August, 1888, with the co-operation of the departments of the South under the leadership of General Boisrond-Canal, President Salomon decided to abandon the executive power and quit the country. A first provisory government was then formed, comprising, among other members, the generals Boisrond-Canal, Thélémaque and Légitime, with the mission of convoking eighty-four constituent-electors to elect the president and revise the constitution.

The elections were duly held. When it was found that the majority of the electors had declared in favor of Thélémaque, representing chiefly the three departments of the North, his competitor, General Légitime, representing the departments of the South, resolved to seize the power by a coup d'Etat.

On the night of September 28-29, 1888, General Thélémaque, then residing at Port-au-Prince, mistrusting nothing, and almost without body-guard, was attacked by the troops of Légitime. This attack, made without the slightest pretext, was so sudden that no defence could be organized. At the very outset of the affray, Thélémaque was killed by the discharge of a mitrailleuse, which poured a rain of bullets into his house.

As soon as quiet was restored at Port-au-Prince, Légitime, calling together those of the constituent electors of whose partisanship he felt sure, and who

numbered only about thirty, had the executive power conferred upon himself, without the least color of right or authority.

The first provisory government had retired; but the indignation caused by the assassination of General Thélémaque led to a new uprising throughout the greater part of the country. Of the five departments into which Hayti is divided, (North, Northwest, Artibonite, West, and South,) three departments, the North, Northwest, and Artibonite, together with the arrondissement of Jacmel (West), took part against Légitime, resolving at any price to resist the usurpation and to do their utmost to assure the legal election of a president. Meanwhile, a provisory governmental committee was appointed, which chose as its president General Hyppolite.

The resistance was rapidly organized in the departments of the North. Unfortunately, the usurping government of Légitime, profiting by its presence at Port-au-Prince, the capital of Hayti, where all the public functions are concentrated, and where the diplomatic corps reside, succeeded in giving itself the appearance, in the eyes of some foreign ministers, of a quasi-regular government. Hence certain difficulties for the belligerents of the North, who did not have access to the representatives of the foreign powers.

Furthermore, utilizing to his ends the two gunboats of Port-au-Prince, Légitime, without giving the official notification due, declared a blockade of the northern ports of Hayti. It was an irregular, not to say grotesque, blockade, there being no available naval forces whatever to render it effective. But, under this pretext the two Haytian gunboats from Port-au-Prince set out in pursuit of the merchant-vessels that sought to enter the northern ports of Hayti, and seized several, notably some American ones, which they took to Port-au-Prince. In fact, it may be said that, in defiance of the commo

law of nations, the Haytian gunboats coursed the seas in the interest of Légitime.

It was under these circumstances that, in the month of December, 1888, Mr. Haustedt's letter was sent to Secretary Bayard, accompanying the Memorial of the revolutionary committee of the North of Hayti; to that time also belongs the official Auguste mission, as well as the pretended officious one of Elie.

These facts established, we can better comprehend and seize the real import of what is called the intervention of the United States.

While recognizing the right of the Northern party as belligerents, and treating them upon the same footing as the partisans of the usurper Légitime, the American navy had of course the right to cruise in the sea of the Antilles and about the Haytian coasts to protect and assure the liberty of American commerce. This it did. Nor could it be blamed for delivering from the hands of Légitime's partisans the American vessels unjustly and illegally captured by them. But is this a reason, because under these circumstances it looked after the interests of American commerce—is this a reason why it should claim to have earnestly intervened in favor of General Hyppolite?

So much for the demands addressed to the Government of the United States by the partisans of General Hyppolite. But if, furthermore, we consult the compilation of official documents upon the events of Hayti, it will be seen that as early as the 29th of October preceding, the State Department at Washington had been informed by a long dispatch from Mr. Thompson, then United States minister to Hayti, of the political situation in that republic, of the illegality of the alleged election of Légitime, of the irregularity from the international standpoint of the *soi-disant* blockade of the Northern maritime ports, and above all of the capture of the American steamer *Haytian Republic* by the

Haytian war vessel *Dessalines*—a capture which at the time caused great excitement in the American commercial world, and directly brought about, dating from that very day, the 29th of October, the decision to send the United States warship *Boston* into Haytian waters, to compel respect for the American flag, and to protect the commercial interests menaced by the cruisers and gunboats of Légitime.

It is, then, in reality, to this affair of the *Haytian Republic*, and to the reiterated demands of Minister Thompson and the American consul Goutier, at Cape Hayti, that the so-called intervention of the United States must be credited, which, through the unconciliatory course of Légitime's gunboats towards the American ships, turned to the benefit of the Hyppolite party, and eventually enabled them to put an end to the government of the usurper.

The preceding, as well as that which is to follow, on the subject of the actual affair of the Mole Saint Nicolas, abundantly demonstrates that the intervention of the United States in Haytian affairs was far from having the specially Hyppolitophile character so gratuitously lent to it by many American journals.

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§ 3.—The True Story of the Mole.

The real history of the steps taken by the Federal Government to obtain the cession of the port of the Mole Saint-Nicolas from the Haytian Government begins with the inauguration of the Harrison-Blaine-Tracy administration, and no earlier.

Not but that, for a long time past, the United States had cast an envious eye upon this point, which is a the key to the passage between the Gulf of Mexico and the sea of the Antilles. The archives of the State an-

the Navy departments at Washington are full of documents on the subject. Volumes of hundreds of pages would hardly suffice if it were desired to publish all that has been written about the Mole Saint-Nicolas, the Samana Bay, the Island of St. Thomas, etc.—in short, about all the stations coveted by the American Government with a view to establishing its supremacy in the Antilles, and securing prime control of the projected Central American Canal.

Already, twelve years ago, the United States had acquired extensive sites, destined for the establishment of naval stations, at two important points upon the Isthmus of Panama: one in the bay of Chiriqui, on the Atlantic coast, the other in the gulf of Dulce, on the Pacific—two points commanding, between them, the passage of the Isthmus. When the American Government secured possession, it was realized that here were not only two of the most spacious ports in the world, at the very gateways of the interoceanic canal, but also inexhaustible mines of coal, awaiting only the miner's pick.

Have the United States, to secure a naval station in the Antilles so long sought for in vain, fallen back upon the need, in their pan-American relations, of a place where they can harbor their fleet and take in coal, as well in view of certain eventualities, have they then forgotten that double acquisition? which, nevertheless, gave rise to talk enough at the time.

At all events, a naval station in the heart of the Antilles has been for nearly half a century the object of the maritime policy of the United States. As far back as Polk's Presidency, with what end in view has never been clearly defined, but which from that epoch aroused the susceptibilities of the Haytians, the late Admiral Porter, then a lieutenant in the Federal navy, was sent by the then Secretary of the Navy, Mr. George Bancroft, upon a special and secret mission to Hayti. He

traversed the entire island, and upon his return made a detailed and very favorable report upon the various resources of the country. Ten years later, under the Presidency of Pierce, George B. McClellan, afterwards major-general of the United States army, accompanied by other engineers, was in his turn sent by the War Department to survey the peninsula and bay of Samana, at the northeastern point of Hayti. Captain McClellan selected a site suitable for a coaling station; but in the course of the negociations which ensued between the Republic of St. Domingo and the United States on the subject of the cession of this site, the State Department at Washington was made aware that the representatives of England, France and Spain were hostile to the project, and the matter was dropped.

At the same time, in the official report which he rendered to Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, upon his mission to Samana, Captain McClellan inserted this significant passage:

"It is to be observed that the Haytian ports of the island possess more good harbors than Dominica; that of the Mole of Saint-Nicolas is, from its position, the most interesting to us, commanding the windward passage even more completely than that of Samana, the Mona passage. It is so well known that I will merely mention that it is a good harbor for large vessels, and was, under the French, strongly fortified."

The negociations for the cession of the bay of Samana were resumed in 1866 by Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, and again in 1868, when Baez, the President of the Dominican Republic, proposed to President Grant the annexation of Saint Domingo to the United States. The scandals associated with these latter negociations are still fresh in the memory of the public.

If the negociations relative to Samana came to naught the eyes of Washington remained none the less fixed upon the two little independent Republics of the A

tilles, and the first care of Mr. Blaine upon assuming charge of the State Department in 1889, was to take advantage of the internal strife of the Haytians to bring up again the question of the Mole Saint-Nicolas.

As we have said before, it is not with Mr. Bayard, Secretary of State under President Cleveland, but with Mr. Blaine, Secretary of State under President Harrison, that the veritable story of the efforts of the American government for the cession of the Mole begins.

If we are rightly informed—and we do not believe we shall be disputed upon this point at Washington—it was as early as the month of March, 1889, that is to say, only a few days after Mr. Harrison's occupation of the White House, that Mr. Preston, the agent of General Legitime, was sounded by Mr. Blaine upon the subject of the Mole Saint-Nicolas.

Whether rightly or wrongly, it was affirmed that General Légitime, in order to secure the favor of France, had offered to Count de Sesmaisons, the French Minister at Port-au-Prince, to cede the Mole Saint-Nicolas to the French Republic. We do not desire to enter here into the discussion of that affair since M. de Sesmaisons was publicly disavowed by his government and recalled.

But certain it is that Mr. Blaine, seeing the Haytian Republic divided into two factions; knowing, on the one hand, that the North, or partisans of Hyppolite, could not be treated with upon the question of the Mole, after what Mr. Auguste, the special envoy of General Hyppolite and the revolutionists of the North, had said and written three months previous to Mr. Bayard: "*WE, to whom the Mole Saint-Nicolas belongs, could not either PROMISE it or SELL IT*," and knowing, on the other hand, that the combinations of General Legitime and M. de Sesmaisons had miscarried, certain it is, we repeat, that while outwardly affecting to maintain equal balance between the two Haytian parties, Mr. Blaine held a certain number of interviews with the

agent of General Légitime during the month of March, April and May, 1889; that, after these interviews, a project of treaty was elaborated; that, in the negociations which took place upon this subject, the question of the Mole Saint-Nicolas was, if not completely settled, at least taken up and frequently discussed; that, an understanding having apparently been reached between Mr. Blaine and Mr. Preston, the agent of General Legitime, Mr. Preston, who had been momentarily in the shade, saw fit to mark his re-entrance into the good graces of the Federal Government by giving a banquet to his colleagues of the diplomatic corps and to the Secretary of State, having at his side Miss Blaine, whom he overwhelmed with courtesies and attentions; that at this time Mr. Preston telegraphed and wrote to General Légitime the tidings of what he regarded as a brilliant triumph for his cause; that Mr. Preston obtained from Mr. Blaine the accrediting of an official representative of the United States Government to that of General Légitime; that this minister was to be Mr. Douglass, who was to depart without delay for Port-au-Prince, with the mission of recognizing General Légitime and of endeavoring to make General Hyppolite listen to reason; and that, finally, all these fine projects collapsed like a house of cards in consequence of the unexpected victories of Hyppolite's troops over those of Légitime, so that when Mr. Douglass arrived at Port-au-Prince he was surprised to find General Hyppolite, to whom he was to administer a remonstrance, installed in the national executive palace, while General Légitime, to whom he had been accredited, had taken his departure for the friendly shores of France, so hospitable to Hayti's political refugees.

Such was the manner of the introduction of the Mole Saint-Nicolas affair into Mr. Blaine's Americo-Haytian policy, and such the manner in which the Governme

at Washington came to assure the triumph of Hyppolite over Légitime.

So much has been said, indeed, about the efficacious intervention of the United States in favor of Hyppolite, that we may be permitted to return yet again to this point, and by way of parenthesis, recite briefly the facts which brought about the flight of Légitime and the triumph of Hyppolite.

After having decreed, as related above, the blockade of the Northern ports, General Légitime had directed against the North two armies, commanded by the generals Anselme Prophète, Minister of War, and O. Piquant, Minister of the Interior. For several months following, glowing reports of the alleged successes of these armies were published in the bi-weekly *Moniteur* of Port-au-Prince, such as the capture of the Grande-Saline of Mirebalais, of Saint-Michel, etc., reports which could deceive only foreigners. In fact, those who were acquainted with the country knew that not even the town of St. Marc, distant only two days' march from Port-au-Prince, had been disturbed; that the blockade was a farce; that the bombardment of the towns of the so-called "insurgents" had not been followed up by debarkation; and that an advance of the Southern troops upon the northeastern frontier signified absolutely nothing from a military point of view.

Again, the capital fact which ought to have made the result of the war easy to foresee from the first, was that the men of the North went into the field themselves for a cause which was to them national and sacred, to avenge the murder of General Thélémaque, and their own honor so cruelly outraged on the night of September 28th; while the Southerners, without any such

cohesion, merely championed the cause of one man. This was why, despite the periodical dispatches from Port-au-Prince, which naturally were all bulletins of victory, the situation soon became untenable for Légitime.

At the very moment when, on the faith of the *Moniteur* of Port-au-Prince, which announced the annihilation of the Northern army as near at hand, Mr. Blaine at Washington pursued a policy of diplomatic flirtation with Mr. Preston, agent of General Légitime, at this precise moment the Northern generals Jean Jumeau and Alexis Nord energetically assumed the offensive, routed the Southern General Anselme Prophète from the position he had chosen at Trou, and finally, after having cut off his communications with his colleague Piquant, who was operating in the Northwest, brought back the demoralized troops of these two generals of Légitime prisoners to Port-au-Prince. So the soldiers of Hyppolite returned triumphant at the end of May, 1889, to the Haytian capital, whence they had fled as fugitives the day after the murder of their chief Thélémaque.

Let us now return to the Mole.

Mr. Blaine, disconcerted by the success of Hyppolite and his legal election to the Presidency of the Republic of Hayti—which election took place a few weeks later—was careful during the earlier days of General Hyppolite's administration not to revive the question of the Mole Saint-Nicolas. Now, would it not be supposed that if in reality there had ever been—we will not say a signed covenant between the government of General Hyppolite and that of the United States, but even some serious overtures in regard to this affair, some written or verbal promise—would it not be supposed that precisely this time, just after the victory of Hyppolite, would be the

most propitious moment for the Cabinet at Washington to demand, to promptly exact, the fulfillment of the promise made? Are we to believe that so shrewd a statesman as Mr. Blaine would have neglected such an occasion for the realization of a project so long cherished if he had been in possession of any pretext whatever that might have authorized him to claim the Mole Saint-Nicolas? There is not a person in the United States having any acquaintance with the habits of thought and the political methods of the present Secretary of State, to whom his passive silence at such a moment is not equivalent to a formal avowal or the most convincing proof that there has never been, either directly or indirectly, the slightest agreement or the shadow of a promise on the part of General Hyppolite in regard to the Mole Saint-Nicolas.

Mr. Blaine, then, keeps his own counsel; cordial relations ensue between Hayti and the United States; Frederick Douglass is welcomed with every demonstration of cordial sympathy; his reception, according to the correspondence published in an American paper, is the most splendid and enthusiastic ever tendered to a diplomat in Hayti. And this no less on account of his belonging to the colored race, than because he represents the great American republicanism.

All seems to be turning out for the best. But Mr. Blaine, whose hopes have vanished with the fall of Légitime and the departure of Mr. Preston, agent of the former chief of the Southern faction, does not lose sight of the matter of the Mole.

There was question, just at that time, of a very important concession to be accorded by the Government of Hayti to the firm of Clyde & Co., of New York, in relation to a weekly line of steamers to be established between Hayti and New York. The Clyde house had rendered valuable services to the Northern party during the struggle against Légitime, and nothing which they

might ask was likely to be refused. It was settled, therefore, that they should have the monopoly of a weekly line between Hayti and New York, with the privilege of establishing a corresponding steam service between the various ports of Hayti and the main line to New York; and that it should receive, moreover, from the Haytian treasury, an annual subsidy of thirty or forty thousand dollars during a period of five years.

In the meantime it was learned that the Clyde house had entered into relations with the State Department at Washington; and some time afterward the Haytians were not a little surprised to receive a new scheme of concession, in which, besides the advantages previously stipulated, it was specified that they should accord to the Clyde house the right of having coaling stations, notably one at the Mole Saint-Nicolas. On this head, it was furthermore provided that the cession of the bay of the Mole Saint-Nicolas should be accorded for a long lease of ninety-nine years, under the express condition that no war-vessel should be permitted to enter there, *with the exception of American ships.*

It was not difficult, in view of such a form of contract, to devine the portent of the scheme. Mr. Blaine, who is a wily diplomat, had evidently hoped that, thanks to the friendly relations existing between the Hyppolite government and the Clyde house, thanks to the remembrance of the services rendered by the latter to the Northern army, he might be able to recommence in the Antilles the tortuous policy he had pursued in 1881, apropos of a certain affair in Peruvian guano, during the short period of his passing in the State Department before the death of President Garfield.

Unfortunately for Mr. Blaine, it was readily surmised in the councils of President Hypolite that if Messrs. Clyde and Co. had all at once awakened to the picturesque, and above all to the strategic value of the Mole

Saint Nicolas, this sudden appreciation was undoubtedly due to suggestions emanating from the State Department, which must have offered to take the Mole and bay as sub-lessees. Naturally, this new scheme of concession failed to receive the legislative sanction; and Mr. Blaine, who had perhaps hoped to spirit away the cession of the Mole in the same manner that he had juggled with Peruvian guano, had his trouble for his pains and his outlay of variegated maritime policy.

It had become evident at Washington that the Hyppolite government would never consent to alienate, under any pretext whatever, nor under any possible guise, the minutest part of Haytian territory.

Still, Mr. Blaine, mortified at the outcome of the Clyde concession business, dissimulated his chagrin. Abandoning sinuous, underhand ways, and proceeding upon the idea that his road to power must be not only by a policy of vast unrealized projects and unprofitable international discussions, but above all by a showing of substantial results, he determined to attack the head and front of the question, and to make an official demand upon the Government of Hayti for the Mole Saint-Nicolas, with the purpose of establishing there a coaling station for the vessels of the United States navy. Presumably he did not deceive himself as to the probable outcome of such a measure; still, it might be possible that Hayti would permit herself to be intimidated, and at all hazards, the demand might be risked. He risked it.

It is well enough understood what is meant by the euphemism, *ground for a coaling station.* Not, we may be sure, to have purely and simply a coal dock, which in time of war might perchance prove as serviceable to the enemy as to the owners, but a regular *bona fide* naval station, where, under cover of guns, the ships might come, not merely for provisioning, but also for all necessary repairs, and in case of need to seek refuge from the

pursuit of a foe. This means an arsenal, with all its dependencies, batteries, a permanent garrison, etc. Such is, indeed, the definition which, on the 18th of June last, the New York *Tribune*, Mr. Blaine's chosen organ, gave to the term "coaling depot."

Now, when such a station is demanded of a small country, a choice between two things is left: either it must accord the privilege demanded to one sole power, thus virtually placing the small country under the protectorate of that power, or else it must accord it to all those whose interest it may be to have naval stations in those parts—in which case the small country no longer owns itself, it becomes the international public place of the great colonial and military powers, it has no longer any proper existence.

The disguised protectorate of Hayti—that is what, under the mask of a "coaling station," was in reality asked of General Hyppolite's government.

It was in the course of the year 1890 that the Hon. Mr. Douglass, United States Minister to Hayti, asked on the part of his Government for the Mole Saint-Nicolas, for the purpose of installing a "coaling station" there.

A succession of interviews followed; and the State Department at Washington, growing impatient at seeing that nothing definite came of them, decided to send Admiral Gherardi, commander of the West Indian squadron, to take part in the negotiations relative to the cession of the Mole.

From the first days of February, 1891, the American fleet of the Antilles, comprising the flagships *Philadelphia*, the *Petrel*, the *Kearsage*, and the *Enterprise*, assembled in the bay of Port-au-Prince. Such a naval demonstration greatly surprised the population of the city, and the excitement became intense throughout

Hayti when it was learned that Admiral Gherardi had been appointed as special commissioner of the United States to conduct the negotiations tending towards the acquisition by the latter country of the Mole Saint-Nicolas. It looked to the Haytian public as though this imposing display of naval force had no other object than to exercise a moral pressure upon the members of the Government, while at the same time intimidating the population.

After the preliminary exchange of letters, to which we shall revert further on, it was agreed that the negotiations should be resumed upon Admiral Gherardi's communicating to the Government of Hayti: 1st, the details or conditions of the tenancy desired by the United States; 2d, the copy of the full powers conferred upon Admiral Gherardi by the Government at Washington.

These powers were not transmitted to Port-au-Prince until the 18th of April. By that time there were two American squadron in the bay of the Haytian capital. Four days later, the negotiations relative to the cession of the Mole Saint-Nicolas to the United States were definitively broken off. The grand naval demonstration gotten up by Messrs. Blaine and Tracy had failed to produce the desired effect.

§ 4.—The Haytian Government's Refusal.

It has been claimed, and is still claimed, that throughout this affair General Hyppolite's government has given proof of *bad faith* and *ingratitude*: enough has been said here already, we trust, to clear it of this double reproach. It has been further accused, in its refusal, of *insolence* and *ill-will*.

The refusal of the cession of the Mole Saint-Nicolas demonstrates on the part of the Haytian Government,

neither "insolence" to the Government of the United States nor "ill-will" towards the American people.

Far from that, whoever will review attentively and impartially the conduct of the Haytian Government, cannot fail to recognize that if it did not cut short the affair at the outset, it was on account of the great deference felt towards the Government and people of the United States, whose good will the present executive ruler of Hayti has ever, in a patriotic spirit, been desirous of assuring to this country.

The setback of the Clyde concession sufficiently indicated the principle which rendered it impossible that anything should come of an official proposition relative to the cession of the Mole. Such official proposition being made notwithstanding, through the medium of Mr. Douglass, United States Minister to Hayti, the Hyppolite Government did not deem it proper at once and imperatively to renounce the consideration of this question. On the contrary, numerous interviews were held, in the course of which the proposed arrangement was carefully examined, while at the same time the representative of the great American republic was made to understand the imposibility of Hayti's ceding or letting out the Mole Saint-Nicolas under conditions calculated to place the Haytian Government under the latent protectorate of the United States.

It was in consequence of the delays necessitated by the examination of this affair that Mr. Blaine found the time opportune to change his tactics, and to send Rear-Admiral Gherardi to Port-au-Prince with all the naval pomp and circumstance at the command of a maritime power.

Let us recall here the principle laid down in the beginning, viz., that in this question of the Mole Saint-Nicolas there are opposed to one another two sovereign nations, very unequal in importance, it is true, but

mutually independent, and one of which is in possession of an object that the other wishes to acquire.

Now, in what fashion does the nation which has to ask, the United States, set to work to obtain from the little Republic of Hayti the coveted object—the Mole Saint-Nicolas? After long consultation between the Hyppolite Government and Mr. Douglass, Rear-Admiral Gherardi presents himself in his turn with his flagship *Philadelphia*, flanked by the most formidable vessels of the American navy, including the *Kearsage* and the *Enterprise*. Will it be asserted that this demonstration was made simply with the idea of imparting greater solemnity to the official demand of the American Government, and that Mr. Blaine, in going to such an excess of politeness, was actuated by the motives of the young suitor who presents himself in full dress to ask from punctilious parents the hand of his fiancée? Why, then, for nearly a year previous, had this mission been left altogether in charge of Mr. Douglass? No! in proceeding thus, Mr. Blaine was little concerned about questions of form and politeness. He acted in this affair in the same manner as certain colonial powers of Europe when they wish, in remote countries, to impress primitive people, and impose upon them a protectorate which they could very well do without.

Is documentary evidence required? Let us take the trouble to read the first letter written by Admiral Gherardi to the Haytian Minister of Foreign Affairs. At the very beginning, we find this astonishing passage, which is perhaps unprecedented in the history of diplomatic demands, addressed by one government to another:

"SIR,—I have been appointed by the President of the United States as special commissioner to the Government of Hayti to negotiate for the lease of the Mole Saint-Nicolas, with a view to establishing there a coaling station and dock for the use of the ships of the United States Navy. *It is the desire and object of the President of the United States to acquire such a station in the Antilles. The special*

advantages united in the Mole Saint-Nicolas indicate incontestably that it is the manifest destiny of that port to become a naval depot for the use of the war vessels of the United States."

And further on:

" The acceptance of this demand would result in making of the United States a powerful friend and ally, upon whose aid and good offices Hayti might always rely."

Was ever demand more haughty and imperious? Could promise of protectorate be more plainly characterized? One would fancy one's self back in the days when the Prussian monarch wanted the Sans-Souci mill. "We must have your mill. What do you want for it?"

If it be the *manifest destiny* of the Mole Saint-Nicolas to become a naval station for the convenience of United States war vessels, there is an excellent subject for dissertation at the service of the Annapolis naval cadets, a fine theme to put in Latin verse. Meanwhile, the Republic of Hayti being in possession thinks that the manifest destiny of the Mole Saint-Nicolas is to remain Haytian property—a Haytian port and a Haytian fortress.

Is this, then, an impertinent assumption on her part? To well understand the intrinsic value of this property of the Republic of Hayti, let us hear what a United States Minister to that country had to say some few years since in his report to the Department of State on the subject of the Mole Saint-Nicolas, considered as a strategic point and natural fortification:

"It is so out of the way of the ordinary works of nature that words cannot do it justice.....

"The mole proper is more than three miles long, is almost uniform height, and at a distance looks like some vast Roman wall. It is mainly composed of limestone. Before you get to it, as you enter from the west, Cape Saint-Nicolas on your right, is the first object that commands your attention. It is magnificently bold and volcanic looking, and clouds always hide the summit, so that you cannot well judge of its height. The harbor may be said to begin where the mole and the cape are at opposite points. The outer harbor is

almost too deep for anchorage in some places, but protected enough from storms for that purpose, and would hold all the fleets in the world. It is as healthy a place as Newport. The inner harbor is so remote from the end of the mole that it is perfectly landlocked by it. Aside from this, the mainland which forms this little pocket, projects far into the water, leaving a deep and narrow channel, but wide enough for the passage of vessels. After you get in you can hardly persuade yourself that you are not in a little country lake surrounded by bold shores. Ships can anchor everywhere in this basin according to their size. The outer harbor itself, with a battery on the end of the mole and batteries on the terraces of the cape, would be perfectly unassailable; besides, no ship could anchor outside the mole or outside the isthmus, for the purpose of landing troops as it is a wild coast and the waters are without soundings. Aside from all this, both the mole and the isthmus are unsurmountable, the mole being about eighty feet high, and the other on the ocean side from forty to fifty feet high. The back country a few miles from the village is said to be exceedingly fertile and the whole neighborhood salubrious."

So, it is this masterpiece of natural fortifications, the principal strategic point of the Island of Hayti, that the American Government asks, in a fashion so imperious and unexampled, of the Haytian Government, in order that it may establish there a new Gibraltar of the Antilles, commanding the approach of the interoceanic canal. The people of Hayti desire to keep their Mole Saint-Nicolas. They know that this stronghold, once in the hands of an outside power, whether of the United States or of any other maritime nation, they would be no longer masters in their own home. Yet, to this letter written in so pompous a tone by Admiral Gherardi, what is the reply of M. Firmin, the Haytian Minister of Foreign Affairs? Let us see for ourselves of what insolence he has been guilty. After acknowledging the receipt of the Admiral's letter, and summarizing the basis of the demand, he adds this singular so-called impertinence:

...."I HAVE HASTENED TO SUBMIT YOUR LETTER to the Council of Secretaries of State, presided over by his Excellency the President of Hayti. After hearing the

reading of it, the Council of Secretaries of State (without having decided either favorably or unfavorably upon your demand) HAVE RECOMMENDED THAT I ASK, WITH ALL COURTESY, AND SUBJECT TO DUE DELIBERATION, THAT YOU WILL HAVE THE EXTREME KINDNESS TO COMMUNICATE TO THEM:

"'1st, the details or conditions of the desired lease:

"'2nd, a copy of the full powers conferred upon you by his Excellency the President of the United States, and of which the original shall be presented at the time of the signing (if such signing take place) of the terms of the lease which constitutes the subject of your demand.*'"

What could be more correct, more in accordance with diplomatic usage, than this reply? and what willful blindness, what aberration of mind, must have been required to find in these lines the slightest trace of insolence or ill-will towards the American Government and the people of the United States?

But, the reader may say, it is not in this first letter of M. Firmin's, but in his final response to Admiral Gherardi that the reprehensible attitude is taken which has brought down upon the Haytians the maledictions of the American newspapers.

Very well! let us continue our documentary examination. Admiral Gherardi asked of the Government at Washington his full powers, which did not arrive at Port-au-Prince until the 18th of April, and were not communicated to the Haytian Government until the 21st of April, 1891. It was at this date that the American plenipotentiaries made known to M. Firmin the details and conditions of the proposed letting of the Mole Saint—Nicolas to the United States. Here, then, is an opportunity to ascertain exactly what Mr. Blaine wants—to find, indeed, the key to his policy in the Antilles.

* See complete text of letter in Appended Papers and Justificative Documents.

Thus, it is stipulated in these conditions that the leasing of the Mole to the United States *necessarily implies the non-leasing of any other coaling station to any other nation on the globe.* The passage relative to this exclusion is formulated as follows, in the instructions remitted to Messrs. Douglass and Gherardi by the Government at Washington:

"For the purpose of *preserving and strengthening the relations (between the two countries)* the President *desires* that so long as the United States may be the holder of the Mole Saint-Nicolas—in case it is leased—the *Haytian Government shall not lease any harbor or other portion of its territory, nor otherwise dispose of it, nor grant any special privilege or right of usage to any other power, state or government.*"

It is in terms analogous to these, *mutatis mutandis*, that the European colonial powers impose their protectorate upon the half-civilized races of Asia and Africa. Notably in recent times, it is in terms almost identical with these that France has established her protectorate over Tunis and Annam.

In the present instance, there is no further ambiguity; and Mr. Blaine, whose hand is easily to be recognized in the editing of these *instructions*, no longer even tries to conceal his play. What is asked of the Republic of Hayti is, that she abdicate her independence; that she place herself unreservedly under the exclusive protectorate of the United States; that she become, in short, a maritime province of Uncle Sam, with the commandant of the Mole Saint-Nicolas as proconsul.

The Government of Hayti, despite the presence of the two American fleets in the bay of Port-au-Prince, could not see its way to signing the proposed covenant, which would have meant nothing less than the emasculation of the little Black Republic of the Antilles, and its conversion into a veritable eunuch government in the service of the United States.

But observe, notwithstanding the irreproachable form, the dignity and firmness in language of M. Firmin's response. After faithfully summarizing the divers phases of the negotiations relative to the cession of the Mole, he continues:

"The President of Hayti and my colleagues, assembled in Council of State, have ordered that I answer you as follows:

"After having carefully considered the conditions under which the United States Government desires to obtain the lease of the Mole Saint-Nicolas for the purpose of establishing there a naval station, there might perhaps be no objection to the offer did not your instructions contain this clause:

"For the purpose of preserving and strengthening the relations (*between the two countries*), the President desires that, so long as the United States may be the holder of the Mole Saint-Nicolas—in case it is leased—the *Haytian Government shall not lease any harbor or other portion of its territory, nor otherwise dispose of it, nor grant any special privilege, or right of usage to any other power, state or government.*"

"The acceptance of your demand with such a clause would be in the eyes of the Government of Hayti an outrage to the national sovereignty of the Republic and *a flagrant violation of the first article of our constitution; for, in renouncing the right to dispose of its territory, it would be tacitly consenting to its alienation. The Government finds itself bound by our internal public law, which it cannot violate, without rendering null and void all agreements made under such conditions.*"

Such is the impossibility resulting from the very Constitution of Hayti. Then follows the reason of policy arising from the conditions under which the demand was made:

"The arrival in this port of two American squadrons comprising the most formidable war vessels of the

United States Navy, has created a most unfortunate impression throughout the entire country, which is alarmed and agitated thereat. Supposing even that the national constitution offered no obstacle to the compliance with the demand presented by your excellencies in the name of the President of the United States, the Haytian Government could scarcely, under the present circumstances, enter into negotiations for the leasing of the Mole Saint-Nicolas without appearing to yield to foreign pressure, and so compromising, *ipso facto*, our existence as an independent people."

And he concludes with an earnest appeal to the justice and the good sense of the United States: "Profoundly confiding in your fairness and your sentiment of equity, I venture to hope that your excellencies will fully comprehend that the refusal to grant the United States the lease of the Mole Saint-Nicolas is not, on the part of the Haytian Government, an act of defiance or of ill-will. *It is in consequence of a double prohibition, before which must bend even our active sympathy with and our sincere attachment to the most glorious, the most generous republic of the new world, and perhaps of the entire modern world.*

To this explanation, so loyal, so firm, so worthy to command the respect of any impartial witness to the situation, the plenipotentiaries respond with almost a menace:

> We regret that the Government of Hayti finds itself under the necessity of refusing the friendly request of the President; the more so, as we have reason to fear that this refusal may not be received by the Government of the United States as testifying to the amicable sentiments which should exist between the two republics and govern their relations.

The story of the Sans-Souci mill over again: "We must have your mill, good people—or else, look out for yourselves!" In the presence of this "Great I Am" of American despotism, the Government of Hayti did like

the Miller of the historic mill: "Must I speak clearly?" "Yes." "Then, I keep it. That is all I have to say."

Justified as was the refusal of Hayti, it caused deep resentment at Washington and a great outcry in the press. Surprise and resentment were followed by recriminations, abuse, insults and threats. Need they be repeated here? We will not assume so painful a task. Let us rather leave to forgetfulness so much of calumny and falsehood, so little creditable to the honor of its writers, and which constitute a gratuitous outrage against the loyalty, the justice, the good sense of the American people. This democratic government of the United States is a government of public opinion; so we have wished to bring before this tribunal the very documents in the case, feeling assured that after having taken cognizance of them it will decide that there has not been, on General Hyppolite's part or on that of the Government of Hayti, throughout this entire history of the Mole Saint-Nicolas, either bad faith, or ingratitude, or insolence, or ill-will.

Let us now leave this affair aside, and inquire what should be, according to our view, the real policy of the United States towards the Republic of Hayti.

PART II.

OF HAYTI'S RELATIONS WITH THE OTHER POWERS, AND PARTICULARLY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

§ 1.—Retrospective Glance at the History of the Haytian Republic.

If the United States, in sending six of its largest warships to bear upon Port-au-Prince with a view to obtaining possession of the Mole Saint-Nicolas, indulge in a naval demonstration not only futile for its maritime commercial policy in the Antilles, but disgraceful to its dignity and the good name of its spirit of justice in international relations, we are compelled to add that the attitude of a great part of the American press since the repulse of the Blaine-Gherardi policy, has been as unjust towards the Haytian people and as odious and at times as outrageous towards General Hyppolite and the acts of his government.

Yet these maledictions upon the "black republic;" this abuse and these libellous recriminations against the present head of the Haytian Government, these calumnies incessantly repeated and spread to the four corners of the United States—all these might be passed by were it not that malicious correspondents and interested agencies promptly telegraph to Europe the false conclusions, the lying statements, the inexact and contradictory accounts from certain American journals, giving all these details as a truthful presentation, seeking to discredit in the sight of the whole world the

political attitude of the President of Hayti and the morals of the Haytian people, and seeking by every means to bring the hatred or the contempt of the civilized world upon the little republic of the Antilles which only asks to live its proper existence, but which struggles vainly in the hold of certain foreign bankers and shopkeepers, *soi disant* philanthropists, whose sole aim is, by provoking troubles at Port-au-Prince and constantly slandering the Haytians, to fatten and enrich themselves at the expense of the pearl isle of the West Indies.

We cannot here recount anew the history of the Republic of Hayti, nor retrace the succession of strife and intrigues which during too long a period have held full career there, to the end of assuring the dominating influence of this or that European power Suffice it to say, in any case, that during these latter years it has rested, as perhaps it rests yet to-day, solely with the American Government to acquire preponderant influence in Hayti, upon the condition that this influence be really healthy, honorable alike for both the countries.

But it must be added that the Republic of Hayti, one of the smallest of the world's nations, inhabited by men belonging to a race that is looked down upon and even detested by the great powers, has been ever obliged to observe the greatest tact towards these latter, to show their official representatives an amount of respect and consideration which could not in every instance be accompanied by *esteem*.

Everyone is aware of the shameful abuse of this particular situation by many of these men, who sought to enrich themselves by taking part in the various administrative or political jobberies which have cost so much bloodshed to the unhappy little republic.

Let us summarily recall a few facts.

The Haytians, becoming independent in 1804, remained twenty one years under the menace of an agressive

return of their former mistress; while the entire universe appeared to ignore their autonomous existence while awaiting the final word of France.

Their independence at last recognized by this power in 1825, they had to wait *over forty years* more before the United States would acknowledge their nationality and enter into diplomatic relations with them.

During these forty years, the coast was clear at Port-au-Prince for the operation of all the intrigues, plots and passions of the diplomatic representatives of France and England, while the American Union maintained in that country merely commercial agents, without authority or official character. During these forty years, we repeat, the struggle for *influence* went on between the French and English consuls, the United States counting for nothing.

The successive governments of Hayti thus became accustomed to leaning, now towards the one, now towards the other of the rival consuls, in order to circumvent their respective intrigues. And the unfortunate Haytians had to manage all the more cautiously with these personages, because the antipathy of which they, the Haytians, were everywhere the object left them no hope of inducing the European Governments to hear the truth in opposition to the too often mendacious reports of their agents.

It is to be noted, too, that the dealings with these agents were rendered still more trying by the fact that the diplomatic posts at Port-au-Prince, being without prestige and not well salaried, were little sought after by men of sterling merit—particularly in view of the island's bad reputation for climate.

So, when the United States finally recognized the sovereignty of the Haytian nation, and established a legation at Port-au-Prince, all intelligent and patriotic citizens of Hayti hailed the event with joy; there was a grand fete at the capital, and the town was spontan-

eously illuminated the evening that the tidings came, in token of general rejoicing.

For the Haytians were aware of the existence of the Monroe Doctrine. They interpreted it in the sense of a tacit alliance of the American nations to check the pretentions of the former rulers against the independence of their colonies.

Again, the opening of the diplomatic relations of the United States with Hayti was in consequence of the recent abolition of slavery in North America. This grand act having been brought about only through a gigantic struggle, in which thousands of American citizens had laid down their lives for the liberty of the negroes, the blacks of Hayti, by a natural sentiment of race solidarity, felt as much gratitude as the emancipated Americans toward the men who had waged the war to maintain the Union and liberate the slaves.

Thus everything concurred to assure to American diplomacy a preponderant influence from its very outset in the capital of Hayti.

Besides, in the choice of its first representative at Port-au-Prince, the Hon. Mr. Peck, the Government at Washington was fortunate. The republican simplicity, the dignity of manners of the American minister won him from the first the confidence and esteem of all right thinking persons. Mr. Peck's untimely death left Haytian society in sincere morning.

Let it be said at once that, since the death of its first minister to Hayti, the American Government had never found an agent worthy to replace that upright man until it had the happy thought of sending to Port-au-Prince the Hon. Frederick Douglass, the man in all the United States best qualified to command the esteem and sympathy of the Haytians, and notwithstanding whatever may have been said or published upon this subject, the man most capable of obtaining from these latter all that could be in honor demanded of them.

compatibly with their dignity and their interests, in favor of the United States.

From the facts just recalled, the reader will comprehend that it had become apparent to Mr. Peck's colleagues that the United States légation would occupy the most important position in Hayti. They could not resign themselves to such a state of affairs without a struggle. At this epoch, Hayti was governed by President Geffrard, whose wife was the daughter of an Englishman; consequently, the British agent had found means to captivate the President, with all his family. He had the entrée of the executive palace, took part in the discussion of current affairs, offered advice, had his say upon all subjects and doubtless believed himself a factor of immense influence; while President Geffrard, on his part, made ample use of this good will to have his government represented outside under the most favorable aspect, and to counteract such interested reports as might be sent out against him by the other legations.

Even during the Secession war in the United States, President Geffrard had taken a dangerous course against Spain, with the object of compelling that power to quit the eastern part of the Isle of Hayti (San Domingo), of which it had been enabled to take possession through this same American civil war. The Haytian Government, unable or not daring to act openly against Spain, had entered into relations with the Dominican leaders, to whom it promised its aid in driving the foreigner from their country. A Haytian general, Valentini Alcantara, of Dominican origin, had passed the frontier with Haytian soldiers disguised as Dominican patriots, and rallied the Dominicans in the name of independence.

The Haytian Government continued its assistance to the Dominican patriots until the definit triumph of their cause, furnishing them with all possible means for sustaining the war—arms, munitions, provisions, and money.

This Haytian intervention could not long remain concealed from the Spaniards. The latter, on their part, sent Admiral Rubalcara with a fleet to demand from President Geffrard an explanation of his conduct. The Spanish admiral addressed an ultimatum to the Haytian Government, holding it responsible for the uprising of the east, and demanding in reparation the salute of the Spanish flag and a heavy indemnity in coin. Geffrard engaged the good offices of his friends of the diplomatic corps to obtain the only thing possible at the moment, viz., a reduction of the indemnity, and the return by the Spanish flagship of the Haytian salute, gun for gun.

The Haytians then saluted the Spanish flag and paid an indemnity to Rubalcara to save Port-au-Prince from bombardment. But they had obtained their end: the Dominicans were once more in possession of their independence.

So, from this early epoch, and before they had entered into regular diplomatic relations with the United States, the Haytians applied against the Spaniards and in favor of their compatriots of San Domingo, the Monroe Doctrine.

The foregoing sufficiently indicates, we think, that despite the foreign intrigues of which Port-au-Prince was the arena, the republic of Hayti conserved none the less, for herself and for her Dominican congener, the cult of liberty and independence which during nearly a century past has cost her so many sacrifices and so much bloodshed, now for conquest, now for the preservation of her autonomy and her existence as a sovereign and democratic republic.

Under this same Geffrard administration, some facts transpired which are worthy of the particular attention of the American public.

Geffrard, as everyone knows, was the head of the revolution which overthrew the empire of Sou-

and re-established the republic in Hayti. His compatriots, at the beginning, believed in the sincerity of his republicanism. Young and intelligent men, of whom the imperial régime had enlisted scarcely any, rallied from all parts of the new republic, to the enthusiastic support of the public liberties which had just been reconquered. Newspapers sprung up, conducted with not less ability than republican ardor. The elections of 1862 sent to the Chamber of Representatives a whole galaxy of young orators, men of education and eloquence, enthusiastic republicans; the representatives of the two towns of Jacmel in the West and Cape Hayti in the North particularly distinguishing themselves amongst this talented group. Those from the Cape soon became the head and centre of the entire deputation from the North. The deputations from all the communes of Jacmel, being equally homogeneous, formed themselves into a decisive majority, upon which the government found itself obliged to count. General Geffrard, who had gotten himself elected on the strength of his republican principles, did not, it now appeared, carry these so far as to be willing to submit to the will of the majority of the people's representatives. He decided upon the dissolution of the Chamber. This was the first time that the Executive had ever taken such a measure in Hayti. Still, the President was exercising a right then constitutional, and no voice was raised against it. It is even permissible to believe that had President Geffrard acted loyally to the end, in this matter, he might have consolidated for long years to come the existing régime. But events demonstrated that he had dissolved the Chamber, not as a means of appealing to the country for a new and sincere election, but simply to secure for himself, at any cost, an assembly that should be docile, servile. While the citizens everywhere, and notably in the North, prepared to re-elect the same deputies, the Government audaciously put the national forces in

movement, so that all the polling-places were surrounded by soldiers who gave access only to the partisans of the President.

The result of this liberticidal campaign in Hayti was, what it would have been in any other civilized country—revolt. It broke out at Cape Hayti, through the ardent speech of M. Delorme, the popular tribune whose re-election the Government had arbitrarily interdicted. Salnave was the military chief of this insurrection. The Government re-awakened, on this occasion, the old-time local rivalries which had been the cause of civil warfare between the North and the West—first between Toussaint Louverture and Rigaud, then between Christophe and Pétion.

By this procedure, President Geffrard contrived to array all the military forces, all the national guards, all men qualified to bear arms, in the West and the South, against the district of the Cape. This town defended the cause of liberty, and, let it be frankly said, the cause of civilization.

The representatives of France and England, notwithstanding, openly took part against her. The United States remained neutral. The revolutionists of the Cape opposed to the Governmental forces of Geffrard an invincible resistance, making of Salnave, their chief, a legendary hero, whom the enthusiasm of the Haytian youth was destined soon to carry into power.

Two young officers, whose names it is proper to recall here, notably covered themselves with glory in this struggle of 1865: Seïde Thélémaque, who defended at Saint-Michel the approach to the Cape by the plain of Limonade; and Florville Hyppolite, who, at Bel-Air, repulsed almost daily, during six long months, the continual assaults of the Governmental forces, hurled against him from the intrenched camp of the Haut-du-Cap.

The town was not only besieged by land, but the

oughly blockaded by sea. It was in danger of being constrained, sooner or later, to capitulate through famine. Some means of escape from this situation had to be found, and promptly.

At this crisis was achieved one of those exploits of war which suffice to glorify a cause, be it even an unjust one, and to immortalize the men who accomplish them, as well as their country and their race.

A negro of Cape Hayti, Captaine Alonce, commander of a coasting schooner, the *Elisa*, concealed in the hold of his little boat a small detachment of resolute men, and ran out in front of the *Voldrogue*, a screw steamer fitted out for war by the Geffrard government, and which was cruising off the Cape. Alonce allowed himself to be overtaken by the war-vessel, and then, watching a favorable moment, threw out a rope which entangled itself in the screw of the *Voldrogue* and stopped her. Attaching grappling-irons, he sprang aboard the the steamer, followed by his men. Dumfounded at this unheard-of audacity, the crew of the *Voldrogue* were unable to make any defence, and the *Elisa* returned in triumph to the Cape with her prize, which became the nucleus of a navy for the revolutionists.

Ere long the *Voldrogue*, refitted for combat, set out from the Cape, manned by Alonce and his intrepid crew, after new laurels. A Government transport-steamer hove in sighs. The *Voldrogue* hastened to overhaul her. An English man-of-war, the *Bull-dog*, chanced at the time to be coming out from the port of Cagnette, where her commander had been in conference with President Geffrard, and proceeded to the rescue of the transport. This latter thereupon put herself under the protection of the British flag, and the commander of the *Bull-dog* gave Alonce to understand that he would open fire upon the *Voldrogue* if she captured the transport. The *Voldrogue* returned to the Cape for instructions relative to this act of hostility on the part of the

Englishman. The latter followed, and came into the port at the same time. There, without warning, under pretext of a controversy upon that eternal question of the *right of sanctuary of consulates*, the source of so many ills for defenceless nations, he opened fire upon the place. An American man-of-war lay there at anchor. Her commander, indignant, could do nothing against this cruel abuse of superior force. Though fretting under the restraint, his instructions were simply to protect his own countrymen, whom nobody was menacing, and who all sympathized with the defenders of the valliant little town which they inhabited. The *Voldrogue*, on her part, did not hesitate an instant to attack the *Bull-dog:* but she was soon demolished by the heavy guns of the English ship, and went down gloriously, with her colors flying. The American sailors promptly lowered their boats, saved as many as they could of the brave Haytians, and welcomed them on board their vessel.

From that time—October, 1865—dates a particular sympathy between the inhabitants of Cape Hayti and all the liberal citizens of the North and the Americans. The manifestation of this sympathy is evident in all the succeeding occurrences upon the unhappy soil of Hayti.

The *Bull-dog's* fate was no better than that of the *Voldrogue.* Considering herself in the presence of adversaries whom she could afford to despise, this ship drew up within gunshot of the shore. Salnave came in person to encounter her with all the forces he could spare from the defence of the city ramparts. A terrific fire was rained upon the decks and rigging of the English vessel. Her position becoming decidedly uncomfortable, the *Bull-dog* began manœuvring to get further away from the shore, when she ran upon a shoal, from which she could not pull off without assistance. Her commander, whose opinion of the prowess of "those

miserable Haytian niggers" had by this time undergone modification, saw the imminent danger of his vessel being boarded and seized by a swarm of the "woolly-heads." He therefore blew her up, and took refuge with his crew in the camp of his ally, President Geffrard.

A little later, the English minister at Port-au-Prince, Sir Spencer St. John, after a visit to Cagnette, departed to Jamaica, and came back with two large English frigates, the *Galatea* and the *Lily*, which entered the port of Cape Hayti, took up a position out of the reach of harm from that city destitute of artillery worthy of the name, and, without explanation, without ultimatum, without any warning whatever, opened fire upon the fortifications and demolished them one by one.

From the *Galatea*, the English diplomat watched at a distance the retreat of the revolutionnists, and signalled their movements to President Geffrard, whose troops marched in, with their guns on their arms, to take possession of the points successively abandoned. This act of trahison on the part of the Government was destined to bring about, sixteen months later, the fall of President Geffrard. English cannon had been employed to destroy liberty and humiliate the cause of civilization in the "Black Republic."

One of Geffrard's foremost generals found occasion to characterize this action of his chief by a sarcasm as withering as it was fine. General Pétion Faubert had been wounded and had gone to Port-au-Prince for care. Returning to the army the day after this pitiful *conquest* of the cape by Geffrard, "General," said the President to him, "you have only arrived for the dessert." "I am glad of it, Mr. President," retorted Faubert; "for I don't like English cooking."

On the side of the defeated, a young man, indignant and despairing over what he considered a national shame, and not caring to survive it, sought death in the fray. After the English shot had levelled the last

stones of the fort he commanded, after the last of his soldiers had been killed at his side, alone he charged a cannon and fired once more upon the enemies of his country. He was picked up beside his gun; his shoulder shattered by a biscaien ball. This young man, the commandant of the Bel-Air Fort, was Florville Hyppolite, to-day President of Hayti—the same man who, because of his long standing friendship for the United States, has been looked upon by short-sighted diplomats as a politician without moral sense, devoid of patriotism and capable of compromising the honor or the independence of his country.

But let us return to the special subject in hand; that is to say, the hostile attitude of the American press towards Hayti, an attitude which appears to us absolutely unjustifiable, and at every point contrary to the policy which, according to our view, the United States should adopt towards the little Republic of the Antilles.

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§ 2.—An Impartial Account of the Outbreak of the 28th of May last.—The Attacks of the American Press.—The Policy of Hyppolite's Government.

Following the excitement created in Hayti by the incident of the Mole Saint-Nicolas, everybody knew at Port-au-Prince that efforts were making to take advantage of the situation to foment new troubles in the Haytian Republic. After a first attempted conspiracy against General Hyppolite, accompanied by threats and the commencement of a conflagration, the government laid hands upon the principal disturbers and decreed a state of siege in the city of Port-au-Prince. Determined to show patience and moderation in his dealings with the affair, President Hyppolite contented himself with

locking the conspirators in prison, and no execution was ordered by the commissions of inquiry. At all times in his public audiences on Sundays, the President had not hesitated to declare that his consciousness of the responsabilities of the existing situation would compel an exemplary severity on his part in case of actual troubles.

Despite the tolerant though firm attitude of General Hyppolite, the conspirators seemed to be only awaiting a favorable opportunity to release the prisoners, surprise the President, and finally to provoke a revolution which could only have the most disastrous results for the capital and the entire Republic.

It was the Thursday of May 28, the day of the Fête-Dieu, which is celebrated throughout Hayti with military and religious pomp, that the ringleaders of the plot chose for putting their design into execution.

About nine o'clock in the morning, while President Hyppolite, with the authorities and the troops, were attending the ceremonies at the cathedral, bands of armed men led by a "General," Sully-Guerrier, in connivance with others, ostensibly peaceable, made a descent upon the gate of the prison, killing some of the soldiers of the guard and setting at liberty all the prisoners without distinction. These latter, joining the ranks of the rebels, proceeded to attack the arsenal and the national palace, no doubt counting upon the cooperation of other adherents, with the atrocious project of assassinating the chief Executive of the State and his principal collaborators and giving up the city to an orgie of fire and blood.

At the sound of the first shots, the military authorities, surprised but not disconcerted, exerted themselves to put down the insurrection. All the armed force was directed against the points which had been attacked. In a short time, after a lively fusillade, the rebels, pursued through the streets in all directions by a destruc-

tive fire, took flight and disappeared, some in the consulates or in the houses of foreign residents, others in the woods—not without leaving behind a number of killed.

President Hyppolite, quitting the cathedral, hastened to mount his horse and gallop here, there, everywhere about the scenes of the disturbance, giving orders himself in the midst of the showers of bullets. The repression was as energetic as the aggression had been audacious and criminal. The struggle, happily, was not of long duration, but the consequences were grave.

It was now—and we have the fact from an eye-witness—that one of the leaders of the conspiracy, General X——, who had prudently remained at home to await the issue of the three projected assaults—the first upon the prison, the other two upon the arsenal and the national palace—perceiving that matters were turning out badly for his accomplices, hastened to General Hyppolite, excused his tardiness on the plea of having been obliged to make a long detour to evade the mob who were searching for him, and, finally, in the fear of being denounced and compromised, turned State's evidence and gave the names of a number of Haytians whom he designated as the originators of the plot to assassinate the President and the principal members of his government.

In the necessary ardor of the repressive measures adopted, and following this denunciation, some fifty persons were either killed or executed. *

* Among these latter was M. Ernest Rigaud, who, already under the suspicion of the government, had been arrested by the soldiers at his door for [illegible] more or less parliamentary directed against President Hyppolite [illegible] France that it [illegible] the latter has been [illegible] unsatisfactory [illegible] to the [illegible] Chamber [illegible] Facts as to

As to General Sully-Guerrier and his lieutenant, who had at first, on the 28th of May, succeeded in getting away, they were caught two days later, and shot. Other citizens, better known, such as the brothers Cauvin, whose participation in such disorders was sincerely regretted, were also arrested, but afterwards pardoned.

Such is the impartial story of the occurrences which preceded, accompanied and followed the outbreak of May 28.

Now, in consequence of the exaggerated and deliberately mendacious reports sent from Port-au-Prince by correspondents and agents interested in misleading American public opinion, the press of New York and other principal cities of the United States has begun a regular warfare against the Haytian Government and the " Black Republic."

Epithets of the most odious, the most outrageous, have been fastened upon the name of President Hyppolite. Nero, Caligula, Tiberius, were saints, or rather, a petty and well-disposed kind of tyrants, compared to him. As for the Haytian population, all the " tawny monsters of central Africa," all the " voracious and unclean beasts " of the whole creation, are but as bleating lambs beside that tribe of " savage cannibals " and " bloodthirsty slaughterers " who disgrace humanity and blacken the Pearl of the Antilles.

Taking into consideration the history of the kingdoms, empires and republics of the Caucasian race, for several thousand years past, this reproach seems certainly a little out of place.

Useless to insist upon the massacres and abominations which authentic annals lay to the account of the Asiatic monarchies, the Greek, Latin and Carthaginian republics before the Christian era; useless to recall the horrors and infamies which marked the decadence of the empires of Greece and Rome—the feudalism of the Middle Ages—the incessant revolutions, sometimes even

"semi-annual," out of which blossomed the minor Italian republics, and others, for centuries—the wars of religion, of politics, of mere mercenary greed, which have ensanguined and still menace all Europe, Asia and America, now nearly two thousand years since the light of Christ came into the world—why cite all these? Is it amongst the peoples of the black race that such things are taking place, have taken place, and will perhaps take place again in the future?

To those who upbraid the latest new-comers into civilization with being as yet somewhat unfamiliar with the methods of modern politics, the reply would be but too easy.

At the very moment when, in the United States, President Hyppolite was being denounced as a "sanguinary despot," a death-deserving fiend, and the Haytian people covered with vile abuse and ridicule, what was the actual condition of things in Hayti, in that republic of "savages and cutthroats," only three or four days after the outbreak of May 28? We may find out by reading this decree, published the 2nd of June last, in the *Moniteur Officiel* of Port-au-Prince:

Department of State and the Interior.

PROCLAMATION.

"*Whereas*, order has been restored in the capital, and the Government, relying upon the loyalty of the army and the co-operation of the majority of the citizens, is master of the situation; and,

"*Whereas*, it is desirable that the summary executions, authorized by the legitimate defence at the moment of peril, be discontinued;

"The Secretary of State, of the Interior and of the Public Police, with THE APPROVAL OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF HAYTI, decrees as follows:

"ARTICLE I.—It is strictly prohibited to all public authorities and all functionaries to order or to perform

any execution of culprits of the attempt of May 28 last who may be arrested.

"ARTICLE II.—Any functionary or authority infringing upon this order WILL BE DEALT WITH BY LEGAL JUSTICE.

"Given at the Department of State, of the Interior, and of the Public Police, this 2nd day of June, 1891, in the year 88 of the Independence.

"NEMOURS, PIERRE LOUIS, aîné."

This is how, in the "Black Republic," the governors of the so-called *inferior* race conduct themselves, a few years subsequent to the massacres of December, 1851, of May, 1871, and numerous other fratricidal *incidents* committed by the governments and the peoples of the race called *superior*.

Let us leave all these reproaches of cruelty, of madness, and of infamy, prompted by passion or interest on the one hand, by ignorance or overweening presumption on the other; let us acknowledge that the President of Hayti, in acting as he did on the 28th of May last, took the part of a chief of State, adopting unhesitatingly the measures demanded by the public security and the superior right of governmental police; let us no longer insist that the black race, after less than a single century of emancipation is inferior to the white race which has been in power so many cycles; and let us try to arrive at a sensible solution of the vexed "Haytian question."



CONCLUSION.

§ 1.—The Just Policy of the United States towards Hayti.

Commercial relations, it is scarcely necessary to say, afford in the modern law of nations the best barometer, the truest indication, of the relations of policy which should subsist between two countries.

Let us see what are the commercial relations between the United States and Hayti.

According to the *official statement of the condition of the Republic of Hayti, in the year* 1891, just published by the Haytian Government, the amount of Hayti's importations is made up as follows:

From the United States	gourdes*	6,454,600.91
" France		917,994.23
" Germany		1,930,713.40
" England		662,190.53
" others countries		95,580.20

Amongst the importations from the United States figures the sum of 852,177.97 gourdes in American gold.

Her exportations are divided as follows:

For the United States	gourdes	2,289,292.15
" France	"	8,437,500.00
" Germany, " Belgium, " England, " other countries	gourdes	3,518,986.91

After this statement, the report adds:

"A notable fact is the growing importance of the commerce between Hayti and the United States. This

* The value of the gourde is $1.

explains the numerous complaints made by the New York newspapers against the measures in force in Hayti with regard to the sailing vessels which transport the greater part of the provisions brought from the United States.

"The American legation has made friendly overtures to the State Secretary of Foreign Relations to inquire if the government could not ameliorate the position of these sailing vessels by placing them under something like the same regime as the steamers. The principal cause of the complaints uttered is, according to the Hon. Mr. Douglass, the refusal to dispatch any sailing vessel the whole of whose importation duties are not yet paid in accordance with the definitive memoranda, while steamers are in no wise retarded by the non-payment of the duties upon their cargoes.

"From an investigation instituted in the offices of the Ministry of Commerce, it does not appear that any existing law imposes obligation to delay sailing vessels until their importation duties shall have been acquitted.

"This measure has perhaps no other foundation than a decree of April 30, 1869, which decree appeared neither in the *Moniteur Officiel* nor the *Bulletin des Lois* of the Republic, so that the authority from which it emanates is unknown. In any case, the date of April 30, 1869, belongs to a troublous period of the Republic, during which it was impossible to promulgate a decree in constitutional form; hence this decree is purely an act of circumstance.

"In the opinion of the Government, the obligation imposed upon traders to pay their importation duties, whether in definite entirety or upon approximate memoranda, is amply sufficient to protect the fiscal interests. If the National Assembly offers no objection, the Ministry of Finances and of Commerce will henceforth apply simply the law of December 10, 1861, which only requires for the expedition of sailing

vessels the payment of tonnage, and such others duties as affect the body and frame of vessels." *

The importance of the commercial relations between the United States and Hayti, and the friendly disposition evinced by the Haytian Government towards importation traffic by sailing-vessels, indicate sufficiently, and better than all possible arguments, what ought to be the policy of the United States towards the diminutive Republic of the Antilles. It ought to be, not a policy of provocation nor of menace, but a policy of cordial understanding and mutual good terms. We believe that American public opinion, better informed as to the true situation and the real intentions of Hayti, would be quite of this same mind.

When it is added, furthermore, that the three departments of Hayti which sustained the cause of Hyppolite against Légitime are precisely those in which American influence, in consequence of the events already recalled here, has been preponderant ever since the United States entered upon diplomatic relations with Hayti, it will readily appear how far astray the American press has gone in instituting against President Hyppolite and the Haytian people this campaign of insult and provocation, of abuse and menace, which for more than three months past has wounded and disheartened so many patriotic citizens of Hayti.

Not only the well-known spirit of justice and loyalty of the American people, but also the immediate interests of so many commercial houses of the United States demand an attitude quite different from that latterly adopted towards the Black Republic.

2.—Solution of the Haytian Question.—Independence and Neutrality of Hayti and the Republic of San Domingo.

In the session of the French Chamber of Deputies, at the time of the interpellation upon Haytian affairs, the

* General Statement of the Condition of Hayti (year 1851), pp. 25, 26.

4th of July last, M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, expressed himself as follows upon the naval demonstration of the United States relative to the cession of the Mole Saint-Nicolas:

"..... It was said at the time that the French Government had designs upon Hayti, that it had been intermeddling in the internal government of that country. It was furthermore said that Admiral de Cuverville had used violent language against the Haytians. All this was nothing but pretext and falsehood. We have never had any such intentions; we have always respected the independence of that little people, and we can only wish that all nations might show the same respect." (*Cries of "Very good! Very good!"*)

In these words of the French minister is to be found, as we think, the germ of the solution of the Haytian question.

Too long have the capitals of Hayti and San Domingo harbored the intrigues of the representatives of certain foreign powers; too long have the bays of Saint-Nicolas and Samana, commanding to the west and to the east of Hayti, the two main passages of the highway of the Antilles, been the object of envy on the part of the world's great maritime and commercial nations; too long, finally, has the development of the two small sister Republics been retarded and comprised by the intestine revolutions and disturbances ceaselessly stirred up by foreign merchants or by bankers eager to gorge themselves with Haytian gold, and to fish profitably in troubled waters.

The approaching achievement of an inter-oceanic canal through Central America redoubles the activity of these machinations within and round about the Isle of Hayti. It is time to put a stop to an equivocal and uncertain condition of things which disquiets all good citizens of Hayti and San Domingo.

The two little sister republics are feeble, but they are proud of their independence, and desire to preserve it.

Let the two great Republics of Europe and America, let France and the United States comprehend that the time has come to do for Hayti and San Domingo what Europe did long ago for Belgium, Switzerland and Luxembourg. LET THEM TAKE THE INITIATIVE IN THE MOVEMENT WHICH SHALL END IN THE OFFICIAL AND DEFINITIVE CONSECRATION OF THE INDEPENDENCE AND THE ABSOLUTE AND ENTIRE NEUTRALITY OF THE ISLAND OF HAYTI.

There is the solution.

Then, freed from all the intrigues which have cost her the better part of her riches and her blood, assured henceforth of the future, Hayti will indeed see the era of revolutions close. Her children, enabled to devote themselves in security to the development of her agriculture, her industries and her commerce, and finding new careers open before them, will renounce the political practices which too often have turned brothers into enemies; and, marching proud, free and independent in the path of progress, Hayti will become morally what already she is physically—the Jewel of Nature, the "Pearl of the Antilles."





APPENDED PIECES

AND

JUSTIFICATIVE DOCUMENTS.



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AND

JUSTIFICATIVE DOCUMENTS.

PART I.

EVENTS IN HAYTI AT THE FALL OF SALOMON.—THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN LEGITIME AND HYPPOLITE.—REASONS WHY THE NORTH (OR PARTISANS OF HYPPOLITE) SHOULD BE TREATED AS BELLIGERANTS.—THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN MR. BAYARD AND MR. AUGUSTE.—AMERICAN INTERVENTION DEMANDED BY MR. THOMPSON, UNITED STATES MINISTER AT PORT-AU-PRINCE.

These Documents are Extracts from the Blue Book, entitled "Recent Occurrences in Hayti," published by the United States Government, and communicated to the Houses of Congress in 1889.



APPENDED PIECES AND JUSTIFICATIVE DOCUMENTS.

No. 149.

Mr. Haustedt to Mr. Bayard.

(Received December 3, 1888.)

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—In remitting to your excellency the mémoire addressed to the United States Government by the Comité Révolutionnaire Central du Nord d'Haïti, I beg to add by the present a brief statement of the actual political position of that country and of the facts as set forth in the said mémoire, with the object of obtaining thereby a prompt and clear understanding by you of the facts and consideration of the request presented.

It is a matter of history that President Salomon, after having governed the Republic of Hayti for several years, commenced to abuse his power and to subdue any free election or opinion to his own personal will by force and suppression. An opposition to this resulted in the open revolution at Miragoane in 1883, which, after six months' fierce and brave resistance, was subdued by the overpowering forces of President Salomon.

He, after the revolution being thus ended, caused himself to be re-elected President for a second term of seven years, and continued more than ever his oppressive personal government, disregarding the rights and freedom allowed to the people according to the constitution.

The general feeling of suppression over the whole Republic resulted in the uprising of the Northern departments under the leadership of General Thélémaque on the 5th of August last, with the agreement and help of Port-au-Prince, and the Southern departments conducted by General and ex-President Boisrond-Canal.

President Salomon decided to submit to the claims of the people and retired, leaving the country. Thereupon a provisional government was formed, including as members Generals Canal, Thélémaque and Légitime, and some others, with the object of ordering and conducting general elections throughout the country for choosing the necessary number of electors or constituents, whose duty it should be to elect the President of the Republic and revise the constitution.

The lawful number of electors is eighty-four. While these elections were held in due and peaceful order, General Thélémaque resided in Port-au-Prince in a house not far from the palace. A few of his

follower or troops from the North were stationed near by, but most at a far distance, or outside the town. When it became known that a large majority of electors chosen favored General Thélémaque for the presidency, an attack was made on his house by the troops of General Légitime, aided by the guns of the fort and a Haytian man-of-war in the harbor. This was done without the slightest pretext or warning, and so sudden and surprising was it that General Thélémaque had no time to organise for defense, but was killed in the commencement of the attack by shot of several mitrailleuses, which poured a rain of bullets into his house.

When quiet was restored in Port-au-Prince, General Légitime ordered the twenty-seven or about thirty constituents present at Port-au-Prince, and disposed in his favor, to proclaim themselves the government, and to grant him the executive power. This was without even the color of authority or right.

The Northern and Northwestern departments, as well as Jacmel, at once protested against this usurpation of power, and declared the killing of General Thélémaque as a premeditated murder: also declaring themselves ready to use their utmost force in order to provide for a lawful election of a President, and to resist the usurped rule of General Légitime.

This uprising and protest were of the whole people of the departments, not a faction, and meeting in convention, the electors, who composed the majority of those chosen at Cape Haytien, created a provisional governmental committee, who have named General Florvil Hyppolite their President.

The authority of the provisional government so formed is undisputed and indisputable in the three departments, the North, the Northwest and the Artibonite. Its army is regularly enrolled and officered, and even now marching on Légitime at Port-au-Prince. It governs by far the larger and more populous portion of the Republic, and governs it constitutionally, while the rule of Légitime in the South is only uphold by the bayonets of his mercenaries.

By the accident of their being in the harbor of Port-au-Prince, Légitime was able to secure control of the gunboats, which are all that there is of the Haytian navy, and with these he has assumed to proclaim a pretended blockade against the Northern ports, which is of no force, and would be farcical were it not for the occasional interruption of commerce. The two gunboats sail backward and forward from Port au-Prince, and when at time they meet a trading vessel they seize it and take it to Port-au-Prince. There is no blockade in the true sense of the word, and your Excellency's Government is doubtless in possession of the facts concerning this and the detriment caused to American commerce by the sporadic seizures which have taken place.

The state of affairs existing in Port-au-Prince alone demonstrates the facts that the provincial committee of the North is the only stable government in the Republic, and that government asks that the United States observe a neutral attitude at this juncture, and permit the exportation from their ports of arms and ammunition, as such is permited to any other lawful authority.

General Légitime meanwhile uses his power in Port-au-Prince and the Haytian men-of-war, which, being in the harbor, had readily fallen into his hands, in declaring a blockade on all towns or ports hostile to him, thus damaging regular commerce, extensive American interests, and navigation.

Believe me, Mr. Secretary, your most humble servant,

T. HAUSTEDT.

T. F. BAYARD,
Secretary of States.

Memorial addressed to the governments of foreign powers on the state of the Republic of Hayti and of the forces, both moral and material, of which the contesting parties dispose, to serve to establish the rights of the departments of the North, the Northwest, and of the Artibonite, with the arrondissement of Jacmel (forming more than three-fifths of the Republic actually at war with the usurping government of Port au Prince) to the neutrality of foreign powers.

The Republic of Hayti, all of whose misfortunes arise from the internal struggles to which its citizens so often give themselves up, pushed by ambition, or roused to action by tyranny, injustice, or indignation, is on the point of being plunged into one of the most disastrous of civil wars. The patriots are alarmed. Wise men curse the blindness into with certain men of Port-au-Prince have fallen, who forgetting all civic spirit, despising all rules and rights and all the political proprieties, have not shrunk before the responsibility of putting the country to fire and bloodshed to appease their thirst for domination and the material gains which they hope to obtain from an illegal power.

This conduct of the usurpers of Port-au-Prince, which shames the nation, and which would attract the disdain of foreign powers, if the civilized world had not the teachings of history to enlighten its judgments, has created in the whole country a situation so perilous as to require all the energy, the wisdom, and the foresight of all the Haytian people to avert grievous consequences. These people, without scrupule, being able to profit by their position in the capital to present themselves before foreign powers as possessors of a power legally established, it becomes the duty of the three departments of the North, the Northwest, and Artibonite, united with the arrondissement of Jacmel in the province of the West, to enlighten foreign governments upon the true state of things, to the end that they shall not be misled.

HISTORICAL.

Before raising the questions of international public rights which are of nature to justify the action of the three departments and of the arrondissement of Jacmel to the governments of foreign States, it is proper to make a rapid sketch of the events which have brought about the actual state of affairs in the Republic of Hayti.

The country groaned for nine years beneath the most odious, debasing tyranny. General Salomon having seized the power in a moment when discord, party strife had turned the heads of even the wisest, had established a despotic government of which civilized people cannot form an idea. There was no guarantee for individual liberty. The press was silenced. The inviolability of deputies and senators was a vain word. The law disappeared before the will of a tyrant all the more capricious and versatile, in that he applied literally all there is most horrible in the maximes of Machiavelli. An unprecedented spy system was practiced in the whole Republic with abominable cynicism. No one could express the most innocent criticism upon the administration of the political aspect of the Government without being exposed to annoying scrutiny, while the public revenues, squandered with unheard-of prodigality, left the treasury at the mercy of the poorly-paid functionaries. It was desolation and ruin. The chambers, composed in the greater part of the creatures of the tyrant, accepted all, agreed to all, instead of calling the ministers to account. The legislators lavished on them an eternal incense of praise, after having decorated General Salomon with the title of "Father of the Country." An insurrection, which cost as much gold as blood to the country, was conquered in 1883. Tired of struggle and of deception, the people submitted and a new septenary was accorded to the despot in 1886. However, General Salomon hardly entered on his new Presidential term, when the whole country recommenced that moral opposition which does not betray its presence by material sign, but can be scented by despots in the very air.

The city of Port-au-Prince, where the chief of the State resides, was, rightly or wrongly, considered the centre of this hidden conspiracy. To punish this the hired assassins of Salomon, outside constituted authority, imagined nothing better than to fire the most populous quarters of the capital. The situation was mournfully sinister. The Government threatened with terrible punishments the incendiaries who should be caught in the act, but did nothing to carry out their threats. The tradesmen and citizens of Port au Prince were in despair.

At this time, one of the best known citizens of this city (Cape Haytien), General Boisrond Canal, ex-President of the Republic, sounded the disposition of General Seïde Thélémaque, imploring the aid of the Department of the North to deliver the country from the yoke of Salomon. Brave and chivalrous General Seïde Thélémaque, then governor of the city of the Cape, did not hesitate between military discipline and his duty as a citizen. On the 5th of August last, the flag of the revolution was raised in Cape Haytien, and five days after, General Boisrond Canal, keeping the promise he had made to General Seïde Thelémaque, made a movement

which obliged General Salomon, in the absence of his minister of war, who had marched against the North with his whole military force, to to quit the national palace, to abandon a power which he had too long abused.

The government of General Salomon fallen, the population of Port-au-Prince, in a spirit of regrettable egotism and exclusion, prètended to owe nothing to the revolution of the 5th of August. General Légitime, who, obeying in a servile manner the despotic will of the ex-President, had accepted unqualified ostracism, was recalled from Kingston.

Up to this time nothing positively reprehensible had occurred, for Port-au-Prince had surely the right to present and to support a candidate for Presidency. However, the rest of the country does not think that the opinion of the capital should make the law, and the candidacy of General Seïde Thélémaque was popularly supported by the larger part of the Republic, in acknowledgment of the services which he had rendered to the country in overthrowing the yoke of tyranny.

A constituent assembly, composed de eighty-four members, was then elected, according to the decree of August 25, 1888, with power to frame a new constitution, and to name a President of the Republic. At the end of the elections, it was clear that General Seïde Thélémaque would be chosen President, because the majority of the constituent assembly was in his favor. This result enraged the partisans of General Légitime, but how could they rid themselves of him ?

During the night of the 28th or 29th of last September, General Seïde Thélémaque, who was unsuspiciously returning from a journey to his house guarded by a few regiments of the volunteers of Cape Haytien, was suddenly assaulted by a storm of projectiles sent from the nationa palace, from the national fort, and from the Haytian war vessels anchored in the bay of Port-au-Prince. Surprised by this sudden attack, he had hardly time to visit a guard placed near his house, and in striving to animate the spirit of his frightened soldiers, he was struck by the bullets which poured from three mitrailleuses scarce a hundred yards from him in the national palace, and died four hours later in horrible agonies.

All had been arranged so that the divisions of Artibonite and the North, which were stationed in the capital waiting the orders of General Thélémaque, could not come to his aid, the chiefs having been bought over by the usurper of Port-au-Prince.

It is thus that one of the most dreadful political murders ever mentioned in history was committed upon the honorable and deeply regretted General Seïde Thélémaque, who, brave among the bravest, has fallen a victim to his confidence in General Légitime and his followers. It were well to throw a veil over the horrors of such an act, but human conscience and justice protest against silence, demanding universal execration against the criminals who, in this nineteenth century, have planned and executed such a deed.

When this terrible news had reached all the different parts of the Republic, a feeling of rage and indignation took possession of all ranks, and ran like wild-fire through the masses. It was not only effervescent passion but a sense of justice outraged by the most shameful deed. It was in-

jured moral justice with redressed itself with the severity of revenged power. Protestations were made on all sides. The three Departments of the North, the Northwest, and Artibonite would not recognize as an authority a Government which had accepted the assassination of one of its members as an accomplished fact, while sheltering the authors and accomplices with an amnesty both hateful and immoral. The Government, injured by the withdrawal of many of its members, feeling the false position in which it was placed by the simultaneous and united uprising of three departments out of five which compose the Republic, was forced to withdraw and lay aside its power.

This withdrawal had replaced the different parts of the Haytian territory in a state of revolution and anarchy. A new government could only be formed by universal adhesion of the citizens, or by a majority; it was especially the business of the constitutional assembly. But instead of waiting for the majority, which hesitated to assemble in Port-au-Prince after the odious act of September 28, thirty-three constituents in the capital, instead of the eighty-four elected, usurped the title of constituent assembly, claiming the right to give the executive power to General Légitime, without even troubling themselves as to the nature or limits of this power. Such a delegation of power is wholly without constitutional authority. The minority of the constituents present in Port-au-Prince had no right to act in the name of the Republic in the absence of the majority, whose right they have so audaciously ignored. The act which the thirty-three constituents have drawn up on the 16th instant, under the name of decree, can be considered only as usurpation of constitutional power. Thus the three Departments of the North, Northwest, and Artibonite, jointly with the arrondissement of Jacmel, in the province of the West, protest, swearing to defend, even by arms, their rights so unjustly trampled under foot by the usurpers of Port au Prince.

I.—*The right of resistance to usurpation.*

A constituted nation is the reunion of all citizens with the tacit engagement to live together, to defend themselves, and to share the same destiny while maintaining the existence of the country at any cost or sacrifice. Outside of the historic right which accords to a dynasty the exclusive privilege of governing the nation, the chief of the State must be, above all, elected by the people whose will is legally expressed by the vote of the majority. The principle of his power arises from the confidence of his co-citizens, who make of him the first among his equals, elevating him to a dignity all the more eminent since he represents the country before foreign states.

"All government," says Laboulaye, "is only a political establishment, a tacit contract among people who are equal, an establishment made to bring happiness to the community and not for the benefit of a single man or a few privileged ones." These are truths whose moral strength is considerable; any departure therefrom would overthrow eternal justice and social equality which form the fundamental basis of all government. So that any citizen or any minority who should, through open force or by stratagem, take possession of the supreme power without the consent,

legally expressed, of the majority, commits usurpation. The state of oppression, which succeeds to the brutal act of usurpation, is necessarily precarious, for violence or bad faith can establish nothing respectable.

The usurper, while violating the right of the nation whose sovereignty he confiscates, places himself voluntarily and manifestly in a state of war with all the citizens whose assistance has not been given to facilitate his criminal enterprise. The aggressive comes from him, and the people who resist usurpation does nothing else than place itself in a state of legitimate defense. This resistance is all the more authorized that the usurper by the inherent vice of his power is compelled to employ force that he may be obeyed and must necessarily place in peril the liberty, honor and the life of all those who have not accepted his pretensions.

In vain were it to seek pretext to justify the deed of usurpation. Cruel as are the difficulties of the situation, it is not permitted to a minority of the people to arrogate to themselves the right to override the majority of the nation under the pretext that the public safety and the national defense demand such action, as was said by the minority in giving the executive power to General Légitime.

"Without doubt," says Benjamin Constant, "there are, for political societies, times of danger which human prudence can hardly foresee. But it is not by violence, by suppressing justice, that these dangers are avoided. It is, on the contrary, by adhering more scrupulously than ever to established laws, to tutelary forms and protective guarantees."

It is thus without any excuse that General Légitime and his accomplices have overriden the rights of their most respectable co-citizens. But far from retracing their steps before the protestations of the three departments, they threaten them and treat them as rebels. "The natural," says Puffendorf, "orders, without contradiction, that the aggressor should offer satisfaction to the offended person, who, on his part, is forced to accord to the aggressor the pardon which he asks, and to smother all resentment against him when he shows a true repentance of his fault. If then the aggressor, after having refused just satisfaction which has been asked, defends himself against the injured party who attacks him, he heaps offense upon offense."

It may be that in resisting the usurpation the three departments of Artibonite, Northwest, and North, as well as the important district of Jacmel, see themselves at the same time forced to maintain a civil war with all the horrors which it entails; but between a peace at once disgraceful and destructive of all liberty and public order and a legitimate war, they cannot hesitate.

"*Miseram pacem vel bello bene mutari,*" says Tacitus, and all the writers on the rights of the people, from Vattel to Calvo, have recognized the necessity in which a people at times will find themselves of undertaking civil war in order to avoid evils which an usurping tyranny menaces.

II.—*Of the equality of rights between the protestors of the three departments and the usurpers of Port-au-Prince.*

With a daring which would be simply ridiculous if it were not of a nature to drag such calamities into the heart of the Haytian country, the usurpers

of Port-au-Prince, profiting by their position in the capital, which is the centre of all the public service and the residence of the diplomatic corps, affect to treat as rebels the protesting departments and the arrondissement of Jacmel. To hear them would lead one to believe that the supreme authority belonged to them, while those who protest are in a state of rebellion.

But the slightest knowledge of the rights of the people will suffice to distinguish the case of rebellion from the actual position of the three departments of the North, Northwest, and Artibonite.

"Those are called rebels," says Vattel, "who take arms unjustly against the leader of the society, either on the pretense of stripping him of supreme authority or because they propose to resist his orders in some particular affair or to impose conditions upon him. But when a party is formed in the state which will no more obey the sovereign, and finds itself sufficiently strong to oppose him, or in a Republic, when a nation divides itself into two opposing factions and both come to arms [such is our case], this is a civil war."

There is to-day a civil war in Hayti, but there is no distinctive quality between the contesting parties which can make one to be considered as enjoying legal and superior prerogatives over the other.

As has been shown at length in the historical part of this memorial the Government of General Salomon has been overthrown. The provisional government, which is, by its nature represented only a transitory order of things, retired before the manifestation of the national will. The power delegated to General Légitime, having no constitutional basis, is a precarious and illegal power, which has no superior authority to the revolutionary powers.

There is no reason why more attention should be paid to the pretended Government of Port-au-Prince than to its adversaries. But, then, how is it possible to tell the respective force of the contesting parties and the apparent right which each could have to represent the national will?

In a territorial point of view no effort is needed to demonstrate that the force is on the side of the three departments of the North, since the possessions of the usurpers of Port-au-Prince do not extend further than the departments of the South and West, out of which must be taken the important district of Jacmel.

No reliable census having been taken in the country, the number of the population cannot be definitely ascertained, so that no exact count can be made of the number of voices which are supposed to have consented to the usurpation of General Légitime in opposition to the protesting departments; nevertheless a statistical representation fully as important can show to the foreign Governments the incontestable superiority of the protesting party. It is that of commerce, importation, and exportation, which denotes not only the relative importance of the contesting party in an economical point of view, but also their productive activity and the commercial and international relations, which are its necessary consequences.

Let us take at haphazard a synoptical table of imports and exports by the Republic of Hayti during the second quarter of the budget 1886-'87, which is inserted in the *Moniteur* official journal of the 19th of November, 1887.

On the sum total of 1,161,515.26 francs, representing the value of imported

goods, the commercial cities of the protesting counties figure for 684,116.47 francs. To judge of the importance of the last figure it must be known that the capital imports alone for the value of 539,640 francs ; all the rest of the parts subjected at this moment to the authority of General Légitime is represented only by 320,760 francs—that is to say, for less than half of the imported merchandise of the protesting party.

This large figure for Port-au-Prince explains itself, inasmuch as a large quantity of the merchandise imported into Port-au-Prince is destined to be shipped from thence to the cities of Gonaïves, St. Marc, and Port-de-Paix, via cabotage.

This assertion can be verified by examining the figures.

On the sum total of 3,374,514.55 francs, representing the value of the exported products, the commercial cities which are found in the three protesting departments and the district of Jacmel, that is to say, Cape Haytien, Jacmel, Gonaïves, St. Marc and Port-de-Paix figure for 2,089,990.32 francs, nearly two-thirds of the exportation of all the Republic.

It must be remarked that these exported products are in true proportion to the territorial extent occupied by the protestators. The exports are of distinctive character to express the laborious and productive activity, the true economical force, of the cities and countries from which come the products ; besides which, the fact that Port-au-Prince figures for such a large importation, with an exportation relatively small, has a great significance. It is that the capital, all things being equal, consumes more than it produces.

This indication is perhaps the explanation of the real state of the country, where provinces are seen to resist against the spirit of centralization which dominates in such a high degree amongst the agitators of Port-au-Prince.

The Government of foreign powers, represented by learned men of an experience and an impartiality which is equal to the eminent positions which they occupy, will not hesitate to admit that the true superiority as well as the majority belongs to the protesting party. This fact, which is incontestable in a material point of view, since it is abundantly established by the extent of the territory and the commercial importance of the three departments, is also legally and politically proved by the majority of the elected constituents, which are on the side of the protestators, leaving the usurpers of Port-au-Prince with a minority whose audacity will never give them right.

At all events, if the foreign Governments, acting with a well-understood and proper reserve, cannot decide the question of superiority of facts or rights between the usurpers of Port-au-Prince and the protestators of the three departments, they will keep a perfect equality between the contesting parties, neither of which should be considered as more authorized to represent the country in the eyes of foreigners than the other.

III. *On the blockade pretended to be established by the usurpers of Port-au-Prince before the different ports or territories occupied by the protestators of the three departments.*

It is true that, in international law, an acting government has the right to establish a blockade as a coercive measure against its adversaries. While

abstaining from recognizing the usurpers of Port-au-Prince who are led by General Légitime as depositaries of the lawful authority of the Republic of Hayti, the Governments of foreign powers could not prevent them from establishing a blockade if they possessed the material means.

The protestators do not dispute this point, but it is on their side generally admitted that when a marine blockade exists, and in order to have it respected by neutral powers, it must fulfill certain conditions, outside of which it loses its obligatory character.

The first of these conditions is the notification of the blockade to the authority against whom the blockade is made and to neutral Governments whose subjects must not be surprised by the exercise of a constraint especially harmful to their greatest interests.

The usurpers of Port-au-Prince, profiting by the possession of two Haytian war vessels which were in the bay of the capital and which remain in their possession, have simply sent these two cruisers, one time before Gonaïves, another before St. Marc or Cape Haytien, the Mole St.-Nicholas, or Port de Paix. These vessels cruise at a large distance from the coast, turn away all merchant vessels which make sail toward one of these ports, and constrain them to pass elsewhere.

This special notification, which is not made according to the rules, since no official notice was given in advance, cannot be sufficient. This kind of blockade, without diplomatic notification, is termed by publicists and English statesmen, a "blockade of fact," but it is admitted only in cases where it is established "by the commanders of vessels before places so far away from their country that it would be impossible to give a diplomatic notification." (P. Fauchille, in the Marine Blockade.) However, the commanders of the Haytian cruisers are not only in close proximity to Port-au-Prince, but communicate daily with that city, which is the seat of the pretended government of the usurpers. Is not such a fact, contrary to all the rules of the rights of the people, of a nature to cause the remonstrances of a foreign Government, whose duty it is to maintain the liberty of the seas?

But this is not all: Another indispensable condition to give to a blockade an obligatory character toward the neutral powers is effective force. This point of international right has been definitively decided by the Congress of Paris in its celebrated declaration of April 16, 1856.

Without entering into the controversies raised by many publicists and statesmen in regard to the fourth paragraph of this declaration, it is indisputably properly interpreted in this sense, that "a legitimate blockade," as Mr. Mason, of the United States, says, "demands the actual presence of a sufficient force at the entrance of the port, and stationed sufficiently near to prevent all communication." (Diplomatic Archs, 1861, pp. 440, 441.)

The blockade by cruisers such as the two Haytian war vessels coming before the different ports of the protesting cities without formal notice seek to establish, cannot, then, be considered an effective blockade. "In fact," says P. Fauchille, "to be effective, access to the enemy who holds the shore should be really interdicted; should be rendered impossible by the blockading forces or by a cruising blockade. Blockading the coast is not forbidden, but the stopping of vessels at long distances from the blockaded port by cruisers."

Is not the existânce of such a blockade of a nature to bring more harm to the interests of the neutral powers than to those of the protestators ? Even if the right of war admits that a blockade should be established without stopping to consider the harm which is done to a third party, must the liberty of commerce, on which depends the development and the prosperity of nations, suffer such an attack because of this illegal blockade, which can neither weaken the resistance of protestators nor their organized forces? This is absolutely contrary to the principles of the rights of the people.

It is for the foreign governments whose civilizing mission it is to impose everywhere respect for justice, to concur in putting an end to these proceedings, the continuance of which will prove the ruin of the commerce of Hayti. It is the duty of the protestators to struggle to obtain redress.

IV.—*The protestators should be admitted as belligerents in their relations with foreign governments.*

From all that has been said it is easily understood that since the despotic government of General Salomon has been overthrown by the revolution, and the provisionary government has retired; each large territorial and administrative division of the Republic of Hayti has resumed its independent existence, awaiting the time when the constituents which represent actually all the different factions of the Republic, should come together legally, that is to say, with the majority constitutionally necessary to frame a constitution and name the chief of State. This is a result compelled by the events which, having destroyed all rights heretofore created by the common will of the nation, leaves each part of the country to its natural right. The discords which exist between the protestators of the three districts united with the Province of Jacmel and the usurpers of Port-au-Prince, show then a clearly defined political situation. It is a civil war where each party has equally just claim to the rights of belligerents.

"Civil wars, properly so called," writes Calvo, "give to each party engaged the character and rights of belligerents, not only as regards their enemy, but also as regards a third country which desires to remain neutral.'

"The idea of belligerence," says Bluntschli, "and as a natural consequence the application of the law of nations as opposed to penal law, can be extended to an integral part of a state actually organized as a military force, which observes the laws of war in conducting hostilities, and in good faith strives to defend the welfare of the State."

The opinion of these two authors, whose authority is so great, is shared by the most eminent publicists. The principles which they proclaim have been recognized and applied by the principal powers of the civilized world, among other instances, during the war of Sunderbund, in Switzerland, in 1849, and during the civil war of the United States of America, 1861-1865.

The protestants of the three departments of the North are, then, authorized by all the usages of international law to claim from the governments of foreign countries recognition as belligerents, with the privilege of enjoying all the benefits which a perfect neutrality will afford. In making this claim the protestants expect, above all, from the impartiality of foreign governments that they accord no assistance nor advantage to the usurpers

of Port-au-Prince which may be refused to themselves for any reason. The duties of neutrality would be violated if the usurpers of Port-au-Prince could freely furnish themselves with arms, munitions of war, and war vessels, which could only be obtained in foreign ports, while the same privilege should be interdicted to the protestants of the three departments; but nothing authorizes the supposition that foreign governments will incline to protect usurpers of the capital to the prejudice of their adversaries.

"Neutrals," says Bluntschli, "may show sympathies for one of the belligerents. Neutrality is not synonymous with indifference."

There is an indisputable law, whose origin is in the moral nature of mankind, which forbids him to be indifferent between right and wrong.

In all armed strife there always exists between the belligerents one party whose cause is more just than that of the other, and neutral parties should naturally sympathize with the cause whose justice they recognize. In this point of view the protestants do not doubt that the opinion of foreign governments will be in their favor.

The cause which they uphold is that of political morality, atrociously violated by the assassination of General Seïde Thélémaque; that of constitutional right, boldly disregarded by a minority of constituents arrogating to themselves the right to assign the executive power to a citizen whose candidature is rejected by the majority of the members who rightfully form the constituent assembly. It is, in fact, the cause of the liberty of the people, whereof the usurpation of the 16th of October last is an insolent denial.

All leads to the hope that foreign governments, far from favoring the usurpers of Port-au-Prince, will hold an even balance between the belligerents, if they do not feel the necessity—the moral stimulant—to make the right triumphant by aiding the cause—legal, just and holy—which is maintained as well with moderation as resolution by the protests of the three departments.

"Foreign nations which are bound by no treaty can, without doubt, writes Wattel, "rest their judgment for their own conduct on the merits of the cause, and may assist the party who will appear to them to have right on its side, in case it implores or accepts their assistance. They may do this, I say, as it is free to them to espouse the quarrel of a nation at war against another, if they find it just."

The protestants would be perfectly authorized to claim of foreign governments their intervention on behalf of eternal right and justice; but without precipitate recourse to this step, which might perhaps be critised as anti-patriotic, they repose confidently in the wisdom and reason of these governments, that they may obtain a hearing of the just claims which are the subject of the present memorial.

CONCLUSION.

In summing up the facts contained in the historical statement and the discussion of the principles of international right which proceed from them the three departments of the North, Northwest, and Artibonite, jointly with

the arrondissement of Jacmel, of the department of the west, believe to have demonstrated in a clear manner to any impartial body:

1. That the state in which the Republic of Hayti finds itself is the consequence of the usurpation of power by General Légitime, assisted by a minority of thirty-one constituents out of eighty-four elected.

2. That the right to resist this usurpation cannot be contested.

3. That in every point of view, territorial, economical, and political, they have a superior right to represent the national will, having the majority on their side.

4. That they must, in fact, be admitted as belligerents in their relations with neutral powers, who are called on to render towards them all the duties of an equal neutrality.

Done at Cape Haytien, October 20, 1888, in the eighty-fifth year of Independence.

HYPPOLITE,
The President of the Committee

ST. M. DUPUY.
ANDERSON DUVIVIER.
A. GRIMARD.
A. FIRMIN.
STEWART.
J. LE CORPS FILLE.
F. GUILLEMATTE.
A. MENARD.
D. GENTIL.
M. C. DANIEL.

No. 189.

Memorandum of Conversation.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, December 21, 1888.

Dr. Auguste Nemours called to see the Secretary of State this morning.

He said that he came as the representative of the party of the North of Hayti, now under the leadership of General Hyppolite. He narrated the course of events in Hayti since the revolutionary movements of last spring and summer, which culminated in the expulsion of President Salomon, and asserted that Hyppolite had larger following in the country than Légitime and justly represented the will of the Haytian people and the objects of the revolution which overthrew Salomon. He did not, however, ask for the recognition of Hyppolite as *de jure* president. His tenure did not profess to be more than provisional, awaiting a fair chance for the real wishes of the Haytian people to be made known by constitutional methods, which, under Légitime's arbitrary and usurpatory control was, he alleged, to be at present impossible. All that Hyppolite desired was impartial treatment.

The Secretary of State said in reply that the titular government of Hayti under President Salomon, having been overthrown by revolution and followed by a division of the revolutionists themselves into two hostile factions, each exercising local control in a part of the Haytian territory, the Government of the United States could not be called upon hastily to conclude or even to give an opinion as to the *de jure* character of the claim of either faction to represent the will of the people or the Government of Hayti. The state of things in Hayti, unfortunately, was not novel, and experience had shown that the only thing to do was to await the progress of events, and defer any formal recognition until it could be given to an established government, evidently representing the will of the Haytian people. That General Légitime had sent through Mr. Preston a letter to the President of the United States, wherein he announced his election as "chief of the executive power," but that this letter had not been laid before the President because it was deemed premature to do so.

The Secretary hoped this state of things would soon end and asked whether no attempt had been or could be made amicably to compose the strife.

Dr. Auguste said that Hyppolite's party had offered to abide by the result of a free election of electoral delegates (constituents), the delegates to meet in any city of Hayti except Port-au-Prince, and choose a President according to prescribed constitutional methods. General Légitime had refused this and precipitated the state of war now existing in Hayti.

The Secretary said:

Then your party really desires the free choice of a President by all the people, and not the triumph of Hyppolite as against Légitime, or of he North against the South.

Dr. Auguste said that they did.

In the course of the conversation, Dr. Auguste intimated that his party, if successful, could offer to negotiate special advantages for the commerce of the United States with Hayti. The Secretary said that was a question to await the event, and that, for his part, he believed that the people of Hayti, irrespective of party and any regular government representing the popular will, could not but be alive to the importance of fostering full and intimate commerce with the United States.

Dr. August then withdrew.

No. 190.

(Translation.)

Mr. Auguste to Mr. Bayard.

NEW YORK, December 21, 1888.

I have the honor to give you in this letter the explanations you were pleased to ask of me this morning touching Haytian affairs.

Two parties are at this time confronting each other and in conflict. One, having at its head General Légitime, claims the supreme power, which it has seized, and alleges that a regular Government has been formed at Port-au-Prince, on the 16th of October, by several deputies, who have given to General Légitime the title of Chief of the Executive Power. The other, which I have the honor to represent alleges that this assemblage of a few deputies in the capital of the Republic does not constitute a sovereign national assembly; that a minority of twenty-seven or thirty-three deputies present when this decision was reached has neither the right nor the authority to act; that the proceeding is contrary to the spirit and the letter of the laws and the several constitutions of Hayti; that it constitutes an invasion of the fundamental principle of the national sovereignty; and we and the constituent delegates of the three departments of the North have protested against this usurpation of power and called upon the citizens of the other parts of the country to join us in restoring to the people their rights which are so audaciously violated.

We ourselves are not striving for power, but to pluck it from the hands of those who so unjustly hold possession of it; we are not striving, as General Légitime and his friends are, to impose a chief of the state upon the Republic of Hayti, but to permit the constituent delegates elected by the people to choose, without fear of being molested in the performance of their mission, the President whom it is their duty to elect.

We have accepted that the election be held in any city of the Republic of Hayti, provided it be not in the city of Port-au-Prince. We accept also that the city chosen be one of those submitted to the power of General Légitime. The party in power at Port-au-Prince refuses to accept these conditions, and prefers to plunge the country into a long and ruinous civil war. Upon General Légitime, therefore, rests the responsability of present events, the blood which is shed, and all the evils which threaten us.

Thirty-nine delegates have met at Gonaïves, a city of the North, out of the eighty-one which had been elected to form the constituent assembly. Four of their colleagues were on their way to join them when they were seized on board of the American steamer *Haytian*

Republic. These four delegates would have given us a majority of seven votes, which would have annulled all the decisions reached by the pretended assembly of Port-au-Prince; it was necessary, therefore, to seize them, and this, Mr. Secretary of State, is the sole and true motive of capture of the *Haytian Republic* and the reason why men without authority and as devoid of right as of patriotism have not shrunk from bringing upon their country international complications of which no one can foresee the gravity.

General Légitime having caused himself to be named Chief of the Executive Power, we can not be called "revolutionists," so that we declare, in our soul and conscience, before God and men, that it is he who is in insurrection against the law and against the clearly expressed will of the people. We have, therefore, formed a provisional government, of which General Hyppolite is the President. What is it that makes a government and gives it the right to proclaim itself as such except the maintenance of order at the same time that the amplest guaranties are given to individual liberty? Your consuls have doubtless informed you, Mr. Secretary of State, upon this point, and told you that never, at any time, has better order prevailed in the Republic of Hayti, or more respect been professed for the liberty of every man.

The present political situation differs from all that have preceded it in that it is the whole people who protest the monstrous illegality committed at Port-au-Prince. It is not a faction or a party that is in revolt against another faction or another party--men of all conditions and all professions, and of every station, submit to the most onerous and painful sacrifices in order to prevent a faction which has fraudulently gained possession of power from reaping an inheritance which belongs not to them, and for the purpose of constraining every one to bow before the will of the people. We regret to state that General Légitime finds his staunchest supporter in the Count de Sesmaisons, the French minister.

The limits of discretion within which I must keep constrain me to believe that he has exceeded the instructions of his Government, for, in the course of an interpellation which took place yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies touching the affairs of Hayti, the minister of foreign affairs of France declared that he had not recognized the government of General Légitime, and that he proposed to observe a strict neutrality between the two parties to the contest, and show favor to neither of them.

You were pleased to make me a similar declaration after my interview with the honorable Assistant Secretary, and I must thank you for it as a proof of the equity wherewith you are resolved to regard our dissensions.

If General Légitime has asked of the Government of the United

States his recognition as chief of the executive power of the Republic of Hayti, which recognition your Department has refused to accord to him, I only come to ask of you, in the name of my Government, our recognition as belligerents; that is to say, that you do not treat General Légitime more favorably than you treat President Hyppolite —that you do not forbid the latter to do that which you permit the former to undertake—and that you do not authorize against us any measure that might become an advantage for our adversaries. You have had the goodness to answer me, with a benevolence to which you will permit me to render homage, that such is the decision which you have reached and which has received the sanction of his Excellency the President of the Republic, and that I could carry with me from Washington the assurance that the most absolute impartiality between the two parties will continue to be the rule of conduct of your Department.

These declarations, Mr. Secretary of State, are of a nature to satisfy my Government, which will be gratified to learn that you have not given the sanction of your recognition to the *coup d'Etat* of Port-au-Prince.

After having laid before you our political situation and defined the responsibility of the present crisis, permit me, Mr. Secretary of State, to dwell upon a point which I think worthy of your attention. I would speak of the commercial relations of Hayti with the United States.

It is said, and repeated with too much earnestness not to have in this regard some foundation of truth, that General Légitime has promised to the Count de Sesmaisons the Mole St. Nicholas, which has been so much coveted.

We, to whom the Mole St. Nicholas belongs, could not either promise it or sell it, but we can propose to a friendly Government stipulations of another character, which would give to it more decided advantages. A treaty of commerce and friendship already unites us to the American Republic. We would be happy to draw the ties closer and render more intimate the relations of the two countries. We buy from the United States a large number of manufactures for which the commerce of England is a formidable competitor. To secure to the American commerce the markets of Hayti and deprive the English of it a diminution of the customs duties upon these goods will suffice, and immediately the importation of American manufactured products will increase to considerable proportions.

My Government, in return for the advantages which would be given to it, would be prepared to treat with you on this basis. It is convinced that good will result therefrom for the two countries, and that the sympathy which the Government of the United States has ever shown towards us, and of which you have been pleased to give me

the assurance in the name of his Excellency, President Cleveland, can not but increase at the same time that the relations of every nature between the two countries are developed.

I have the honor to send you the letter of the provisional president of the Republic, accrediting me to you in the capacity of envoy extraordinary.

Being about to depart for Europe, and the interests at issue requiring the presence of a special agent to represent my Government, I have the honor to inform you that I have appointed as general agent of my Government Mr. Haustedt, to whom I have given powers to this effect.

Be pleased to accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurance of my profound respect.

Dr. NEMOURS AUGUSTE.

The SECRETARY OF STATE.

No. 69.

Mr. Thompson to Mr. Bayard.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAYTI, October 29, 1888.

(Received Nov. 7.)

SIR,—Late Sunday afternoon, the 21st instant, I received a note from Mr. J. D. Metzger, agent of the Diamond Mail Line of steamers, informing me that the steamer *Haytian Republic* had been seized by the Haytian war vessel *Dessalines*, and brought into this harbor, and that my presence at the port office was absolutely necessary. I immediately went down to the city and observed at the port office a great quantity of men and considerable confusion. In the Office I found Mr. Smith, first officer of the *Haytian Republic*, whom they seemed to regard as a prisoner. After questioning him I thought it advisable to go on board, but was informed by the captain of the port that no one could visit the ship without a permit from the acting minister of foreign affairs. It was then growing dark; and noticing the excitement of the common people around there, I determined to call upon General Légitime and request him to allow the first officer to return on board as a measure for his personal safety. I found General Légitime with his counselors, made my request, which was granted, and then I refused to have anything whatever to say about the affair that evening. The next morning, Monday, I received a dispatch from Mr. Piquant, acting minister of foreign affairs, copy inclosed herein. In reply to such I sent the enclosed reply.

General Anselme Prophète, in charge of the portolio of war and navy, called upon me the same morning and appeared to be anxious to arrange the matter; "any friendly arrangement," said he. I could give him no satisfaction, not yet having visited the ship. About noon went on board, examined the ship's papers, and the following is Captain Compton's narrative of the affair, as taken directly from his statement:

"Left Jacmel October 19 and arrived at St. Marc, on the 20th, at 5.30 p. m.; when entering the harbor we sighted a steamer to the northwest, 7 miles distance, but were unable to make her out; took pilot on board and came to anchor; pilot informed us that the steamer outside was a Haytian gunboat trying to blockade the harbor.

"Saw the American consul, and he informed me that he had received letters from the American minister at Port-au-Prince, in which there was no mention of any blockade at St. Marc.

"Left St. Marc at daylight, October 21, with the American flag flying, and when out clear of the buoy we were stopped by the gunboat, and the commander ordered me on board. I refused to leave my ship and sent my first officer on board with my passenger list and declaration of the steamer's destination.

"The commander kept my first officer a prisoner on board and sent a boat-load of armed men to take charge. I let two men on board but refused to allow the others to board. The commander ordered me to proceed to Port-au-Prince, which we did under protest.

"We arrived at Port-au-Prince at 2.30 p. m. and came to anchor in the outer harbor; at 6.30 the commander of the port sent a verbal message to us to take my ship to the inside harbor, which I refused to do, not having seen the American minister.

"The commander of the gunboat came on board and wished me to go on shore, but I refused to go, unless by force, until I had seen the American minister; he then took my first officer on shore and returned at 9 p. m. with my first officer and a detachment of soldiers, who have taken charge of my ship.

"I now protest and deny the right of the Haytian gunboat to detain my ship from proceeding on her voyage, as I knew nothing of any blockade at Haytian ports, and I consider it an insult to the American flag, and will so represent it to the United States through the American minister."

The notification of the blockade was made the 16th instant, and from that time I had no means of communication with our agent in the North.

. . . . . .

There being ten passengers on board and four of them constituents going to join the others in the North, the authorities here wished to have them brought to the shore, but I protested against such action,

declaring that their persons were guaranteed by the flag covering the vessel, even more so as passengers, than the crew of such vessel. Had they been brought to shore at that time, undoubtedly their lives would have been forfeited.

General Prophète, returning in the afternoon, had an entirely different attitude than in the morning, and nothing could be done. The following day the three counsellors present at the capital called upon me with an idea of arranging the matter. I was conciliant and asked but three things.

1. That the passengers be permitted to continue their voyage to a port not under blockade.

2. That the United States flag receive a salute of twenty-one guns for the insults received.

3. That an indemnity, the amount to be settled between the authorities and myself, be granted the ship at a certain rate each day of detention.

The gentlemen appeared to have a certain belief in their culpability, and anxiety to avert any trouble between the United States and Hayti; but later they sent to me the chargé of finance and commerce, who wished to argue about the first and second stipulations made by me; wished the four constituents landed to remain under my protection, etc.; could not comprehend the insult to our flag; feared it would look like humiliating themselves to salute.

I made no argument with him, but remained firm in my convictions.

. . . . . .

To show exactly the situation of to-day it must be explained that Hayti is divided into five departments, the North, the Northwest, the Artibonite, the West, and the South. Now, the three first-named departments are entirely against Légitime, and demand that he retire as candidate and protest against his election as "Chef du Pouvoir Exécutif" by the minority of the constituents of the country. Of the West, Port-au-Prince appears to be Légitime's stronghold, yet they are at this moment conspiring against him, which is taking rapid progress; at Jacmel, also in the West, they have declared against him and have taken up arms to that effect, the two constituents of Jacmel, the one of Bainet being on board of the *Haytian Republic.* In the South the principal city, Aux Cayes, is said to be simply waiting for the word. Hence it can be easily seen that almost the entire country is against Légitime, and even had he the departments of the West and South solid in his favor, the majority of the departments would be against him.

. . . . . .

This country is now in a state of anarchy. They had lately a defective provisional government, which was in charge of affairs when

the few constituents elected General Légitime as "Chef du Pouvoir Exécutif." There were of the eighty-four constituents eighty-four elected to represent to all parts of Hayti, to form a new constitution and elect a President. Now, the North, Northwest, and Artibonite alone have forty-three constituents, and by the blank votes cast, it appears now that there were but twenty-seven of the thirty-three present that voted for Légitime. Hence a small minority is attempting to represent the whole people.

Since the seizure of the steamer *Haytian Republic*, in a printed sheet published by a unknown committee it has greatly commented upon us Americans and tried to show us up in a very bad light. Hence our citizens have become alarmed, and owing to the condition of affairs, are anxious to see at least one of our war vessels. I am afraid for the lives of those Haytians under our protection in the steamer, to say nothing of our own lives; and, as above remarked, the desperate position in which those in this city are placed is such that any extravagance, if they find themselves cornered, may be feared.

I send to-day, by way of Kingston, Jamaica, the following cablegram in care of the United States consul, advising him to send such dispatch in cipher, if possible:

STATE DEPARTMENT,
Washington D. C.:

American steamer and schooner seized by Haytian war vessels; flag insulted; life and property in danger. War vessel necessary immediately.

THOMPSON.

. . . . . .

I received word from Captain Compton on the 25th instant that he was ordered to bring his ship, which was in the outer harbor, into the inner harbor within an hour, or the authorities themselves would bring her in. On account of the outer harbor being the more healthy place, I addressed a note to the chargé of foreign affairs (inclosure 3), but not even has its reception been acknowledged, and the same evening they sent aboard and took out certain portions of the ship's machinery, which is deposited at the port office. Saturday the ship was hauled into the inner harbor.

The blockade established is not effective. Consequently in law it is null, because there were three cities blockaded -Cap Haytien, Gonaïves and St. Marc and but two vessels to make such blockade, and I take into consideration that on the 19th instant I received a dispatch from the chargé of foreign affairs stating that, notwithstanding the notification of the blockade given the foreign representatives at this city on the 16th instant, on the 17th instant the steamer

Haytian Republic made a voyage from Gonaïves to St. Marc. In my reply I said succinctly that certainly I could not enter into the question of the blockade being efficient, since he said in his dispatch that the steamer *Haytian Republic* continued her regular trips from Gonaïves to St. Marc.

On Monday, the 22d instant, both of the Haytian war vessels were in this harbor. What vessels, then, were making the blockade? Saturday, the 27th instant, the German steamer, direct from Cape Haytien, arrived at Port-au-Prince. No vessel stopped her on her way. Hence there is no serious blockade.

Sunday, the 28th instant, the Mole St. Nicholas, Port de Paix, and Jacmel, by a decree, were put under blockade.

. . . . . .

We have in the harbor the French war vessel *Bisson*.

The Haytian war vessel *Toussaint L'Ouverture* brought in here Sunday evening, the 21st instant, the American schooner *William Jones*. The *William Jones* was bound for Gonaïves, having left Boston October 3. When off Gonaïves she was spoken by the Haytian war vessel *Toussaint L'Ouverture* and told to proceed to Port-au-Prince, as Gonaïves was under blockade. The Captain immediately shaped his course for this port, but later the vessel was taken in tow, soldiers put on board while at sea, and at this writing are in charge of the vessel, which has a perishable cargo.

In the name of all our citizens, I pray you to insist upon the Secretary of the Navy sending us a vessel of war.

I have, etc.,

JOHN E. W. THOMPSON.

Mr. Piquant to Mr. Thompson.

[Translation.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, SECTION NO. ——

PORT-AU-PRINCE, October 22, 1888.

MR. MINISTER,—I have the honor to inform you that the steamer *Haytian Republic*, having been captured for having forced the blockade before St. Marc, a tribunal has been formed so that the affair be submitted to its appreciation.

I hasten to give you notice in the meantime that it be permitted me to submit to you the verdict of that tribunal in the circumstance.

Please accept, etc.

The counselor of the interior, charged per interim with the department of state of foreign relation.

O. PIQUANT.

M. Thompson to Mr. Piquant.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

PORT-AU-PRINCE (HAYTI), October 22, 1888.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your dispatch of this date informing me that the steamer *Haytian Republic* "having been captured for having forced the blockade before Saint-Marc, a tribunal has been formed so that the affair be submitted to its appreciation." The object of such an act and the validity thereof I ignore completely, reserving all rights in the premises to the protection of such vessel and all on board.

Saluting you, etc.,

JOHN E. W. THOMPSON.

Mr. Thompson to Mr. Piquant.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAYTI, October 25, 1888.

SIR,— I have just received notice from Captain Compton, of the steamer *Haytian Republic*, that he is ordered to bring his ship into the inner harbor. I pray you, sir, to have that order remanded until I can have the honor of waiting upon you, which I will do at any hour you name. In the meantime I am willing to give my parole that such ship will not attempt to leave this harbor until the authorities of Port-au-Prince consent that she shall leave.

Accept, etc.,

JOHN E. W. THOMPSON.



APPENDED PIECES

AND

JUSTIFICATIVE DOCUMENTS.

AFFAIR OF THE MOLE ST.-NICOLAS.

PART II.

CORRESPONDENCE EXCHANGED BETWEEN THE AMERICAN COMMISSIONERS AND M. FIRMIN, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF HAYTI.

These Documents are translated (with the exception of the pretended copy of the pretended powers of Mr. Elie, taken from American newspapers) from the French as they appeared in the Haytian *Moniteur*, of May 6, 1891, and in *L'Ordre*, of Port-au-Prince, of May 30, 1891.



APPENDED PIECES AND JUSTIFICATIVE DOCUMENTS.

THE SO-CALLED INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN TO MR. ELIE.

[Copy.]

LIBERTY. EQUALITY. FRATERNITY.

REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.
Cap Haytien, Dec. 28, 1888.

In the 85th year of Independence.

Hyppolite, Provisional President of the Republic, to all present and to come, greeting:

Animated by the desire of preserving the bonds of friendship that exist between the people of the Departments of the North, of the Artibonite, and of the Northwest in the Republic of Hayti, and the great people of the United States of America and of obtaining the active protection of the Government of Washington for the three Departments above named in return for the economic, commercial, and maritime advantages that we expect to grant it, we have, after having consulted with our ministers and councillors, resolved to send a special representative at once to the White House for the purpose of there making propositions in which shall be stipulated such measures as may be necessary for the accomplishment of our wishes.

For this purpose we have selected, appointed, and authorized our distinguished and loyal fellow-citizen, Charles Frederick Elie (merchant), as our representative, chosen, appointed, and authorized by these presents to enter into negotiations with such person, or persons, as may be authorized by the United States, to conclude and to sign with him the proposed treaty, promising on the honor of our Republic to ratify and faithfully execute all which shall be signed by our plenipotentiary and to give it our presidential sanction in the terms in which the promises shall be made by him. In proof of which we have signed this full power in all loyalty and free will.

HYPPOLITE.

By the Provisional President,

The Councillor charged with the Department of Foreign Affairs,

A. FIRMIN.

RESUME.

On the one part, propose to the Government to give us its active protection:

1. By stationing in our ports one or more vessels of war so as to hinder a foreign power from disregarding our right by favoring the usurpers in Port-au-Prince and also to prevent any violation of international law to our detriment.

2. By permiting us to buy in the United States such vessels, arms, ammunitions of war as we may need for our defence.

3. By giving instructions to the commanders of the war vessels to declare, should the necessity arise, their intention not to permit the rights of nations to be disregarded to our disfavor.

On the other part:

1. Freedom of shipping from tonnage dues.

2. A deduction of 20 per cent. from the import duties on textile fabrics.

3. The right of a naval station to be granted to the Navy with freedom of entry and exit, the privilege of establishing coaling stations and depots without any expense or formality, conforming, however, to the local police laws.

In the course of the negociations should the American Government demand any privileges or advantages not mentioned in the present instructions but which you might regard as acceptable, you can consent to them subject to the subsequent ratification of the Provisional Government.

[The above is the apocryphal copy of the powers of Mr. Elie, published in several American newspapers.]

PORT-AU-PRINCE (HAYTI), February 2, 1891.

To the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs, Department of Foreign Affairs, Port-au-Prince (Hayti).

SIR,—I have been appointed by the President of the United States as special commissioner to the Government of Hayti to negotiate for the lease of the Mole Saint-Nicolas, with a view to establishing there a coaling station and dock for the use of the ships of the United States Navy.

It is the desire and object of the President of the United States to acquire such a station in the Antilles.

The special advantages united in the Mole Saint-Nicolas indicate incontestably that it is the manifest destiny of that port to become a naval depot for the use of the war vessels of the United States.

The cordial relations existing between the two countries, the close and ever-strengthening ties of commerce, and similarity of the insti-

tutions and interests of the two republics, would seem to render such a demand as reasonable as natural.

The acceptance of this demand would result in making of the United States a powerful friend and ally, upon whose aid and good offices Hayti might always rely.

The past history and the well-known policy of the United States are sufficient guarantees that there is no design on the part of that nation to endanger the autonomy or the sovereign rights of the Republic of Hayti. This is clearly demonstrated in the instructions which I have received from the President, which declare that: "Aware of the provisions of the Haytian Constitution which interdict the alienation of the least portion of the territory or of the effects of this Republic, and respecting the full right of this people to maintain these provisions, the President desires only to secure a lease of the Mole Saint-Nicolas, the effects of which lease will be of great advantage to the security and prosperity of the Haytian Republic, while at the same time affording to the United States all the accommodation sought by its navy in this part of the Antilles."

The privilege here asked has been long since accorded by the Government of the Sandwich Islands, without loss of prestige, and to the great advantage of the people of those islands. It was, in fact, accorded to the United States by the Government of Hayti during our late civil war, when a land coaling-station was established and maintained at Cape Hayti. For some years past, the Dominican Republic has evinced a disposition to concede to the United States a land coaling-depot within the limits of its territory.

I have the honor to ask that the Haytian Government express its willingness to concede such a station, the details of the lease to be settled between the special commissioner of the United States on the one part, and some dignitary of State appointed by his Excellency the President of Hayti on the other part.

Very respectfully,

BANCROFT GHERARDI,

Special Commissioner of the United States to Hayti.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
PORT-AU-PRINCE, February 10, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your important letter of the 2nd inst., announcing that you have been appointed by the President of the United States as special commissioner to the Government of Hayti, to enter into negotiations for the lease of the Mole Saint-Nicolas, with the object of establishing there a land

coaling-station or depot for the use of the vessels of the United States navy.

After having the kindness to set forth the reasons militating in favor of the demand which His Excellency the President of the United States has charged you to present to the Government of Hayti, you conclude with the request that the latter Government express its willingness to accord the station desired, the details of the lease to be settled between the special commissioner of the United States on the one part, and commissioners appointed by His Excellency the President of Hayti on the other part.

I have hastened to submit your letter to the Council of Secretaries of State, presided over by his Excellency the President of Hayti. After hearing the reading of it the Council of Secretaries of State (without having decided either favorably or unfavorably upon your demand) have recommended that I ask, with all courtesy, and subject to due deliberation, that you will have the extreme kindness to communicate to them:

1st. The details or conditions of the desired lease;

2nd. A copy of the full powers conferred upon you by his Excellency the President of the United States, and of which the original shall be presented at the time of the signing (if such signing take place) of the terms of the lease which constitutes the subject of your demand.

I had foreseen the first of these recommendations, and had the honor to ask of you, in our interview of Monday, February 2, certain explanations which I felt called upon to lay before the Council of Secretaries of State, without being quite sure of their exactitude. His Excellency the President of Hayti and my colleagues, in council assembled, judiciously reminded me that, since it is a question of the Government of Hayti expressing its willingness to accord the above-mentioned station, it is important to know first the conditions to be stipulated, in order that decision may be rendered according to these conditions officially proposed.

As regard the second recommendation, it is an essential formality; for the Government of Hayti being asked to bind itself by the expression of its will directly transmitted, it is indispensable that the special Commissioner of the United States communicate his full powers, which are of a nature equally binding upon the American Government.

In thus deferring to the wish of the Council of Secretaries of State, I venture to hope that you will recognize its justice; and I seize the occasion to renew, sir, the assurances of my very high consideration.

A. FIRMIN,
State Secretary of Foreign Relations.

Rear-Admiral GHERARDI,
Special Commissioner of the United States to Hayti,
Port-au-Prince.

U. S. Flagship *Philadelphia.*

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Hayti, February 12, 1891.

To the Hon. State Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Department of Foreign Affairs, Port-au-Prince, Hayti.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, in which you ask me:

1. To furnish to his Excellency the President of Hayti and his Council the details and conditions of the desired lease of the Mole Saint-Nicolas.

2. To procure for the Council a copy of my credentials, the originals to be presented at the moment of obtaining the desired lease.

Conformably to your second request, I have the honor of inclosing to you herewith a copy of my credentials, and of making known my readiness to present the original instrument before receiving the desired lease.

These articles clearly show that in this matter it does not enter into the views of the United States to obtain anything whatsoever that cannot be accorded consistently with the Constitution and laws of Hayti. If any further assurances are necessary, they can be explicitly set down in the terms of the lease.

A tract of ground sufficient for the establishment of a land coaling-depot can be comprised within one square mile, as indicated upon the subjoined map. Now, as this square mile includes the interior basin of the port of the Mole Saint-Nicolas, it is evident that the amount of land desired is of little importance.

It is well understood that, as in all previous contracts of this nature entered into between the United States and foreign powers, the local police laws are to remain in full force upon the leased territory.

There is nothing novel in the action of the United States in asking this lease, and it establishes no precedent. Provisioning stations have been accorded to the United States at various times, by France, Brazil, Spain, Peru, Mexico, Hawai, Portugal, Italy, Japan, and other nations.

Nothing is asked of Hayti to-day which has not been already accorded by these powers. Nowhere were these privileges more freely granted than at Port-Mahon, where the Spanish Government consented to extraordinary concessions. Certainly there is no government more jealous of its prerogatives than the Spanish Government; yet no misunderstanding has ensued between the two nations.

In no case have these stations been a source of inconvenience or trouble to the nation granting the lease.

Where they have been abandoned, it has been because the United States Government wished to change their situation or to discontinue them.

These facts are undoubtedly known to the President and to his Council; but I have cited them in order to explain what the United States desires in the present instance.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

BANCROFT GHERARDI,

Rear Admiral U. S. Navy,
Special Commissioner of the United States
to Hayti.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, April 21, 1891.

SIR,—Referring to our interview with you this morning, in the course of which we had occasion to notify you of a document signed by the President of the United States, investing us with plenary powers to confer with all persons invested with similar authority by Hayti, in order to establish a convention between the two Governments, we have the honor to enclose an official copy of the said document.

Accept, Sir, etc., etc.

[Signed] FRED. DOUGLASS.
BANCROFT GHERARDI.

HON. A. FIRMIN, *Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.*

ENCLOSURE.

To all those whom these presents may come, greeting.

I invest by these presents Frederick Douglass, Resident Minister and Consul-General of the United States of America in Hayti, and Bancroft Gherardi, Rear Admiral in the United States Navy, with full power to confer with such persons as may be authorized on the part of Hayti; and to conclude, subject to the opinion and sanction of the Senate of the United States, a convention to insure to the United States the use of the Mole St.-Nicolas as a naval station.

In verification of which I have ordered that the seal of the United States be hereunto affixed.

Given under our hand and seal, in the City of Washington, 9th

March, of the year 1891, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and fifth.

[Signed] BENJAMIN HARRISON, President.
JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

The above document is certified as a true copy of the original.

[Signed] FRED. DOUGLASS.
BANCROFT GHERARDI.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, April 22, 1891.

Messrs. Plenipotentiaries :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 21st inst., in which you enclosed an official copy of a document signed by his Excellency the President of the United States, investing you with full powers to confer with such persons as may be invested with the same powers by the Government of Hayti for the purpose of negotiating a convention between the two Governments. Upon examining the document and referring to the interview which I had the honor to hold with you the same day that I received the dispatch, I infer that the full power has reference to the request made on February 7 last by Admiral Gherardi, as Special Commissioner of the United States, that the Government of Hayti should signify its willingness to lease the Mole St.-Nicolas to the United States for use as a coaling station by vessels of the United States.

In fact, this Department, by its letter of February 10th last, stated to Admiral Gherardi that the Government of Hayti, preliminary to a final settlement, wished to have the conditions of the desired lease, and also a copy of the full power which had been issued by the President of the United States, the original of which should be at hand to be presented when the lease was consummated. In his letter of February 12 the Admiral furnished me with all the desired details by giving me a certified copy of his instructions from the State Department in Washington, and after an interview, it was settled that he should write to his Government for the full power. It is this document which you have received and sent, so that this Government is called upon to reply to you formally.

As I had the honor to inform you in our interview yesterday, as soon as I learned the arrival of another squadron of the American navy, and that full power had been given you, I sent a detailed dispatch to the President of Hayti, and the Council of the Secretaries

of State, then absent in the Department of the South. The President and my colleagues in Council have directed me to reply as follows:

"After having fully considered the conditions upon which the United States Government wishes to obtain the lease of the Mole Saint-Nicolas for use as a coaling station there would appear to be no objection whatever to granting the concession were it not that your instructions contain the following clause: 'For the purpose of preserving and strengthening the relations (between the two countries), the President desires that so long as the United States may be holder of the Mole Saint-Nicolas—in case it is leased—the Haytian Government shall not lease any harbor or other portion of its territory, nor otherwise dispose of it, nor grant any special privilege or right of usage to any other Power, State or Government.'

"The acceptation of such a clause would be, in the opinion of the Haytian Government, an outrage on the national sovereignty of the Republic and a violation of the first article of the Constitution; for the renunciation of the right of disposing of its territory would be tacitly consenting to its alienation.

"Admiral Gherardi, in his letter of February 12, has mentioned France, Brazil, Spain, Peru, Mexico, Hawaii, Portugal, Italy, Japan, and other countries which have at one time or another granted coaling stations for the use of the United States Navy. The Haytian Government is no less well disposed than these various nations towards the American Union, but it finds itself restricted by its internal public law which cannot be violated without rendering void any contract made under like conditions. These considerations are so important that you will, no doubt, be the first to recognize the impossibility of the Haytian Government consenting to lease the Mole Saint-Nicolas to the United States on the terms desired by the latter. But, in addition to the constitutional difficulty, there must be taken into account political considerations of the highest importance to the Haytian Government.

"The arrival in this port of two American squadrons, composed of the most powerful vessels of the United States Navy, has made a most unfortunate impression on the whole country, which is disturbed and alarmed. Even supposing that the national Constitution offered no obstacle to the granting of the request presented by you in the name of the President of the United States, the Haytian Government could not under existing circumstances enter freely into negotiations for the leasing of the Mole Saint Nicolas without seeming to yield to foreign pressure and to compromise, *ipso facto*, its existence as an independent nation; and all the more so because several American newspapers, for some inexplicable reason, are carrying on an untruthful propaganda, endeavoring to cause it to be believed that engagements have been signed between the Presidents of Hayti and

the United States for the cession of this same harbor of the Mole Saint Nicolas, which his Excellency President Harrison wishes to have as a naval station for the use of the American Navy.

"Profoundly confiding in your sense of loyalty and justice, I venture to hope you will understand thoroughly that the refusal of a lease to the United States of the Mole Saint-Nicolas for a naval station is not an act of mistrust or ill-will on the part of the Government of Hayti. It is the result of a two-fold obstacle before which our lively sympathy for and our sincere attachment to the most glorious and most generous Republic of the New, and, perhaps, of the modern World, has been forced to yield."

I beg that you will accept, etc.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,
[Signed] A. FIRMIN.

Hon. FREDERICK DOUGLASS,
United States Minister.

BANCROFT GHERARDI,
Rear-Admiral, United States Navy.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAYTI, April 24, 1891.

HON. A. FIRMIN, *State Secretary of Foreign Affairs.*

SIR,—We have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, in reply to the application of the President of the United States presented by us to the Government of Hayti for the lease of the Mole Saint-Nicolas as a coaling-station for the use of the naval forces of the United States.

We regret that the Government of Hayti finds itself under the necessity of refusing the friendly request of the President; the more so, as we have reason to fear that this refusal may not be received by the Government of the United States as testifying to the amicable sentiments which should exist between the two republics and govern their relations.

While obliged to express our disappointment at the ground taken by the Government of Hayti, permit us to present to you, Monsieur le Ministre, the expression of our highest esteem and consideration.

[Signed] FREDERICK DOUGLASS.
BANCROFT GHERARDI.

WILL BE PUBLISHED SOON

(*IN FRENCH*)

LA QUESTION HAÏTIENNE

PAR

VERAX





RÉPUBLIQUE DE GUATEMALA

(Amérique Centrale)

NOTICE

SUR

LES OBJETS EXPOSÉS

PAR LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE GUATEMALA

ET

PAR ADOLPHE BOUCARD

A L'EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE PARIS

P.103



Vue des Volcans de Feu et d'Eau prise de l'Hôtel-de-Commerce, à Escuintla, juin 1877

PAR ADOLPHE BOUCARD

Commissaire délégué de Guatemala,

Membre correspondant de la Mission scientifique au Mexique et dans l'Amérique Centrale,
de la Société Zoologique de Londres, de la Sociedad Economica de Guatemala, etc.

PARIS 1878



LIVRES ET BROCHURES

Publiés par l'Auteur

Catalogus Avium. Nouvelle classification systématique des Oiseaux, 2,456 genres, 11,080 espèces. 1 vol, in-8° relié, 352 p. Londres, 1876.

Le même, avec feuilles en blanc intercalées entre chaque page de texte.

Le même, sur papier très-fin.

Les mêmes, en anglais.

Monographic List of the Genus Pimelotis with descriptions of several new species. Brochure in-8°, planche noire. Londres, 1874.

Le même, planche coloriée.

Notes on the Genus Pimelotis with descriptions of several new species. Brochure in-8°, planche noire. Londres, 1878.

Le même, planche coloriée.

(Ces deux brochures complètent la monographie de ces beaux insectes.)

Notes sur quelques **Trochilidés.** Brochure in-8°. Lyon, 1873.

Notes sur les **Trochilidés du Mexique.** Brochure in-8°. Lyon, 1875.

Catalogue des *collections d'histoire naturelle* récoltées au **Mexique par M.** Adolphe Boucard, avec le prix pour chaque espèce.

List of the **Birds collected in Costa-Rica**, by M. A. Boucard, **in 1877.** Cette brochure contient un grand nombre d'observations sur les **mœurs** des oiseaux de Costa-Rica, et la description de plusieurs espèces **nouvelles.** Brochure in-8°, avec planche noire.

La même, planche coloriée.

Guide pour collecter, préparer et expédier des collections d'histoire naturelle.

Guia para colectar, conservar y despachar colecciones de historia natural.

A Manual of natural History. 1 vol. in-8°, 234 p., **with many** illustrations. Second edition.

Diagrams of natural History, 20 sheets 18 inches by 24 **comprising** 166 Diagrams of Animals and Plants, life size, beautifully **printed in** colours and 37 specimens of Woods and Minerals; all neatly **mounted on** very stout Cardboard. Second edition.

Notes on **Pharomacrus costaricensis.** Brochure in-4°. **Londres, 1878.**

Senator Stanford
With the author's Compliments
A. Boucard

RÉPUBLIQUE DE GUATEMALA

(Amérique Centrale)

NOTICE

SUR

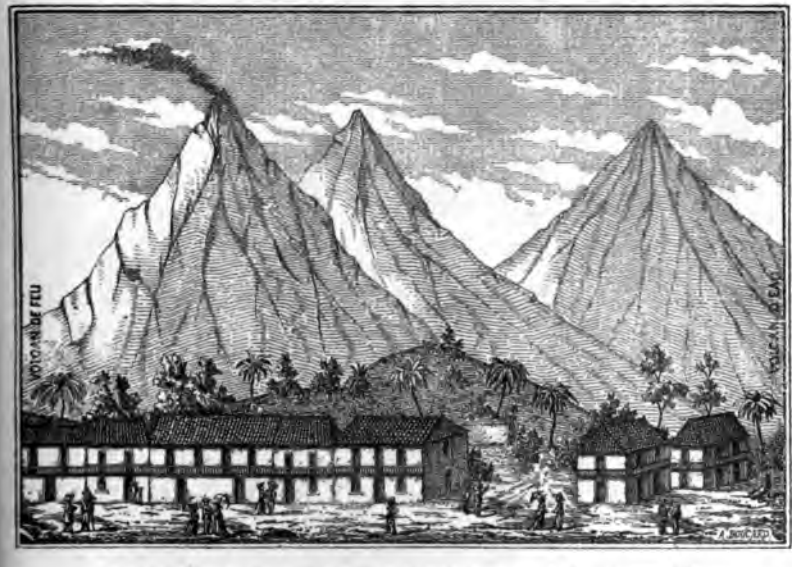
LES OBJETS EXPOSÉS

PAR LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE GUATEMALA

ET

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PARIS 1878

Note: this is the
remaining part of
Latin-Am. Pamphlets
Vol. 1
Acquisition No. 21563

PRÉFACE

A l'invitation du Gouvernement de Guatemala, j'ai préparé une partie des collections que j'ai récoltées dans ce pays l'année dernière.

J'espère que ces collections, celles du Gouvernement de la République et celles de la Société Économique de Guatemala, ainsi que quelques objets envoyés par divers exposants, donneront une idée assez exacte des richesses naturelles de ce beau pays et permettront aux visiteurs d'apprécier à leur juste valeur les produits nombreux et variés de son sol et les grandes ressources qu'il offre au commerce et à toutes les industries. C'est là notre seule ambition : faire connaître les productions de la République de Guatemala.

A. B.

Paris, 1er mai 1878.

13, rue Guy-de-la-Brosse.

NOTICE

SUR

LES OBJETS EXPOSÉS

PAR

LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE GUATEMALA

ET PAR

ADOLPHE BOUCARD

A l'Exposition universelle de Paris, 1878

INTRODUCTION

La République de Guatemala est située entre 13° 42' et 18° 20' latitude nord et 92° 45' et 95° 90' longitude ouest du méridien de Paris.

Elle a pour limites au nord le Yucatan (Mexique), au sud l'Océan Pacifique, à l'est les Républiques du Salvador et de Honduras, à l'ouest les États de Chiapas et de Tabasco (Mexique). Son étendue est de 4,500 lieues carrées, et sa population de 1,500,000 habitants, dont environ les deux tiers d'indigènes.

Elle est traversée du nord au sud par la cordillère des Andes.

L'élévation de ces montagnes est fort inégale; dans certaines parties, leur hauteur absolue n'est que de quelques

mètres, comme dans le Nicaragua et le Darien; dans d'autres, au contraire, leur hauteur est égale à celle des montagnes les plus élevées du monde.

Le sol du Guatemala se compose de terres hautes et de terres basses. Les dernières s'étendent sur le littoral de l'Atlantique et du Pacifique; les premières occupent le centre du pays, et c'est là que se trouvent les villes les plus importantes et les plus peuplées.

Cette nature du sol offre des positions sans nombre pour les aspects, et la variété des sites influe beaucoup sur les changements des climats.

A côté de vallées fertiles et bien peuplées, se trouvent des déserts, des précipices, des montagnes presque inaccessibles.

A quelques lieues de distance, on passe de la chaleur tropicale à un froid glacial.

Le littoral, sur les deux mers, forme une plaine plus ou moins resserrée par les montagnes de la Cordillère.

La végétation y est très-vigoureuse; des forêts vierges couvrent le sol.

Ces terres basses sont désignées sous le nom de TIERRAS CALIENTES, terres chaudes.

Elles sont, en général, chaudes, humides et malsaines, surtout sur l'Atlantique.

Sur la côte, la végétation est très-luxuriante; là croissent avec peu de soins et de culture, le coton, l'indigo, la canne à sucre, le tabac, le cacao, la vanille, la banane, le maïs et une grande variété d'arbres utiles et précieux.

On appelle TIERRAS TEMPLADAS, terres tempérées, toutes celles qui se trouvent comprises entre 500 et 2,500 mètres d'altitude, et TIERRAS FRIAS, terres froides, toutes celles qui se trouvent au-dessus de 2,500 mètres.

On ne connaît presque pas de maladies dans les terres

tempérées et froides, excepté la dyssenterie et les rhumes; mais ces derniers ne sont jamais bien dangereux.

Dans les terres basses et chaudes, au contraire, le pays est assez malsain; on y est exposé aux fièvres pernicieuses et intermittentes pendant une grande partie de l'année; elles sont quelquefois mortelles, surtout pour les étrangers qui ne sont pas acclimatés. Mais en dehors de ces fièvres, il n'y a que peu d'autres maladies, et celui qui est acclimaté s'y porte à merveille.

La cause prédominante de ces fièvres est que, pendant la saison des pluies, il se forme, près des villages, des mares sans écoulement où les immondices s'accumulent, et quand le soir arrive, il s'en exhale des vapeurs malsaines qui empoisonnent l'air.

Il est donc probable que si l'on arrivait à empêcher la formation de ces eaux stagnantes ou à les dessécher, on assainirait en même temps le pays.

De la côte, le terrain va toujours en s'élevant, d'abord insensiblement jusqu'au pied des Cordillères, puis plus ou moins abruptement jusqu'aux plaines et vallées des terres tempérées et des terres froides.

De là provient la diversité de climats et de productions de ce pays.

Dans l'Amérique centrale et méridionale, la température ne dépend pas de l'élévation du pôle, mais de l'élévation perpendiculaire du sol au-dessus du niveau de la mer, et c'est ainsi qu'à une distance quelquefois très-rapprochée, de quatre à cinq lieues, par exemple, on jouit de toutes les températures, depuis zéro jusqu'à 30 degrés de chaleur ou même davantage.

En quelques heures, on peut ainsi se transporter de la région des palmiers à celle des chênes et des sapins.

La température moyenne des terres chaudes est de 20 à 30 degrés, celle des terres tempérées de 15 à 25. Dans celles-ci, on jouit d'un printemps perpétuel ; les journées y sont chaudes et les nuits fraîches.

Celle des terres froides est de 10 à 15 degrés, excepté sur le sommet des hautes montagnes, où le thermomètre ne monte guère qu'à 8 ou 10 degrés durant le jour, et descend quelquefois au-dessous de zéro pendant la nuit.

Au Guatemala, les terres froides ne sont que fort peu habitées. On y cultive le blé et les pommes de terre.

Les terres tempérées, au contraire, sont très-peuplées. On y cultive abondamment le maïs et le café. Cette dernière production, qui n'a pris un certain développement que depuis une vingtaine d'années, devient chaque jour de plus en plus considérable.

En 1877, on en a exporté en Europe et aux États-Unis près de 300,000 quintaux.

Il est d'une qualité supérieure et est très-estimé par les connaisseurs.

Les terres chaudes sont peu peuplées ; mais néanmoins, quand elles le sont, elles produisent beaucoup.

Le maïs, qui remplace au Guatemala le blé en Europe, y vient admirablement.

On y fait jusqu'à trois récoltes par an. Les tiges de cette plante, qui atteignent quelquefois deux et trois mètres de hauteur, produisent jusqu'à 4 épis, portant chacun 100 à 150 grains. Mais, le plus ordinairement, elles ont $1^{m}50$, et en donnent deux.

Les terres basses sont couvertes de forêts luxuriantes. Les arbres les plus précieux y abondent, ainsi qu'une grande variété de palmiers. Ces arbres sont souvent enlacés par des lianes gigantesques et couverts de plantes parasites.



En plein midi, le soleil peut à peine percer cet immense dôme de verdure. La grande variété de fleurs et d'insectes, d'oiseaux à plumage éclatant et de singes gambadant d'un arbre à un autre dans les éclaircies de la forêt, offre un spectacle des plus attrayants.

On ne pourra répéter trop souvent que les forêts vierges, pendant la belle saison, ont quelque chose de grandiose et de sublime qui ne peut être compris que par celui qui les a parcourues.

Matin et soir, on entend le cri des animaux de tous côtés.

Ils prennent alors leur nourriture; mais vers le milieu du jour jusqu'à quatre heures, tout se cache, le calme est complet et l'homme sent sa petitesse dans cette immensité.

Une branche qui tombe, un animal qui s'enfuit, le cri soudain d'un oiseau, le bruit qu'il fait en s'envolant, vous font alors tressaillir de crainte.

C'est dans ces immenses forêts des terres chaudes que se trouvent abondamment l'acajou, le caoutchouc et un grand nombre d'autres arbres des plus précieux; la vanille y pousse à l'état sauvage.

Ces forêts, une fois défrichées, sont propres à la culture du cacao, du coton, du tabac, de plusieurs espèces de légumineuses et enfin de la canne à sucre. Cette dernière y croît dans des proportions exagérées. Il est commun de voir des tiges de cannes à sucre de quatre à cinq mètres de long.

Près du littoral, les palmiers de diverses espèces sont très-abondants.

Le cocotier pousse jusqu'aux bords de la mer. Un peu plus loin dans l'intérieur croît une autre espèce appelée dans le pays *Cuacoyule*. Des lieues entières en sont couvertes.

La pulpe du fruit de ce palmier est estimée des indigènes. Ils la mangent ainsi que l'amande; cette dernière est si nourrissante, qu'avec une douzaine ils sont complétement rassasiés.

Le principe huileux contenu dans chacune de ces graines est considérable. J'ai vu des indigènes découper l'une des extrémités de ces amandes, lui donner la forme d'une mèche, l'allumer et s'en servir comme d'une bougie. Elle brûlait ainsi pendant quelques minutes donnant une belle lumière et ne s'éteignait qu'après avoir été entièrement consumée.

On en extrait une huile qui est aussi claire que celle de baleine. On en fait des bougies et du savon de qualité supérieure.

Outre ces espèces de palmiers, il y en a encore beaucoup d'autres et toutes sont de la plus grande utilité pour l'alimentation.

Tantôt c'est l'amande qui est recherchée comme dans l'espèce précédente, tantôt c'est le cœur comme dans le chou palmiste et les diverses espèces de *Chamærops;* on fait même avec plusieurs une boisson assez agréable. Avec le bois, les indigènes construisent des huttes qu'ils couvrent de leurs feuilles.

Il y a donc là une grande exploitation à entreprendre et qui certainement produirait beaucoup; mais pour qu'elle réussisse complétement, il est nécessaire d'ouvrir des voies de communication dans ces forêts presque impénétrables et d'attirer dans le pays des gens entreprenants. Le Gouvernement de la République le comprend tellement bien qu'il est prêt à s'imposer des sacrifices pour arriver à ce but, et il est disposé à faire de grandes concessions aux personnes



qui viendront dans le pays avec l'intention sérieuse de s'y fixer (*).

Le gouvernement leur cédera des terrains choisis par eux dans des conditions excessivement favorables et fera tout ce qui sera en son pouvoir pour les aider dans leurs entreprises.

SAN JOSÉ

Les principaux ports de Guatemala, sont : San José et Champerico, sur le Pacifique ; Saint-Thomas de Guatemala et Izabal, sur l'Atlantique.

Actuellement, le Gouvernement fait construire une belle route carrossière, de la ville de Guatemala à Los Chicos, une distance d'environ quatorze lieues, dont près de la moitié est terminée.

De ce point, la rivière de Motagua est navigable jusqu'au golfe de Honduras (Atlantique).

La distance est d'environ 250 kilomètres.

Quand cette route sera terminée, il y aura un grand avantage pour le commerce de Guatemala à expédier ses produits et à recevoir ceux d'Europe par cette voie, qui sera plus prompte et plus économique que celle du Pacifique.

Actuellement, presque tout le commerce entre le Guatemala avec l'Europe et les États-Unis se fait par la voie de Panama et les ports de San José et de Champerico.

(*) Les Européens qui auraient l'idée d'émigrer sont donc engagés à se mettre en relation directe, soit avec M. Crisanto Medina, ministre de Guatemala, à Paris, 3, rue Copenhague, soit avec M. Herrera, ministre du commerce et de l'agriculture, à Guatemala, soit avec moi, 55, Great-Russell st., Londres, W. C. (Angleterre), ou 13, rue Guy-de-la-Brosse, à Paris.

Tous les renseignements désirables leur seront fournis.

Le premier, par lequel j'ai débarqué au Guatemala, n'est, en réalité, qu'une plage sur laquelle on a construit, il y a quelques années, un très-beau quai en fer qui s'avance assez loin dans la mer.

Malgré cela, l'embarquement et le désembarquement des marchandises est long et difficile, les navires étant obligés de mouiller à deux ou trois milles au large.

A certaines saisons de l'année, la mer est si houleuse qu'on ne peut même pas communiquer avec le vapeur, et les communications sont alors complétement interrompues pendant plusieurs jours.

La ville est bâtie derrière une dune de sable, sur un terrain bas, qui est inondé pendant la saison des pluies. Elle est alors très-malsaine à habiter.

La fièvre de San José est redoutée, même des indigènes des terres chaudes.

ESCUINTLA

De San José à Escuintla, il y a 60 kilomètres; le terrain va toujours en montant graduellement, mais insensiblement. On fait ce trajet en diligence. On part à 8 heures du matin de San José et on arrive à 5 heures et demie à Escuintla.

De décembre en mai (la saison sèche), la route est superbe et très-pittoresque; on traverse de belles forêts d'acacias et de palmiers.

De mai en décembre (la saison des pluies), la route est détestable; les animaux enfoncent dans la boue jusqu'au poitrail.

L'année dernière, je fis ce trajet au commencement de juin; la route était encore excellente; la saison des pluies ne faisait que de commencer.

Sur tout le parcours, nous vîmes des milliers de papillons réunis en quantités considérables sur la route, surtout dans les endroits humides. Ils se posaient les uns sur les autres.

Cette nuée de papillons de couleurs diverses sur le sol ou volant de droite et de gauche donnait au paysage une animation extraordinaire de gaieté.

Des indigènes portant sur leur dos des charges de fruits, des objets fabriqués avec des feuilles de palmiers, des poteries et autres objets divers; d'autres conduisant des mules ou des charrettes chargées de marchandises diverses, allaient et venaient sur la route.

L'aspect de ces indigènes dans leurs costumes nationaux est très-pittoresque et très-intéressant.

Ce sont exactement les mêmes types, les mêmes costumes qu'au Mexique.

Escuintla (*) est une ville très-ancienne. Elle est située au pied des volcans de Feu et d'Eau, deux des plus superbes volcans de l'Amérique que l'on aperçoit de très-loin sur le Pacifique. Du balcon de l'hôtel du Commerce, où j'étais descendu, j'avais ces deux majestueux volcans (**) devant moi. Rien de plus beau et de plus imposant que ces deux montagnes qu'on aurait pu croire tout au plus à une lieue de distance, quoique, en réalité, il fallait encore presqu'une journée pour y arriver.

Sur le volcan d'Eau, le cône est pointu, en forme de pain de sucre. Sur le volcan de Feu, il y en a deux, assez rapprochés l'un de l'autre; le plus haut se termine aussi en pointe, et sur le côté sud se trouve le cratère, qui fuma

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(*) J'ai trouvé une altitude de 400 mètres pour cette ville.

(**) La hauteur approximative de ces deux volcans est de 3,800 et 4,000 mètres. Il est facile de faire l'ascension du volcan d'Eau ; mais celle du volcan de Feu est presque impossible (Voyez Frontispice).

constamment pendant mon séjour au Guatemala. Dans la nuit, on voyait quelquefois des flammes. L'autre cône est tronqué.

Aux environs d'Escuintla, il y a des plantations de canne à sucre très-considérables ; l'une d'elle appartient au baron du Theil, qui habite le Guatemala depuis une trentaine d'années.

D'Escuintla, je partis avec mon ami, M. Juan José Rodriguez (*), pour son hacienda de Capetillo (**), où il cultive en grand la canne à sucre.

Cette propriété est située au pied des volcans d'Eau et de Feu, dans une vallée pittoresque et des plus fertiles, entre les deux volcans.

Mon ami y faisait alors une grande plantation de café, qui donnait de belles espérances.

Pendant notre séjour dans ce lieu, nous récoltâmes un grand nombre d'insectes.

ANTIGUA

De là, nous allâmes à La Antigua (***), l'ancienne capitale du Guatemala. Cette ville, située dans une vallée admirable, entre les deux volcans, a été presque complétement détruite par de forts tremblements de terre, en juillet 1773.

Déjà, en 1541, sous le règne de Charles-Quint et sous le gouvernement d'Alvarado, surnommé *el Adelantado*, Santiago de Guatemala, la capitale à cette époque, située

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(*) Cet excellent ami était venu me chercher à Escuintla avec sa voiture. C'est à lui que je dois d'avoir pu réunir en si peu de temps la belle collection que j'expose.

(**) J'ai trouvé pour cette hacienda une altitude de 1.250 mètres.

(***) J'ai trouvé une altitude de 1.733 mètres pour cette ville.

près de la ville actuelle, fut complétement détruite par un torrent d'eau et de boue provenant du cratère du volcan d'Eau (*). Cette éruption, qui eut lieu pendant la nuit, fut terrible.

On voit encore dans la ville et dans les faubourgs (l'ancien site de Santiago de Guatemala) beaucoup de ruines d'églises, de couvents et autres monuments publics, ainsi que de maisons particulières qui datent de ces époques. Elles lui donnent un air d'abandon et de tristesse qui fait peine.

Depuis les tremblements de terre de 1773, la plus grande partie des familles qui habitaient cette ville ont transféré leurs résidences dans la vallée de l'Ermite, où se trouve la capitale actuelle.

Près d'Antigua se trouve, dans une vallée pittoresque, la magnifique propriété de M. Manuel Herrera (**). Nous nous y rendîmes et y fûmes parfaitement accueillis par le fils de M. Herrera et M. Luna, les administrateurs.

Nous visitâmes les plantations de café et de cochenille qui sont très-importantes.

Mon ami Rodriguez me fit remarquer dans les plantations plusieurs espèces d'*Eucalyptus* qu'on y a plantées il y a une douzaine d'années et qui poussent aussi bien que sur leur sol natal.

Plusieurs de ces arbres ont de 2 à 3 mètres de circonférence sur 40 mètres de hauteur.

Ensuite, nous visitâmes les écuries, le moulin à décortiquer le café, le moulin à farine et toutes les autres dépendances qui m'ont beaucoup intéressé.

(*) Il est probable que ce nom de volcan d'Eau date de cette époque.

(**) Le ministre de l'agriculture, du commerce et des travaux publics.

Le lendemain, de bon matin, nous partîmes pour la capitale.

A dix heures, nous arrivâmes sur le sommet de la Cordillère que nous franchîmes à un endroit appelé Cumbre de Embaulada (*). De là, la descente est assez rapide et continuelle jusqu'à la vallée de l'Ermite, au centre de laquelle se trouve la capitale de Guatemala (**). Nous y arrivâmes à trois heures de l'après-midi.

GUATEMALA

Guatemala, la capitale de la République, est située sur le versant de l'Atlantique, presque au centre du pays, dans une belle vallée qui s'étend du nord au sud par 14° 37' 30" de latitude nord et 92° 45' longitude ouest du méridien de Paris.

C'est une ville remarquable par ses édifices, les rues y sont larges et tirées au cordeau.

La population est de 45,000 habitants; le climat y est tempéré, sain, agréable et presque uniforme pendant toute l'année.

Les principaux édifices sont les deux palais du Gouvernement, l'hôtel-de-ville, la monnaie, le théâtre, l'université, la Société économique, la cathédrale, la douane, etc. En tout, vingt-huit églises, plusieurs belles places, deux forts, quelques hospices, quatre casernes, deux prisons, quelques hôtels et 3,500 maisons.

Les maisons sont généralement basses et bien construites. Elles ont presque toutes une cour intérieure entourée par

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(*) J'ai trouvé pour ce point l'altitude de 2,233 mètres.

(**) J'ai trouvé pour cette ville l'altitude de 1,716 mètres.

une galerie couverte. Au centre est une fontaine ornée, ainsi que la galerie, avec des plantes tropicales presque toujours en fleurs.

Cette disposition intérieure leur donne un air de gaieté et de fraîcheur très-agréable à la vue.

Depuis quelques années on s'est hasardé à construire des maisons à un et même deux étages; mais cet usage ne se répandra peut-être pas vite, car l'on craint toujours les tremblements de terre.

Il y a plusieurs services de diligences qui partent deux fois par semaine pour le département de Quesaltenango, en passant par La Antigua, et pour le port de San José, en passant par Amatitlan et Escuintla.

En outre, il y a plusieurs services journaliers pour les environs de la capitale.

Des ravins d'une grande profondeur entourent la ville. Au fond coule généralement une petite rivière qui, depuis décembre jusqu'en mai, est presque à sec, mais elle devient un torrent impétueux pendant la saison des pluies.

C'est un spectacle tout à fait extraordinaire que ces immenses ravins qui ne s'aperçoivent que lorsqu'on arrive sur les bords.

Ils ont quelquefois de 2 à 300 mètres de profondeur et autant de largeur.

Il faut, dans ce cas, près d'une heure pour descendre jusqu'au fond et remonter de l'autre côté.

On m'a dit que ces ravins ont été creusés peu à peu par l'eau, mais je crois plutôt qu'ils ont pour cause une action volcanique.

La hauteur du terrain est exactement semblable des deux côtés du ravin; c'est comme si on avait coupé la plaine en deux à une immense profondeur et que l'on eût transporté

chacun de ses bords à une distance qui varie de 25 à 300 mètres, ou même davantage.

Le terrain y est très-pierreux, et le mica et le fer abondent. Entre les rochers poussent des chênes plus ou moins rabougris.

Quelques sources d'eau thermale sortent du flanc de ces précipices.

Aux environs de la ville se trouvent des monticules (*) dont les abords sont parsemés de flèches d'obsidiennes plus ou moins parfaites. On peut voir une partie de celles que j'ai ramassées sur les lieux mêmes, dans ma vitrine d'antiquités.

Quelques belles propriétés sur lesquelles on cultive la canne à sucre et le café, sont disséminées dans la plaine.

L'une d'elles, l'hacienda de Aceitunas, appartenant à la famille Rodriguez, est à une lieue de la capitale, près de la route de San Salvador.

Elle est située dans une position admirable.

Elle domine la ville et la vallée.

Rien n'est plus beau que la vue dont on jouit de cette belle propriété.

De la terrasse on aperçoit les plantations de canne à sucre et de café à ses pieds; un peu plus loin, la vallée et la ville de Guatemala tout entière; dans le lointain, des villages d'indigènes étagés de distance en distance au pied de la Cordillère, et enfin à l'horizon, les volcans de Feu et d'Eau.

C'est un spectacle grandiose et imposant, et c'est avec peine que je détachais mes yeux de ce splendide panorama chaque fois que j'allais rendre visite à Aceitunas.

(*) Ces monticules sont probablement des tombeaux d'indigènes.

HISTOIRE NATURELLE

Ce qui prouvera mieux que quoi que ce soit la richesse de ce beau pays, c'est que pendant un séjour très-court que j'y fis (du 1er au 30 juin), je réussis à y faire une collection de trois cents espèces d'oiseaux, plus de mille espèces d'insectes divers, une belle collection de coquilles terrestres, quelques reptiles, etc., etc. (*).

Parmi les oiseaux qui sont tous exposés et qui proviennent surtout de la Alta et Baja Vera Paz (**), se trouvent deux espèces nouvelles, *Eugenes viridiceps* et *Myrmotherula nigrorufa* Boucard.

En outre, il s'y trouve un certain nombre d'espèces très-rares.

Parmi les insectes, les espèces nouvelles sont en grand nombre, ainsi que des espèces rares, telles que : *Plusiotis Rodriguezii* que j'ai décrite il y a quelques mois dans les *Proceedings* de la Société zoologique de Londres, une espèce nouvelle de *Chrysina* à décrire, *Macropoïdes Mniszechii*, *Pantodinus Klugii* Bur., une espèce d'*Agra*, etc.

(*) Il est vrai que je fus bien assisté dans mes recherches par mon excellent ami Juan José Rodriguez, ainsi que par quelques indigènes. Ces derniers récoltèrent pour moi d'avril à juillet, mais le résultat obtenu n'en est pas moins extraordinaire pour un si petit laps de temps : *trois mois*.

(**) Le département de la Vera Paz est un des plus considérables de la République. Il occupe le centre du pays ; il est divisé en deux parties distinctes connues sous le nom de Alta y Baja Vera Paz (Haute et Basse Vera Paz). Elles sont séparées par les deux grandes montagnes du Chama et des Minas, qui traversent le pays.

La partie nord est la plus fertile, le climat y est tempéré et sain. Il varie beaucoup dans les autres parties. On y récolte du coton, du café, de la cochenille, du cacao, de la cire végétale, des fruits européens et exotiques. Coban est la capitale de la Haute Vera Paz, Salama celle de la Basse Vera Paz.

LISTE DES OBJETS EXPOSÉS

Par la République de Guatemala, Par la Société Économique et par divers Exposants.

Bois

Quatre-vingt-sept espèces de bois divers, parmi lesquels on peut citer l'ébène, l'acajou, le caoutchouc, diverses espèces de cèdres, de palmiers, etc., etc.

Fibres textiles

Fibres du maguey *(Agave Americana)* avec lesquelles on fait des cordes, des hamacs, etc.

De cette plante, on extrait le pulque, boisson favorite des indigènes, surtout au Mexique.

Lorsqu'elle est vieille, elle enivre comme le vin; fraîche, cette boisson est sucrée et très-agréable à boire; mais un moment après l'avoir bue, on ressent des picotements sur les lèvres qui sont très-désagréables et agaçants.

On la boit généralement après quelques jours de fermentation; cette boisson est alors blanche, comme du lait; on la dit très-salutaire et qu'elle purifie le sang; mais sa saveur est insupportable pour ceux qui n'y sont pas habitués.

Du jus de maguey, on fait aussi une eau-de-vie qui a la propriété d'aider à la digestion.

Parmi les autres fibres textiles exposées, je puis encore citer celles de l'escobilla, une espèce de mauve qui est très-abondante sur la côte du Pacifique et qui pourrait être employée avantageusement pour la fabrication du papier; les fibres du junco *(Carludovica palmata)* avec lesquelles on fabrique les chapeaux connus sous le nom de chapeaux de Panama, les fibres du capulin *(Tilia argentea)* et les fibres de la pita *(Fourcroya gigantea)*. Les fibres de cette dernière plante sont longues, soyeuses et d'une grande solidité. On en fait des cordes fines et des hamacs de luxe d'une grande valeur, à cause de leur beauté et de leur solidité. Coloriées, ces fibres remplacent le fil et la soie.

Graines, Écorces, Bois de teinture, Résines, Gommes

Une série d'écorces employées pour la teinture et la médecine.

Parmi les gommes, le copal et le caoutchouc. De cette dernière, on en exporte une grande quantité par les ports de l'Atlantique.

Parmi les graines, je citerai la vanille, le cacao, le café, et le piment, qui toutes sont d'une qualité supérieure et qui pourraient être exploitées en grand.

Parmi les bois de teinture, le bois de campêche et du Brésil que l'on exporte en grande quantité.

Matières tinctoriales

Parmi ces matières, il suffira de citer la cochenille *(Coccus cacti)*, dont on exporte encore de grandes quantités en Europe; quoique depuis quelques années on ait beaucoup

délaissé l'élevage de ces insectes, dont le prix a considérablement diminué ; l'indigo, qui pousse presque sans culture sur les côtes du Pacifique, le rocou, etc., etc.

Matières médicinales

La salsepareille, très-abondante sur le versant atlantique ; le jalap, qui se plaît dans les forêts de la Haute et Basse Vera Paz.

Matières premières agricoles

Le riz qui vient presque sans culture dans toutes les terres basses et humides, le cacao, le coton, le tabac, le piment, l'achiote ou rocou, l'anil, le blé, l'orge, diverses espèces de haricots, les pois, le café qui est d'une qualité supérieure comme chacun pourra s'en convaincre en venant faire un tour dans notre annexe (section d'agriculture), où se trouve notre machine à décortiquer le café.

Là, le visiteur pourra voir comment on sépare la graine de la cerise dans laquelle elle est enfermée.

Il pourra, en même temps, déguster une tasse de café fait instantanément avec la graine sortant de la machine.

Plusieurs variétés de maïs auprès desquelles se trouve un **metate** (*) avec son pilon.

C'est sur cette pierre que les femmes indigènes broient le maïs après l'avoir laissé tremper depuis la veille dans l'eau, dans laquelle elles ajoutent une pincée de chaux. Elles le font bouillir et ensuite elles en font une pâte en le broyant sur cette pierre avec le pilon.

(*) Pierre à broyer.

De cette pâte, elles font une galette plus ou moins épaisse, en forme de crêpe, et elles la font cuire de chaque côté sur un plat de terre.

En quelques minutes, elle est cuite et bonne à manger.

On lui donne alors le nom de **tortilla** (*). Quand on veut la conserver longtemps, on la laisse sur le feu jusqu'à ce qu'elle ait acquis une grande dureté.

Elle change alors de nom. Au lieu de **tortillas,** elle est appelée **totopostl.** Dans cet état, elle se conserve pendant plusieurs mois, si on la tient à l'abri de l'humidité.

Quelquefois, outre le sel, on ajoute au maïs de la noix de palmier, de la pomme de terre, de la banane ou de la yucca. Cette galette, ainsi préparée, a un goût très-agréable.

Industrie agricole

Parmi les produits de l'industrie agricole, je citerai les farines de blé, de maïs, de banane, l'amidon de yucca *(Jatropha Manihot),* de riz, de pommes de terre, le sucre, l'eau-de-vie de canne à sucre qui égale le rhum de la Jamaïque, les huiles de ricin, de noix de cocotures et de palmiers divers, etc., etc.

Produits minéraux

Une collection de marbres et pierres diverses employés dans la construction des édifices, des minerais de fer, de soufre, de cuivre, de plomb (ce dernier souvent argentifère),

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(*) Pendant des siècles, riches et pauvres ont vécu de tortillas. Elles tenaient lieu de pain. Depuis quelques années, on fait du pain, et beaucoup de familles aisées ont abandonné l'usage de la tortilla ; mais les indigènes en font toujours leur principale nourriture.



du sable aurifère et de l'or natif lavé des placers de la Liberté (*), près de Honduras.

Produits manufacturés

Chapeaux, hamacs, tissus divers, costumes complets des indigènes, cigares, cigarettes, etc.

Monnaies

Une collection de monnaies depuis le temps de la conquête de l'Amérique centrale par les Espagnols jusqu'à nos jours.

Timbres-poste

Une collection complète de timbres-postes.

BEAUX-ARTS

Photographie (**)

Une belle collection de vues photographiques représentant les principaux monuments publics de Guatemala, les grandes propriétés où l'on cultive le café et la canne à sucre ; des portraits de personnes célèbres de Guatemala, des types d'indigènes, etc., etc.

Musique

Ouvrages divers.

(*) Ces placers ont été découverts l'année dernière et donnent de belles espérances.

(**) Cette collection n'est pas encore arrivée ; mais elle est attendue prochainement.

Sculpture

Une tête de Christ (*Ecce homo*).

Littérature

Ouvrages divers.

Objets divers

Carte de la République de Guatemala.
Pétrifications diverses.
Statuettes représentant les costumes des indigènes, etc.

LISTE DES OBJETS EXPOSÉS

PAR ADOLPHE BOUCARD

Collection BOUCARD

Une collection d'oiseaux en peaux contenant 300 espèces diverses, dont deux nouvelles : « EUGENES VIRIDICEPS Boucard ; MYRMOTHERULA NIGRORUFA Boucard. »

Parmi les autres, un certain nombre de raretés parmi lesquelles on peut citer les suivantes :

Crypturus Boucardi SALLÉ.
Rufirallus rubrus SCLAT et SALV.
Penelopina nigra FRAS.
Leptotila plumbeiceps SCLAT et SALV.
Tachytriorchis abbreviatus LICHT.
Thrasætus harpya L.
Lophostrix Stricklandi SCLAT et SALV.
Bolborhynchus lineolatus CASS.
Geococcys affinis HARTL.
Dromococcyx phasianellus SPIX.
Pharomacrus Mocina LA LLAVE.
Hylomanes gularis LAF.
Prionirhynchus carinatus DU BUS.
Melanotis hypoleucus HARTL.
Granatellus Sallei SCLAT.
Chlorophonia occipitalis DU BUS.

Phlogothraupis sanguinolenta Less.
Spermophila corvina Sclat.
Icterus pectoralis Wagl.
Cyanocitta melanocyanea Hartl.
Calocitta formosa Sw.
Formicivora Boucardi Sclat.
Ramphocænus rufiventris Bp.
Grallaria princeps Sclat et Salv.
Platyrhynchus cancrominus Sclat et Salv.
Todirostrum schistaceiceps Sclat.
Tyrannulus semiflavus Sclat et Salv.
Rhynchocyclus cinereiceps Sclat.
Muscivora mexicana Sclat.
Lathria unirufa Sclat et Salv.
Attila citreopygius Bp.
Cotinga amabilis Gould.
Chiroxyphia linearis Bp.
Heteropelma veræpacis Sclat et Salv.
Stelgidopteryx serripennis Aud.
Pygmornis Adolphi Gould.
Lamprolæma Rhami Less.
Delattria Henrici Less.
Delattria viridipallens Bourc. et Muls.
Paphiosa Helenæ Delattre.
Tilmatura Duponti Less.
Amalasia henicura Vieill.
Atthis { **Elliotti** Ridgw.
Heloïsæ? Less. et Delattre.
Amazilia cinnamomea Less.
Chlorolampis Osberti Gould.

Tous ces oiseaux ont été récoltés depuis le commencement d'avril jusqu'à la fin de juin, principalement dans les départements de la Haute et Basse Vera Paz, de Quesaltenango, d'Escuintla et de Guatemala.

Ils sont tous nommés et classés selon le système que jai adopté dans mon CATALOGUS AVIUM (*).

Une collection d'oiseaux-mouches divers montés. Elle contient des espèces très-rares, telles que :

Lampornis aurulentus VIEILL.
Oreotrochilus Estellæ LAF. et DORB.
Calliperidia furcifer SHAW.
Thalurania verticeps GOULD.
Schistes Geoffroyi BOURC. et MULS.
Oxypogon Lindeni PARZ.
Gouldia Lansgdorffi VIEILL.
Cynanthus mocoa DEL. et BOURC.
Cometes Sapho,
etc., etc.

Une collection d'oiseaux-mouches divers en peaux :

Eutoxeres aquila BOURC.
Oreopyra calolæma SALV.
Oreotrochilus chimborazo BOURC.
Telamon Delattrei LESS.
Cometes phaon GOULD.
Stellura calliope GOULD.
Selasphorus flammula SALV.
Thaumatias nigriventris LAWR.
Saucerottia Sophiæ BOURC.
Panterpe insignis CAB. et HEINE, etc., etc.

(*) Ouvrage publié à Londres en 1876 et qui contient la liste complète de tous les oiseaux décrits.

On peut se procurer cet ouvrage à l'Agence d'histoire naturelle, 55, Great Russell st., Londres, W. C., ou à Paris, 13, rue Guy-de-la-Brosse, chez l'auteur.

INSECTES

Insectes Coléoptères

Dix boîtes de Coléoptères de Guatemala, récoltés pendant les mois d'avril, mai et juin 1877.

Parmi ces insectes se trouvent un grand nombre d'espèces nouvelles à décrire et beaucoup de raretés, parmi lesquelles il suffira de citer les suivantes :

Molobrus Rodriguezii PUTZ.
Molobrus cordioderus CHAUD.
Onypterygia Hopffneri DEJ.
Proculus Goryi MELLY.
Proculus Mniszechii KAUP.
Phaneus cyanescens CAND.
Phaneus Wagneri HAROLD.
Phaneus eximius CAND.
Plusiotis Adelaïdæ HOPE.
Macropoïdes Mniszechii SALLÉ.
Golofa Pizarro HOPE.
Pantodinus Klugii BURM.
Allorhina elliptica n. sp. CAND.
Euphoria iridescens SCHAUM.
Scaptolemus Candezii CHEV.
Atractocerus nocturnus n. sp. SALLÉ.
Zopherus Jourdani SALLÉ.
Parandra lata n. sp. CHEV.
Braderochus inæqualis BATES.
Pithocles procerus THOMS.
Mallaspis Moreleti LUC.
Mallaspis marginatus WHITE.
Disitenia n. sp.

Crioprosopus tricolor WATERH.
Doryphora Paykullii STAL.
Doryphora Sheppardi BALY.
Doryphora magnifica STAL, etc., etc.

Insectes Coléoptères

Deux boîtes de Coléoptères divers, tous remarquables par leur rareté ou leur beauté.

Il suffira de citer les espèces suivantes :

Amblycheila cylindriformis SAY.
Omus Audouini REICHE.
Eucamptognathus Lafertei CHEV.
Ægopsis curvicornis WESTW.
Chalcosoma Atlas L.
Catoxantha eburnea JANS.
Chrysochroa ocellata FAB.
Psiloptera principalis GORY.
Batocera Wallacei THOMS.
Crioprosopus splendens LEC.
Sagra Buqueti BOISD., etc., etc.

Insectes Lépidoptères *(Papillons)*

Dix boîtes de Lépidoptères de l'Amérique centrale.

Parmi les espèces rares se trouvent les suivantes :

Heliconius pachinus SALV.
— zuleika HEW.
Ithomia sosunga REAK.
— Morgani SALV.
— cincta SALV.
— nephale BATES.
— azara HEW.

Callithomia toloza BATES.
— ilezia HEW.
Ituna lamyra HEW.
Melinae Messatis HEW.
Protogonia icteroïdes BUTL.
Eunica augusta BATES.
Catagramma pacifica DRUCE.
— pytheas DOUBL.
Apatura Druryi HUB.
Paphia xenocles WESTW.
Morpho limpida DRUCE.
Dynastor strigamus BUTL.
Pirella helvina HEW.
— ochreata SALV.
Erycina inca SAUND.

Insectes Lépidoptères *(Papillons)*

Deux boîtes de Lépidoptères divers contenant les rares espèces suivantes :

Morpho Godarti.
— Adonis.
— Cytheris.
— aurora, etc.

MOLLUSQUES

Coquilles terrestres et fluviatiles

Une collection de coquilles terrestres récoltées dans le département de la Vera Paz :

Glandina fusiformis PF.
Helix Ghiesbreghti NYST.
Helix eximia PF.

Streptostyla Delattrei Pf.
— **nigricans** Pf.
Eucalodium Walpoleanum Crosse et F.
Tomocyclos Gealei Walp., etc., etc.

Antiquités

Une collection d'antiquités de l'Amérique centrale :

Statuettes en pierre.
Haches en pierre.
Flèches d'obsidienne.
Ornements divers en agate.
— — **en or.**
Poteries diverses.

Objets divers

Une série de fleurs en plumes, couleur naturelle.

Une couronne et un bouquet en plumes, couleur naturelle.

Une couronne et un bouquet faits avec des plumes **d'oiseaux-mouches.**

Livres et brochures.

Un cadre de Couroucous resplendissants *(Trogon Mocina)*, **etc.**

Typ. Oberthür et fils, à Rennes. — Maison à Paris, rue Salomon-de-Caus, 4.

SOUS PRESSE :

Liste des **Oiseaux récoltés au Guatemala**, en 1877, par M. Adolphe Boucard. Cette brochure contient beaucoup d'observations sur les mœurs des oiseaux de Guatemala, et les descriptions de plusieurs espèces nouvelles. Brochure in-8°.

En préparation :

List of the **Birds collected in Panama** in 1876, by M. A. Boucard, with observations on their habits.

List of the **Birds collected in California and Rocky Mountains** in 1877, by M. A. Boucard.

Voyage of a naturalist in North and Central America.

Le même, en **français.**

A record of adventures, Observations on the habits of animals, Sketches of **American life and Aspects of Nature** made during a recent voyage in the **United-States, Panama and Costa-Rica**, with many illustrations.

NOTA. — On peut se procurer ou souscrire à tous ces ouvrages à Paris, chez l'auteur, 13, rue Guy-de-la-Brosse, ou chez Roret, 12, rue Hautefeuille.

A Londres, à l'Agence d'histoire naturelle, 55, Great Russell street Londres W. C.

A Berlin, chez Friedlander und Sohn, et chez tous les principaux libraires de la France et de l'étranger.

L'Agence d'histoire naturelle de Londres, qui est sous la direction scientifique de M. Boucard, se charge aussi de procurer à ses correspondants tous les ouvrages sur l'histoire naturelle publiés ou en cours de publication, ainsi que des collections de Mammifères, Oiseaux, Reptiles, Poissons, Insectes, Coquilles, etc., etc., etc.; des collections d'Études pour les écoles, depuis 20 fr., jusqu'à des collections très-complètes pour les Musées, de 5,000 à 100,000 fr. ou plus.

M. Boucard, désirant compléter autant que possible ses collections particulières d'**Oiseaux**, d'**Insectes Coléoptères** et de **Coquilles terrestres**, prie les voyageurs et amateurs qui auraient des collections à vendre ou à échanger de se mettre en communication directe avec lui. Il offre de payer des **prix élevés** pour les **espèces** et **surtout pour les genres** qu'il ne possède pas.



TO THE

AMERICANS



GENERAL DESCRIPTION

— OF —

Central America

— BY —

VICTOR AGUILAR PELÁEZ



TO THE

AMERICANS

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

— OF —

Central America

— BY —

VICTOR AGUILAR PELÁEZ

TO THE

GENERAL JESÉ Mª REINA BARRIOS

Constitutional President of Guatemala

THIS LITTLE VOLUME IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED BY

THE AUTHOR



To the Reader.

In this small pamphlet I desire to give a general description of my country, its connection with North and South America, noting the prosperity which is the result of the developement of its natural resources and contact with other nations.

THE AUTHOR.



Limits.

The territorial extension known by the name of Central America is bounded on the north, by the Mexican Republic and the sea of the Antilles; on the east, the same sea and the United States of Colombia; on the south, the Pacific Ocean; and on the west, the same ocean and the State of Chapas in Mexico.

Division.

This territory is divided into five independent republics, viz.: Guatemala, the Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. The English colony of Belice in the east of Guatemala, properly forms a part of Central America.

Astronomical Position.

It lies between 8° 10′ and 19° 20′ N. latitude and 82° 25′ and 92° 30′ W. longitude.

Extension and Population.

The extension is about 1080 miles in length and 390 miles in width. The area is about 164,900 square miles. The population is estimated at 3,000,000.

Physical Aspect.

The physical aspect of Central America can be considered as the proper representation of American nature. Beginning at the north is observed a high plain continuation of Mexico, in which is

situated *Guatemala;* between *Honduras* and *Costa Rica*, two other high plains smaller than the first, is *Nicaragua*, lower part of Central America, containing the large lakes Managua and Nicaragua, which, with the San Juan River, almost unites the Atlantic and the Pacific Ocean; *Salvador* is a small band of land between *Guatemala*, *Honduras* and the Pacific Ocean. The large chain of mountains, *Andes*, cross Central America from N. W. to S. E., nearer the Pacific than the Atlantic, and divided into several smaller ranges with considerable altitudes and numerous volcanos.

From the high parts and central plains, between deep valleys and extensive fields, descend multitudes of rivers and streams toward the oceans, principally toward the Atlantic, in which terminate the largest.

There are, moreover, toward the coasts, fertile lands and thick unexplored forests, which will constitute a real resource to this country.

In a general sense, the physical aspect of Central America is grand and beautiful, and its natural riches are inexhaustible.

Climate.

The great variety of climate is caused by the position of its lands. In the high parts the air is moderate, agreeable, tonic and vivific, being so cold in the heights of Guatemala, as in the city of *Quezaltenango*, in which snow sometimes falls. On the coast it is a little sickly, caused by emanations from the lagoons and pools of stagnant water, formed in time of continuous and abundant rains.

The astronomical seasons are imperceptible in this country. The two epochs of the year, the rainy and dry weather, are called seasons, but meaning the delicious temperature, the vegetable productions always green, the bluish color with reddish clouds of the sky and the brightness of the horizon at all times; it is not exaggeration to say that Central America enjoys a perpetual spring.

Production.

This is one of the countries more protected in productions of the three reigns of nature. There are rich mines of gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, opals, marble, divers salts and coal, which are undeveloped for want of energetic managers. Numerous wild animals not found elsewhere, viz: tiger or jaguar, lion or puma, wild boar, tapir or danta, armado or armadillo and a great many perfectly aclimatized domestic animals. A variety of molusks, in particular the precious *murex purpureus* which produces the purple of Tiro, and found in large numbers on the shores of Salvador. Extraordinary fowls: oropendola, fly birds and the *quetzal*, distinguished for having in his plumage the colors of the rainbow and for being the most perfect emblem of liberty. He cannot live in captivity for one hour. The shield of arms of Guatemala has the *quetzal* in representation of its independence.

There are also immense forests with excellent wood for building purposes: mahogany, cedar, walnut, ebony, pine, cypress and others; tint plants: moral, campeachy, brasil, dividivi, indigo or piquilite; multitudes of medicinal plants:

balsam of Salvador, liquidambar, Peruvian bark, copalchy; bark or textile fibres and elastic gum or oil cloth.

Central America has the climates of torrid and temperate zones; therefore, all kinds of fruits and flowers characterize its exuberant productions. If in other countries the intelligence of gardeners is necessary in order to enjoy seeing a union of the flora of all climates, in this, the work of prodigal nature is so sufficient to satisfy the most poetical contemplation, because this terrestrial and natural ornamentation grows even under the feet of travelers.

Agriculture.

Being as the lands of Central America are of a marvelous fertility, agriculture is one of the principal occupations of a considerable number of its inhabitants. It is cultivated with entire satisfaction: coffee, sugar cane, cocoa or chocolate nut tree, indigo plant, tobacco, plane tree, banana, cochineal, oil cloth; all kinds of corn plants: Indian corn or maize, rice, wheat, barley, rye; leguminous and tuberous plants: potatoes, sweet potatoes, mauve, hichintal or huisquil root, yucca, batata or Spanish potatoes, pataca, carrot, zanahoria, parsnip, beet root, chufas, malanga, radish, col onion, white cabbage, lettuce, etc.

The Extensive pasture grounds are abundant, well adapted for all kinds of Animals.

There are on the west coast a great many coffee plantations, the superior quality of whose productions is accepted in the European markets as the best in the world.

Within the past few years considerable attention has been given to the cultivation of vines.

The governments of the five republics take great interest in the advancement of agriculture.

Industry.

The industry of Central America has taken a great increment in these last years. There are manufactories of cotton and woolen goods, hats, an excellent quality of shoes, which have obtained the first prize in foreign expositions, (Paris); fine delft, silk and cotton shawls, some machinery, musical instruments, tackle and all kinds of wood work of the most perfect pattern.

The inhabitants of this country take particular pleasure in the fine arts and they have produced many works of merit.

Commerce.

Commerce has a good deal of activity in the five republics, consisting of the exportation of its different products, receiving in exchange all kinds of merchandise, which commands good prices and is easily disposed of. In the two principal cities of Guatemala, the capital and Quezaltenango, the interior commerce has a very notable animation.

A large number of stores and markets are kept constantly busy in their commercial transactions. The daily sale in a well-stocked store is about $800 or $1000.

The prevailing prices of commodities are about as follows:

legislative, judicial and executive, being independent in their several functions. The legislative power is the national assembly and this convenes in Guatemala, though it is not convoked, the first of March every year, and the average duration of the sessions is three or four months, but in extraordinary cases it may be convened at any time designated by the President of the executive. The judicial power is exercised by the judges and tribunals of the supreme court of justice. A citizen, popularly elected for the term of four years, and with the title of President of the Republic, is the chief representative of the executive power.

The constitutional laws of these republics give entire civil and religious liberty to all.

The Capital of Guatemala.

This city, named after the republic, is one of the best of Spanish America. It is situated 1480 metres above the sea level, in a large and picturesque valley, between 14° 37′ 32″ N. latitude and 90° 30′ 47″ W. longitude, from Greenwich. It has 70,000 inhabitants.

At first sight this city suggests the Spanish style, which resembles the Greek in architecture. The streets are arranged according to the four cardinal points, forming in the center the principal or army square, which is a large garden. The city is divided into four parts, designated by the names of the points. The buildings are from one to three stories and are made of stone or brick, being of a fine aspect, comfortable and adorned with gardens; the streets are

straight, with good pavements, enlightened with electric lights and the principal ones are traversed by horse cars.

It possesses magnificent churches of majestic appearance, in which is symbolized the genius of modern architecture. The following national buildings are worthy of note: the Government, the Mint, the Municipal and the antique Archbishopric Palaces, Medical and Law Schools, National Institute, Polytechnical School, National Institute for Young Ladies, Art School, Hospital of San Juan, House of Charity and Public Market. The several public gardens and the environs of the city are beautiful places.

In these last years the capital of Guatemala has advanced in many ways.

General Idea.

The geographical position of Central America augurs much happiness hereafter. Being situated between North and South America, it forms an isthmus between the two countries. Having a coast on each ocean, with the canal of Nicaragua, the Pacific-Atlantic Railroad of Guatemala and the Union American Continental, it will be the center of commerce of the new world and one of the theaters of modern civilization.

The inhabitants of Central America are distinguished for the possession of the courage and intelligence of IBERICA, with the sagacity, the dispassionate character and the dexterity of those who, in the climate of the tropics, had lived but to breathe the fragrant life-giving atmosphere of the virgin forests of America.

CUAUTLA

AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE
NEW YORK HISTORICAL
SOCIETY, APRIL 4TH, 189

BY · ·
WALTER S. LOGAN



THE SIEGE OF CUAUTLA

THE BUNKER HILL OF MEXICO

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The Knickerbocker Press
New York
1893

THE SIEGE OF CUAUTLA.

THE BUNKER HILL OF MEXICO.

I am to tell you to-night a story of the Mexican Revolution. It would be an appropriate introduction, if I had the time, to describe the origin of the Mexican race and show how the Spaniard conquered the men of Aztec land with his sword, and won the hearts of the women, and that thus the Mexican race began; to trace the evolution of this race through successive generations and show how, being specially fitted for the environment, it increased and multiplied, while the pure Spaniard barely held his own, and the unmixed Indian wasted away before the new conditions of life brought about by the advent of the European.

But the hour which you so graciously give me to-night is too short for all this, and I must jump at once over two centuries and a half and take the race as I find it, in its maturity.

The time has come for independence. In the nature of things the colonies on this side of the ocean cannot remain forever connected with their mother countries. A revolution is inevitable in Mexico as in the United States. It inheres in the very nature of things.

We are wont to boast of the wonderful success that we had in overthrowing the English authority and establishing a stable, orderly, and efficient government for ourselves, and we swell with pride as we compare our triumphant happiness with the troubles and the sorrows that Mexico has had; but if we consider carefully the difficulties to be overcome in the two countries, think what they had to do compared with

what we have done, and place our real work by the side of theirs, we shall perhaps learn to appreciate that the people in Mexico are entitled to quite as much credit as we are.

All that our fathers had to accomplish by their revolution was to dethrone the authority of the king, and substitute some other central power in his place. The whole minor machinery of government was ready to go on the same as before. The change was only a change of head. The towns, counties, and states were already organized and performing, efficiently and well, the ordinary functions of government. Our Revolutionary War really accomplished a change of sovereignty more fanciful than real, and the subsequent adoption of the Constitution was a matter which followed quite naturally and with comparatively little difficulty.

We had, it is true, to build a nation, but the foundations were already laid deep in the experience of centuries. We were furnished with plans, wisely drawn and carefully perfected by accomplished architects, and we had skilled and experienced artisans to do the work. In Mexico they had no foundations, no plans, no experience, and no artisans. The people had to commence at the beginning; they had to learn even the rudiments of self-government and the very alphabet of statecraft.

What we had to do was done by a people who for centuries had been educated to do their own thinking, solve their own problems, and manage their own affairs, both in Church and State. In Mexico it had to be done by a new race, which had never been taught to think or to act in public affairs for itself, or to meddle with social, political, or religious questions.

We, it is true, had to make bricks, but we had plenty of straw and abundance of workmen, who knew how to mould and fashion the clay; in Mexico they had to make bricks just the same, but without straw or brick-makers.

It was 1800.

The colonies in the North had carried on a successful war of independence, freed themselves from the domination of Great Britain, formed a constitution and government of their own, and were on the high-road to prosperity.

Across the ocean France had risen in rebellion against the despot-

ism of the Bourbons, had overthrown titles, caste, and authority, and had enthroned first the mob and then Napoleon.

Down through Louisiana and Texas the immigrant was slowly working his way from the United States, carrying with him into Mexico the ideas of liberty which had triumphed here. Into Mexico also was coming from across the ocean the French ideas. The works of Voltaire and Rousseau, prohibited by the State and burned by the Inquisition, were secretly read by the people. Revolution was in the air. It must come. It could not be long delayed.

Across the ocean, even in old rock-ribbed, priest-ridden Spain, things were moving. Carlos IV. had mounted the throne in 1788. He was a good-natured idiot. He differed from his predecessors only in being good natured. He had a queen who was as bad as he was imbecile, and the queen had a lover, Manuel Godoy, a handsome, ambitious, and corrupt libertine, whom she took from a subordinate position in the army and made Prime Minister of Spain, so that he might divide his time between idle dalliance with her and ruling half the world.

France and Spain were neighbors. Napoleon was First Consul on one side of the Pyrenees and Manuel Godoy Prime Minister on the other. The lion and the lamb lay down together, and when they rose in the morning the lion and the lamb were one ; the lamb was inside the lion. They played war a little at first, and then made a treaty of peace in which France got everything and Spain nothing. From this treaty Godoy gets his name. He is known in history as "The Prince of Peace."

Things went on in this way until 1808. The rule of Godoy became so bad that even Spain could not stand it, and it can be imagined how bad it must have been. So they rose in rebellion, compelled Carlos to abdicate, and the "Prince of Peace" to leave his country for his country's good.

Ferdinand VII. succeeded Carlos. He was a worthy son of his father. A new Spanish king always inherited all the vices of his ancestors, and for a change usually added a few peculiar to himself. When Carlos had abdicated in favor of Ferdinand, he did n't mean it, but Ferdinand did. Carlos wanted to come back to the throne, but Ferdinand objected. They submitted their differences to arbitration ;

the arbitrator was Napoleon. This time the lion lay down with two lambs, and the result was the same as before. Napoleon compromised the difficulty by making Carlos and Ferdinand both prisoners, and placing his brother Joseph upon the throne of Spain. Carlos and Ferdinand had both agreed to abide by the decision of Napoleon, and they could not very consistently object to it, especially as they were in Napoleon's power and wore their heads upon their shoulders by his grace. Joseph, as they had given him the throne, naturally did n't offer any objections to the proceedings. There was only one party interested that was in a position to object. The people of Spain had not been consulted, and again they rose in rebellion, and civil war followed. They did n't want Joseph for king, and they could n't get either Carlos or Ferdinand, and there was nobody else lying around loose who could be conveniently put upon the throne. Therefore, from sheer desperation, because they did n't have anything else to do, they tried the experiment of governing themselves.

When in England there has been a revolution and they have wished to dethrone a king (and they have never hesitated to do it when occasion required), they have always had a parliament at hand which represented the nation and local and municipal governments managed by the people. But in Spain they had never had a national parliament, and local governments were all substantially dependent upon the central authority. Under such conditions the only way to carry on a revolution is by a junta, and Spain tried government by junta. A junta is a body, either entirely self-constituted or deriving its authority from some other self-constituted body which assumes to speak for the people, like the nine tailors of Tooley Street. If the nation likes it, it obeys the Junta ; if it disapproves, it cuts off the heads of the members and tries again. The only way you can tell whether a nation is ripe for a revolution, or whether it will approve of any particular junta, is to try it. If the members retain their heads, it is a success ; otherwise more or less of a failure. In Spain, about this time, they experimented with several juntas. There was the Junta of Seville, the Junta of Oviedo, and several other outlying juntas, all claiming to a greater or less extent, the supreme authority. Then all the juntas came together and compromised, and for a while there was a central junta, and this

was followed by an attempt at a national congress on the Island of Leon, to which deputies from the Spanish-American possessions were invited.

It was 1810. The people in Mexico had been brought up to believe implicitly in the divine right of the king. He was the head of the State and the Church. His voice was the voice of God. If any one wanted to prosper during life, or to go to Heaven after death, he must acknowledge the authority of the king and obey the priest. There was never a people in all the world, since time began, in whom the sentiment of loyalty was stronger than in the people of Mexico towards the Spanish sovereign. It had survived the rule of the basest of kings, the most corrupt of ministers, and the worst of viceroys. It had survived oppression, contumely, and contempt; it seemed strong enough to survive anything.

But now arose a dilemma. Who was the king? Whose voice was really the voice of God? What particular authority was entitled to their obedience? Here were manifold voices, all thundering in their ears at the same time, and each claiming to speak by divine right.

(1) Carlos IV. thought that he, although a prisoner in the hands of Napoleon, was still a king, and that his abdication, having been brought about by force, should be considered of no effect, and he asked to be obeyed.

(2) Ferdinand VII., also Napoleon's prisoner, having been crowned on his father's abdication, thought that he was king, and that his voice was the voice of God.

(3) Joseph Bonaparte, having seated himself perforce upon the throne as the successor of the Hapsburgs and the Bourbons, wearing at least a prophet's mantle, claimed their obedience.

(4) The Junta of Seville, assuming to represent the Spanish Sovereign, whoever he might be, claimed that its was the voice of God, and should be obeyed.

(5) The Junta of Oviedo claimed the same thing.

(6) The Congress or Cortes on the Island of Leon set up the same claim.

(7) About this time a ship landed at Vera Cruz, bearing a letter from the Spanish Infanta, the sister of Ferdinand VII., claiming the

regency during Ferdinand's captivity for her infant son, and asked obedience to him and to her.

(8) It was during this period also that an Indian descendant of Montezuma appeared in the streets of Mexico, and claimed that the divine right of the ancient Aztec sovereign had descended upon his shoulders and that he spoke the voice of God. His claim was the subject of some ridicule, but I have never been able to see why it was n't as well founded as that of any of the others.

(9) Viceroy Iturrigaray held the actual reins of power in Mexico, and as there was a good deal of doubt as to whose viceroy he was, he was disposed to set up business on his own account and to demand obedience to Señor Iturrigaray, individually.

There were no railroads in Mexico. There was no easy communication between the different sections of the country. There was only one newspaper, and that was the official organ under the control of the government, and there were few post-offices or post-roads. Ideas could not spread very rapidly in such a community. But at last the situation of affairs became so complicated that it gradually began to dawn, even upon the minds of the people in Mexico, that perhaps they ought to have a little something themselves to say upon the subject; possibly the people might after all learn to govern themselves.

Our forefathers had risen in rebellion because England claimed the right to tax the colonists of America six pence a pound upon the tea they used. The total tax collected from all the English colonies, if they had paid it loyally, might have been perhaps a hundred thousand dollars a year.

For three hundred years Mexico had been constantly transferring her treasure to Spain, and at the period to which we have now arrived her annual tribute, over and above all the expenses of her own government, was fourteen million dollars clean profit to the Spanish crown. But that was not all. In late years, during the war with France, Spain had been in the habit of sending to Mexico for a loan whenever she was particularly hard pressed for money. It was called a loan by way of courtesy. The little ceremony of re-payment, usually supposed to be a feature of a loan transaction, was entirely omitted. At one time Mexico, in this way, loaned Spain twenty millions, again fourteen, and

still again nine millions. At another time the Spanish king, owing a debt of some three millions of pounds to England, cavalierly gave the latter country an order on Mexico for the money, and Mexico loyally paid it, to the surprise of both Spain and England.

In return for all this what was Spain doing for the most profitable colony that any nation ever had? No one was allowed to occupy any high or important position in Mexico who had not been born in Spain. Mexico was ruled from Spain and by Spaniards. Her rulers had little knowledge of the country and no permanent interest in it. All they wanted was to make as much out of it as they could while they were there, and go home to spend it. So, too, all the profitable trade of Mexico was in the hands of Spaniards born in Spain. Monopolies were granted freely by the Spanish Government to Spanish merchants, which made it impossible for the native-born Mexican to compete with them, and the people had to foot the bills. The wealth and opportunities of Mexico were in the hands of the Spaniards. In the Church as well as in the State Spaniards held all the high positions. Social distinction was confined to Spaniards. It was only those actually born in Spain who could hope for anything in the colony. A child born in Mexico from Spanish parents was ostracized till the day of its death. The Creole, although of unmixed Spanish ancestry, could hope for nothing. The pride of the Spanish-born stranger rose above even parental love.

And yet not two per cent. of all the people of Mexico were of Spanish birth. The ninety-eight per cent. had the proud distinction of being allowed to labor for the honor, the glory, and the wealth of the other two. Six millions of people were living and toiling and slaving for the benefit of one hundred thousand!

What a justification is there here for a revolution, compared with the little tax on tea which had lost to England the best colonies she ever had!

The revolution broke out in the little town of Dolores, in the Province of Guanajuato, far in the North. It was led by a priest, Miguel Hidalgo. There had been several abortive efforts before this time. During the vice-royalty of Iturrigaray a plan had been formed to declare the independence of Mexico from Spain, and to have the Viceroy himself lead the enterprise. Iturrigaray, like Barkis, seemed willing. But

the Spanish residents suspected what was going on, made the Viceroy a prisoner, and sent him back to Spain.

Later, at Valladolid in the West, the patriots had laid another plan to free their country, but the leaders were again betrayed and the enterprise was nipped in the bud.

This movement which Hidalgo led had its origin at Queretaro. It had been decided to raise the cry of independence upon a feast day, when the people would be assembled there in large numbers; but a traitor again appears, hastens the climax, and Hidalgo on hearing that he was betrayed, without waiting for the feast day or the assembly, raised at once, in his own little village of Dolores, the cry "Viva nuestra Señora de Guadalupe; viva la independencia." "Long live the Virgin of Guadalupe [the patron saint of Mexico]; long live independence." His followers, whom he could not long control changed it to "Viva nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, muera el mal Gobierne, mueran los Gachupines!" "Long live our Lady of Guadalupe, perish the bad government, death to the Spaniards." The cry is known in history as "El Grito de Dolores." The news spread and the people everywhere flocked to Hidalgo's standard. He led a mob (I will not call it an army) against Queretaro, and sacked it; then against Guanajuato, sacked that also and put the garrison to the sword in cold blood. Later he massacred all the prisoners who had been captured. For a few months he had an undisputed career of triumph. He led his horde toward the City of Mexico and Mexico trembled. But the Viceroy Venegas and General Calleja, who afterwards became viceroy, organized a successful defence, and their well-trained troops were able to disperse this mob on the Bridge of Calderon, and finally the leaders, Hidalgo, Allende, Aldamas, and others were captured in the North and shot at Chihuahua.

It is common in Mexico to call Hidalgo the Washington of their revolution. I would not for the world say aught against the integrity of his character or the patriotism of his motives. There is nothing to lead us to believe that in all this revolutionary movement he was not actuated by a pure love for his country, and a desire to benefit his race. He devoted his life to their service, and he met a brave and heroic death. But his effort was crude, ill planned, organized badly, and

carried out worse. He vainly thought that with a mob of undisciplined men, with women and children following, he could meet trained soldiers upon the battle-field. He imagined that numbers only were necessary.

The pillage of these towns, the robbery of their treasure, and the massacre of the garrisons and of the prisoners show not so much that he was deficient in humanity as that he lacked statesmanship. The one thing that he needed was the substantial support of the intelligent, conservative masses of the community. The course he took was the one of all others most calculated to drive these from his standard. The best elements of the people must always shrink from such a cause. It were better to endure even all that the Spaniard could inflict than the evils which seemed to follow in the train of Hidalgo.

This seed of pillage and massacre sown by Hidalgo and his followers bore bitter fruit for long years. Many of the best of the creoles, whose sympathies and interests were naturally with their countrymen, were by these excesses driven to the royalists' side, and fought in the ranks with the soldiers of Spain. It was not till 1821 that the butchery at Guanajuato was so far forgotten that the native-born Mexicans were substantially united in the cause of freedom and independence. Then, and then only, after the best blood of the country has been shed, and its best men had perished, could the cause succeed. Long and bitterly did Mexico suffer for Hidalgo's folly.

He failed as such a man, pursuing such a policy, must inevitably have failed ; and while we give him credit for the purity of his motives and the nobility of his character; while we recognize that the cry that was raised in Dolores in 1810 was the commencement of the struggle which ended in the triumph of independence under Iturbide in 1821, and of good government under Porfirio Diaz in 1876; while we fully recognize and extol his purpose and his patriotism, I cannot regard Hidalgo as a leader worthy of his position, or entitled for a moment to be placed by the side of our Washington.

Later historians, upon a more careful consideration of Mexican history, are inclined to give the honor of the leadership of the Mexican Revolution to a man, the purity of whose life and the patriotism of whose motives were unexcelled even by Hidalgo, and who had in ad-

dition proved himself to be one of the most heroic of soldiers, the greatest of commanders, and the best of statesmen.

José Maria Morelos was born in the year 1765, near the city of Valladolid, in the State of Michoacan, on the Pacific coast of Mexico. His father was a carpenter; his mother the daughter of a school teacher. José had only the barest rudiments of an education in his boyhood, and in his early youth his father died, leaving him to the care of his uncle, a freighter, and José droye mules until he was thirty-two. He always, however, yearned for an education and desired to enter the service of the church. At thirty-two he contrived to get admission to the college of St. Nicolas, of which Miguel Hidalgo was rector and teacher. As soon as he could pass the examination he took orders, and becoming like Hidalgo an ordained priest was given charge of some small rural parishes on the Western coast of Michoacan. When the cry of Dolores reached him, the blood was stirred in his veins, and he set out at once for Guanajuato. Meeting his old teacher, he offered his services at once and was given authority to raise an army for independence in the Southwest. He left upon this errand, and the two men never met again. It was only a few months before Hidalgo was executed at Chihuahua, a thousand miles to the North, and his compatriot, five years later, met the same fate under the walls of San Cristobal, in the far South.

Morelos started from his own parish with a force of twenty-five men, a few of them armed with guns, some with lances, and the rest with sticks; but it was the germ of the army which shook the Spanish power in Mexico to its foundations and finally won the liberty of its country.

Every race that ever has been has had to stand the baptism of fire. Probably every race that ever is to be must go through the same experience. No race of men can succeed or perpetrate itself without this test of its heroic virtue.

The time has come for the new Mexican race to submit itself to the inevitable ordeal. For nearly three hundred years they have been growing and multiplying. Some ten generations have lived and died since first the Spanish cavalier took the Nahua maiden for his bride in this new land beyond the sea. The race which has risen has now the



stamp of three centuries; but it had been three centuries of peace, quiet, and order. There had been in Mexico, during all this time since the Conquest, nothing which can be dignified with the name of war. The wild Indians had occasionally broken out in the mountains, and small troops of soldiers had been sent to subdue them. The pirate ships of the Spanish Main had now and then skirted the coasts of Mexico and disturbed some of the seaport towns. Once in a while there had been some civil commotion, a strike among the laborers, or a demand for bread from the hungry populace. But these were all but ordinary and transient troubles and of little consequence in the history of a nation or a race.

Now the supreme moment has come. The new Mexican race must live or die according as it stands this test of tests.

It certainly had a leader worthy of the occasion. It has been said that whenever a great commander is wanted he always appears at the right moment. I am inclined to think that this is more poetry than fact. We sometimes have to wait long and patiently for the right man to come. But the hour of supreme trial, when the fate of a nation or of a race hangs in the balance, is the hour that will discover and disclose the hero if the hero is there.

Morelos is now our hero. At Acapulco he learned of the capture and death of Hidalgo, and then he knew that the hope of his race, and it may be the hope of liberty for all mankind, rested with him.

He commenced at once to assemble, organize, and discipline his famous army. You must remember the materials which he had at his command;—raw rustics who had never seen danger and perhaps never fired a gun; new men, untaught, undisciplined, and untried; men of a new race, with no pride of ancestry to elevate their souls, and no record of heroic deeds to inspire them; men totally unused to act in concert or to co-operate with one another, unaccustomed to manage their own affairs or to formulate their own opinions; for centuries the willing slaves of the king and the easy victims of the Church. If you would compare their deeds with the soldiers of our revolution, compare first our advantages with theirs. Washington had in his soldiers the result of the education, development, culture, and courage of untold generations. Morelos had, at the best, only the rawest materials for heroes.

At first they showed little even of that. At Aguacatillo, a detachment of the Independents met one day a Royalist force, like them levied from the rustics of the country. Their conduct on that day reminds us of the celebrated duel of Bob Acres. Both sides indulged for a few minutes in some wild and reckless shooting, and then the Independent troops turned and ran without looking to see what had become of their opponents. A drummer-boy, more curious if not more brave than the rest, climbed a tree to see what the Royalists were doing. He found that they were running still faster in the other direction. He called back the insurgents. They turned, chased and captured the Royalists, and won a glorious victory without the loss of a man on either side.

But Morelos, by persistent education and discipline, and by the indomitable zeal and valor which he not only displayed himself on all occasions but succeeded in communicating to those around him, soon turned this wild, unconglomerated mass into an army of which neither Washington nor Wellington need have been ashamed.

I have not time to follow the early career of our priest-captain in the West. He had succeeded in winning to the cause of independence the people of Southern and Western Mexico, and in driving the Royalists back almost to the very gates of the capital. No soldiers had ever behaved more valiantly, and no captain had ever commanded better. But I must pass over all this and come to Cuautla.

Calleja was in the North with his triumphant army. It was the best-equipped and best-disciplined body of soldiers that had ever been on American soil. In it were now the finest troops of Spain; among others, that famous regiment of Asturias, which had carried off the honors at Belen, where it had defeated the French with great slaughter and won for itself the proud name of "The Victors of the Victors of Austerlitz."

Viceroy Venegas sat in his vice-regal palace, and as he heard of the progress of Morelos he trembled, not only for the power of Spain in Mexico, but for his own personal safety. Messenger after messenger was despatched for the great army of Calleja to come and save them from this little parish priest and his force of rude rustics. Calleja came. He was to crush Morelos as you would crush an egg-shell in your hand. But although against him was coming all the power of



Spain, with the best general, the best army, and the best equipments of every kind that Spain and Mexico could furnish, Morelos with his little band was undaunted and unterrified, and at Cuautla in the South he calmly awaited the approach of the Royalist hosts.

The name of this place is of Indian origin. It is derived from the Aztec words "*quauh*," meaning eagle, and "*tlan*," place. Cuautla therefore means the place where the eagle builds her nest. It became the nesting-place of liberty, and in it the freedom of a race was hatched.

We are on historic ground. The city of Cuautla lies some sixty miles directly south from the City of Mexico. A little to the Northeast are Popocatapetl and Iztaccihuatl, whose summits rise so high that even here in the tropics they are capped with perpetual white as with the mantle of heaven. Farther to the east the famous Orizaba raises its snow-capped summit. Still nearer are the pyramids of Cholula and Otumba, rivalling in grandeur and historic interest their sisters in the valley of the Nile. A few miles to the southwest are the renowned mines of Tazco, among the richest of the world, worked long before the days of Columbus by the Aztecs of old, and still yielding their abundance to the people of modern Mexico. Just a little farther to the south is the town of Iguala, afterwards famous for all time as the place where Vicente Guerrero and Iturbide met and issued the "Plan of Iguala," which rang the death-knell of the Spanish power in Mexico. Still a little farther to the south is the mountain village of Chilpanzingo, where Morelos assembled the first Mexican Congress, and decreed in the same act the independence of his country and the freedom of the slave. Still farther to the west is the port of Acapulco, to which for three hundred years had been brought the rich fabrics of the Orient, to be from thence distributed through all New Spain.

Wellington once asked of a Mexican he met in Europe, "Where was this Cuautla?" and he was answered that it was a small open city, upon a level plain. Wellington replied: "This shows the sagacity of Morelos." The place was in fact selected with rare judgment and discrimination by our little priest-commander for his desperate stand. No mountain fortress could have answered his purpose half so well. He attempted no exterior fortifications whatsoever, but inside the town he showed that the parish *cura* was no mean military engineer. He

walled up the doors and lower windows of the houses, and cut inside communications through the walls from one house to another. He barricaded the streets in some places and dug deep trenches in others. He hoarded his ammunition and provisions, drilled his men night and day, and waited for Calleja. Calleja came and immediately stormed the place in four columns, one on each side, confident of immediate success. And why should he not be confident? It was the same army that triumphed at Calderon, Guanajuato, Valladolid, and Zitacuaro. It had never known defeat or check. It was now reinforced with these victorious Spanish troops, the best soldiers in the world, and Calleja himself was a commander greater perhaps than any other that America had seen since the time of Cortez. Calleja's columns approach; infantry, artillery and cavalry are in motion. The Mexicans allow them to come within a hundred yards of their intrenchments. Morelos had told them to wait until they could aim at the eyes of their opponents. They did. Then they opened so tremendous and persistent a fire that the best troops of Spain and all the world fell back in wild disorder.

There were, during these days, many deeds of individual heroism well worthy of record in history. Galeano, one of the lieutenants of Morelos, seeing a Spanish colonel trying to rally his flying regiment, sallied out against him alone, engaged him single-handed, and killed him on the spot, and as may be imagined, the regiment of the dead colonel only fled the faster. In another part of the field Don José Maria Fernandez, afterwards known as Guadalupe Victoria, threw himself in front of a desperate charge of a Royalist detachment and saved the life of his commander. Vicente Guerrero and Sandoval had fortified themselves on the outskirts of the town, on a little plaza, and with a small force hurled back the repeated charges of the best of the Spanish troops led by General Llano. Miguel Bravo and the fighting Cura of Tapia hovered around on the outside with troops of cavalry, cutting off the Royalists' supplies and ammunition, and giving them no moment's rest anywhere. Leonardo Bravo held, against overwhelming odds, the plaza of Santo Domingo, and the priest Matamoras, fresh from his prayers and his church, fought as fiercely as the oldest soldier. Morelos himself was everywhere. With his eagle eye upon all parts of the field, guiding and directing every movement of his troops,

regardless of personal peril, he was ever at the weakest point and imparting his own valor, courage, and enthusiasm to each individual soldier in his army. He never said, "Go!" but always, "Come!" and there was not a man under him who would not have been proud to have followed him even to certain death. Everybody joined in the fight. There were not arms enough to go around; but the Indians stood upon the house-tops and used their slings and hurled down stones; the women carried ammunition to the soldiers; and even the children picked up the spent cannon-balls in the streets, and brought them to the warriors that they might send them back on their errand of death.

Time and again Calleja led his cohorts against this army of liberty, but in vain. The action lasted, this first day, from seven o'clock in the morning till three in the afternoon. A final attempt was made by Calleja to decoy the forces of Morelos from his intrenchments by pretending to abandon his artillery. But Morelos was not to be caught.

Time and again, after this day, Calleja was urged and entreated by Viceroy Venegas to make another assault upon Cuautla, but he steadfastly refused. Nothing could induce him to try it again. He had had enough of it. He sent to Mexico for long siege guns and attempted to batter down the town. Again cannon-balls and shell came thick and fast, but again it was in vain. There was nothing left for Calleja to do but to blockade the town and try to starve it out. Morelos knew that the destiny of Mexico and the hope of liberty depended upon his successful resistance. Hidalgo slain in the North, Valladolid captured, Zitacuara destroyed, the Junta dispersed, Rayon a fugitive, no other organized force worthy of the name fighting for the independence of Mexico, if his army should be destroyed, then there would be indeed no hope for his country. If he could only hold out until the rainy season commenced Calleja would have to raise the siege, for Cuautla is in the Tierra Calliente, fevers come with the rain, and the European troops would be lost. If the rainy season had come as usual, this is what would have happened. But this time, the Lord seemed to be fighting on the side of the Royalists, and the rains this year were two months late.

Calleja fully appreciated the heroism and ability of Morelos. He calls him, in his despatches to Mexico, "a second Mahomet, fighting,"

he says, "with a firmness worthy of a better cause." He had yet to learn that there can be no better cause than that of human liberty.

Not all the troops of the Royalists, gathered from all Mexico and all Spain, could dislodge Morelos from Cuautla. The weapons of human foes could not prevail against him. But he was finally driven out by an enemy stronger and more irresistible than mortal power. It was hunger. Their food gave out. They stood it like heroes day after day, waiting for relief, but none came. Every effort was made to bring provisions in, but the place was closely invested, and on the open plain the Spanish troops were superior. Famine now prevailed inside the town to a horrible extent. Maize was almost the only sustenance of the troops, and there was little even of that. They were hungry enough to eat anything. A cat was sold for six dollars, a lizard for two dollars, and rats and other vermin for one. An ox which was seen feeding one day between the Spanish camp and the town nearly brought on a general action, for the troops near by, unable to resist the temptation, rushed out to seize the prey, and were attacked while bringing it away by so strong a party of the enemy that Morelos had to draw out nearly his whole army to save them.

Disease too began to show itself in its most frightful shape, and nearly three hundred sick were lodged in the Hospital of San Diego alone, and yet such was the influence of this man over every one around him that they endured all their sufferings with undaunted heroism. No one spoke of surrender, no one complained, for did not their brave commander share every peril and suffer all they suffered? Heroism is contagious and every heart was full of it. But heroism cannot supply the place of food. Morelos saw that he must evacuate Cuautla. To surrender would destroy the hopes of independence in Mexico, and moreover would be the death doom of every man in the place, for Calleja gave no quarter. Here, at this trying moment, the spirit of the patriot and the skill of the commander is shown at its best. One dark night the troops were marshalled silently; the order to proceed was given; Galeano took command of the advance guard, Morelos himself of the centre, and the Bravos, Leonardo and Nicolas, of the rear. Silently they marched out, passing right under the guns of the enemy, and so skilfully was it all planned, and so superb was the discipline, that they

were not discovered till they had crossed the river, got beyond the intrenchments of the enemy, and the open country was before them. Then, too late, the Spanish camp was aroused and an attack on all sides was ordered. But Morelos was prepared for this. He gave the preconcerted signal, and that army of five thousand men melted away as if by magic and disappeared into the darkness, over the plains and into the mountains, where no enemy could follow. When the Spanish forces came from each direction to where the army of Morelos ought to be all ready to be closed upon and crushed, they saw, through the darkness, only the dim figure of their own battalions, and mistaking friends for enemies, fired upon one another. Morelos had arranged that when he gave the order for dispersion the troops should scatter and meet again as soon as possible at Izucar, some twenty miles away. Two days afterwards they were there, and it is said that of this whole army only seventeen were missing; but among those seventeen was Leonardo Bravo. Ever at the post of danger, he was hindmost of all, and was captured while guarding the rear. More of him hereafter.

There is nothing in all the heroic records in history which to my mind compares with the retreat, dispersion, and re-assembling of this army of Morelos. The cause of the revolution then appeared almost a forlorn hope. No one knew better than the patriot priest and the troops under him how much they had to contend with and how greatly the chances were against them; and yet, so far as is known without a single desertion, these five thousand men scattered over the plains and the mountains and came together again at the call of their leader, filled with the same undaunted enthusiasm which had sustained him all the way through, and preferring rather to die for liberty than to live without it.

And these men were of a race which had never before known war, and they themselves had had no previous civil or military experience. They were simply, when Morelos took them, uneducated, untrained, undisciplined rustics and clod-hoppers. But the magic power of a great cause, and the resistless enthusiasm of a noble leader had transformed them into heroes, the peers of the most heroic men of the most heroic race that ever lived.

Thus they gathered together again at Izucar, resolved to be free or die. A race had been baptized and a nation was born.

Calleja was glad enough to sneak back to Mexico. He had had enough of it. He might have pursued Morelos and come up very close to him; but he felt like the man who was hunting the bear; it was all right until the tracks became too fresh. If Venegas was going to send him after Morelos again, he preferred to let Morelos have a good start.

Calleja nevertheless essayed to enter the capital in triumph. He had been sent to capture Cuautla, and he had captured it. He had been sent to disperse the army of Morelos, and he had dispersed it,—after a fashion. But the people in Mexico seemed to understand pretty correctly the true situation of affairs. They saw that the great Spanish General had been outwitted by the humble parish priest from Carácuaro.

A comedy was acted at a social entertainment in the city, a few nights after the return of Calleja, in which a soldier appeared returning from battle, and presenting his general with a turban, telling him in a very pompous manner, "Here is the turban of the Moor whom I took prisoner?" "And the Moor himself?" said the general. "Oh, he unfortunately escaped." The application was plain, and the chagrin of Calleja was almost beyond endurance.

Morelos waited some time at Izucar. The mental strain had been too much for him. He was sick. That tremendous nervous energy of his had to be recruited; but the priest Matamoras, now second in command, reorganized the troops, and put them under the best possible discipline, so that as soon as Morelos was well, they were ready to start upon that memorable campaign in the far South. I will not follow our hero in his victorious march through Oaxaca. No raw levies which the Royalists could muster there could stand against him for a moment. His army was proof everywhere against anything less than the old Spanish regiments, and even the Victors of the Victors of Austerlitz had learned to have a very wholesome respect for the soldier-priest.

Morelos was no less a statesman than a soldier. He saw that there must be something besides an army if Mexico was to be a nation. He determined to organize a government, and on the 13th of October, 1813, the first Mexican Congress met at Chilpanzingo, a little town not far from Acapulco. All the provinces of Mexico which were under the control of the patriots were represented by elected delegates, and for



those which could not be reached delegates were selected by the others. The Congress declared the independence of Mexico, proclaimed the freedom of the slave, and organized a Constitution. Calleja, who had now become viceroy, determined to capture this body, and so, by one stroke, put an end to the rebellion. He led his large and disciplined army out against it. Morelos had only a handful of men for the defence, but he fought heroically to the end. He succeeded in saving the Congress, but not himself. The last man of his army to leave the field of battle, he fell into the hands of the enemy. There was no doubt as to what his fate would be. No patriot captured by Calleja ever lived to fight again. Morelos was taken to the City of Mexico and tried ; not by court-martial as a soldier, but by the Inquisition as a priest. His offence was not treason, but heresy ; the heresy of believing that man was born to be free. He was of course convicted, handed over to the military authorities for execution, and on the 22d of December, 1815, he was removed from the prison of the Inquisition to the Hospital of San Cristobal, behind which the sentence against him was to be carried out. As he stood there, in front of the platoon of soldiers who with loaded guns was ready to take aim at his heart, he made this last prayer :

" Lord, if I have done well, Thou knowest it ; if ill, to Thy infinite mercy I commend my soul."

Thus died as pious a priest, as brave a soldier, as skilful a commander, as pure a patriot, and as noble a hero as has ever lived.

The Government vainly thought that with the death of Morelos would come the end of the rebellion ; but the humble Cura of Carácuaro had planted the seed of liberty so deep in the hearts of the Mexican people that nothing but extermination could ever destroy it.

The armies of the patriots were dispersed ; their leaders were captured and shot ; but still the flame was not extinguished. Time went on till 1820, and all that appeared to be left of the rebellion was the indomitable Vicente Guerrero, with two thousand brave and undaunted soldiers concealed in the mountains of the Sierra Madre in the South. Then Iturbide came forward, a new recruit from the Royalist to the Republican cause. He joins his forces with those of Guerrero. The Royalist army, which had done so much to destroy the revolution, now

turned patriots, and Iturbide attempts to gain the credit and win the rewards of his country's freedom. But it could not be. The memory of Hidalgo and Morelos and of the other heroes who had fallen was too fresh in the minds of the people ever to be obscured. Mexico is independent. Iturbide for the moment is the hero; but the nation soon recovers its reason, and to the old leaders who have survived are given the places of honor, distinction, and responsibility.

I cannot complete this story of the siege of Cuautla without a brief account of the subsequent career of some of the men who were there under Morelos.

I have spoken of Leonardo Bravo, who led the rear upon the retreat, and who was captured whilst saving the rest of the army. His son, Nicolas, who was with him, escaped. Morelos had then three hundred prisoners from the Spanish army in his quarters. He turned them over to Nicolas Bravo to dispose of as he would, to save his father's life or to avenge his death. The father Leonardo and the son Nicolas were two of the loveliest characters in history. Pure and true patriots, untrained in war, unused to command, of quiet and gentle natures, they had embraced the cause of Morelos for the reason that it was the cause of liberty. Once soldiers, they became the best of soldiers. No men were ever more valiant, few commanders ever more skilful. They loved one another as not many fathers and sons have ever loved, and the Viceroy knew it.

Leonardo was taken to Mexico, and Venegas sends him word, "If you will but write a letter to Nicolas asking him to lay down his arms, your life shall be saved and you shall be free." Leonardo replies: "I love my son better than I love my life, but if he did that, I would kill him with my own hand!" Nicolas offers to exchange the three hundred prisoners, full-blooded Spaniards, for his father. Calleja, in a brief letter, declines the offer, and in his postscript adds, "Don Leonardo is ordered to immediate execution."

Nicolas Bravo was only a Mexican.

On receiving this contemptuous and heartless message from Calleja, Nicolas releases the three hundred prisoners, wishing, as he said, to put it out of his own power to avenge on them the death of his parent, lest in some moment of grief the temptation should prove irresistible. An

eye-witness of the scene reports the speech that Nicolas made when the prisoners were brought before him to be released, as follows:

"Your lives," he says, "are forfeit. Your master, Spain's minion, has murdered my father, murdered him in cold blood for choosing Mexico and liberty before Spain and her tyrannies. Some of you are fathers and may imagine what my father felt in being thrust from the world without one farewell word from his son—ay! and your sons may feel a portion of that anguish of soul which fills my breast, as thoughts arise of my father's wrongs and cruel death.

"And what a master is this you serve! For one life, my poor father's, he might have saved you all, and would not. So deadly is his hate that he would sacrifice three hundred of his friends rather than forego this one sweet morsel of vengeance. Even I, who am no viceroy, have three hundred lives for my father's. But there is yet a nobler revenge than all. Go, you are free! Go find your vile master, and henceforth serve him if you can!"

I have failed to find in history the story of an educated and cultured Saxon more worthy of love and honor than this untutored Mexican.

Nicolas Bravo lived to see the cause of independence triumph, and to become President of the Mexican Republic.

Among those I have mentioned at Cuautla was Guadalupe Victoria, then known by his real name of Don José Maria Fernandez. He was a young law student, of the age of twenty-two, pursuing his studies in the City of Mexico, when the Revolution broke out. He did not join Hidalgo; he could not see in him the true leader for so great a cause. It was not till Morelos appeared that he joined his fortunes with those of the Revolution; but from that time on he was a hero among heroes. I have told how at Cuautla he saved the life of Morelos by rushing in front of him in the face of a desperate charge. Through all the siege he was foremost in deeds of valor, and on the retreat he took the post of danger. He followed the fortunes of the Revolution to the end. He was with Morelos in Oaxaca, with him at the siege of Acapulco, with the army when Morelos was captured, and after the death of his chief he fought as long as he could find a place to defend or a soldier to follow him. At last, in 1816, most of his compatriots had been captured or slain, the insurgents were being suppressed upon all sides, and

soon nothing remained of the revolution except Guerrero's little band in the mountains in the South. The Government offered pardon to all who would come in and accept it. Many did so. It was offered to Guadalupe, and pressed upon him. He preferred death to submission. Then a price was set upon his head. Armies were sent to hunt him. Any village where he obtained food was immediately destroyed. It was declared to be certain death to know his whereabouts and not give him up. It was under such circumstances and to escape such a hunt that Victoria took to the mountains, and from this time until 1821, when the cause of independence revived under Iturbide, he lived alone and unattended in the solitudes of the Sierras. For thirty months he did not see a human being or taste bread. In the summer he lived upon fruits, and in the winter upon roots and whatever else he could find. He was glad even to gnaw the bones of dead beasts. The clothing which he had on him when he disappeared was all torn to rags, and nothing was left but a single cotton wrapper which he had somewhere found. And yet he would not submit. The troops that were sent to hunt him became tired of the fruitless quest and reported him dead, and so he was believed to be, by friend and foe alike. The last person he parted with when he disappeared into the wilderness was a faithful Indian, who said to him as he went away, "If things change and you can come back safely, where shall I find you?" and Victoria pointed to a high mountain dimly outlined in the distance, "You will find me or my bones somewhere on that mountain." Five years after that the cause which had been so dear to Victoria's heart was triumphant, and this faithful Indian set out to find his friend. He searched all over the mountain, and was about to give up in despair when he saw a footprint in the soft earth. He knew it to be the footprint of a man of European origin, that is, of a man who had worn shoes (the Indian always went barefoot or wore sandals.) This faithful man inferred that Victoria had been that way and would return again. He waited several days till his stock of provisions was nearly exhausted, and then went back for a fresh supply, leaving, however, as a sign to Victoria if he should come that way, a few tortillas hung up by a string over the path.

A short time afterwards Guadalupe returned and found the tortillas.

He had not tasted food for four days. He was so famished that he devoured them before he thought why they were there. Then he reasoned that it must be either the signal of a friend or the ambush of a foe. He would hide and wait. The Indian soon came back. Guadalupe presented himself but was not recognized. His beard and his hair had been growing for four years. He had on him no clothing except the ragged remnants of that one cotton sheet. His nails had grown like claws; his body was gaunt and emaciated, and he was almost in the last stages of starvation. He convinced the Indian of his identity and went back with him, and as soon as it was known that Victoria was alive and returned there was such a universal rejoicing as Mexico has never known before or since. He became the national hero and remained so till he died. He was the first President of the Republic, and while he lived he was, as Porfirio Diaz seems now to be, the one man in the nation whom all factions were willing entirely to trust.

And yet he was only a Mexican.

Among others there at Cuautla was Vicente Guerrero. I have already referred to him as the one leader who kept the flame of the Revolution alive in the Sierra Madres in the South when it was extinguished everywhere else. He was the connecting link between Hidalgo and Iturbide. He survived the Revolution and suceeeded Victoria as President of the Republic.

There were many others there at Cuautla well worthy of special notice, but time does not allow me to mention them here. All the Galeanos, bravest among the brave, were slain during the war. Miguel and Victor Bravo, brothers of Nicolas and sons of Leonardo, were also slain. Matamoras, the brother priest of Morelos and his second in command, was captured and shot. But I must stop, for among the five thousand soldiers were five thousand heroes, every one of them worthy of a monument.

It has been customary to ridicule and asperse the Mexican nation and the Mexican people because after their war of the Revolution they did not succeed for many years in establishing a stable, orderly, and efficient government such as ours. But we should remember again the difficulties which the Mexican statesmen had to confront and the comparatively easy task which we here in the North undertook. Professor

Fiske tells, in his great book on the *The Critical Period of American History*, something of the difficulties we had in establishing our national government after the Revolution. It was only by a very close shave that even we escaped anarchy : and yet we had the advantage of well-established, well-regulated and efficient Town, County, and State governments. We belonged to a race which had won its substantial liberty long centuries before, a race which had been accustomed to govern itself, both in civil and ecclesiastical affairs, from the time of King John down, a race which had always had some form of a Town Meeting and a national parliament, a race which had inherited its freedom even from its wild Germanic ancestors. On the other hand, in Mexico was a new, untried, and inexperienced race, the growth of only three centuries, a race which had always been down-trodden and despised, a race which had never been allowed to govern itself, to manage its own affairs or to do its own thinking ; a race which drew its blood from the bigoted Spaniard and the untutored Indian ; a race which received its first baptism in this War of Independence and won then, for the first time, its right to assert itself among the races of the earth. The war was ended and Mexico was independent of Spain, but it had lost its best blood during the struggle, and the people who survived had yet to learn the first principles of practical statesmanship.

Cannot you give to such a race and such a people, under such circumstances, a little more time than the proud Puritan and the cultured cavalier took in the colonies of the North? In 1857, under the leadership of Benito Juarez, a full-blooded Indian, and of Porfirio Diaz, a typical Mexican, Mexico completed her revolutionary struggle by overthrowing the authority of the Church and adopting a liberal constitution. Then came the French intervention and the second struggle for independence ; but in 1867 the cause of liberty had again triumphed, Juarez was seated in the Presidential chair, the new Constitution was recognized, and religious freedom promulgated and acknowledged on every foot of Mexican soil. A few years later, Diaz, the compatriot of Juarez, succeeds him in the presidential chair, and, from that day to this, there has been no just cause for complaint as to the stability and efficiency of the government of our sister Republic in the South. She has progressed rapidly in material prosperity, in mental and moral de-



velopment, and in all that makes a nation great; and those who know her best are the most sure that she is now, finally and forever, redeemed.

To my mind those who brought Mexico from the infancy of her liberty to the well-ordered development of to-day, who helped her through her struggles for independence, through her early civil wars, through her contest with our country when we should have been a friend instead of an enemy, through the struggle with the Church and the French invasion, are as much entitled to the name of statesmen as the men who won the independence of the United States and gave us our Constitution and form of government.

I have called the siege of Cuautla the Bunker Hill of Mexico. Cuautla and Bunker Hill were alike in form defeats. The patriot army in both cases retreated and left the enemy in possession of the field, and yet in both cases the contest, though apparently a defeat, was a substantial victory. In 1776 it was shown that American yeomen could stand up against British regulars, and if need be, die with their faces to the enemy. In 1812 the Mexican rustics, with the little priest at their head, were able to show at Cuautla that not all the power of Spain or all the soldiers of Asturias could crush the spirit of liberty which had been aroused in the breast of the new Mexican race.

Shall not then the descendants of the heroes of Bunker Hill and the sons of sires who fought at Cuautla be equally proud of each other and of the fact that they are all Americans?


MERCHANTS' AND TOURISTS'
GUIDE TO MEXICO
CHICAGO:
THE ALTHROP PUBLISHING HOUSE.
1893.



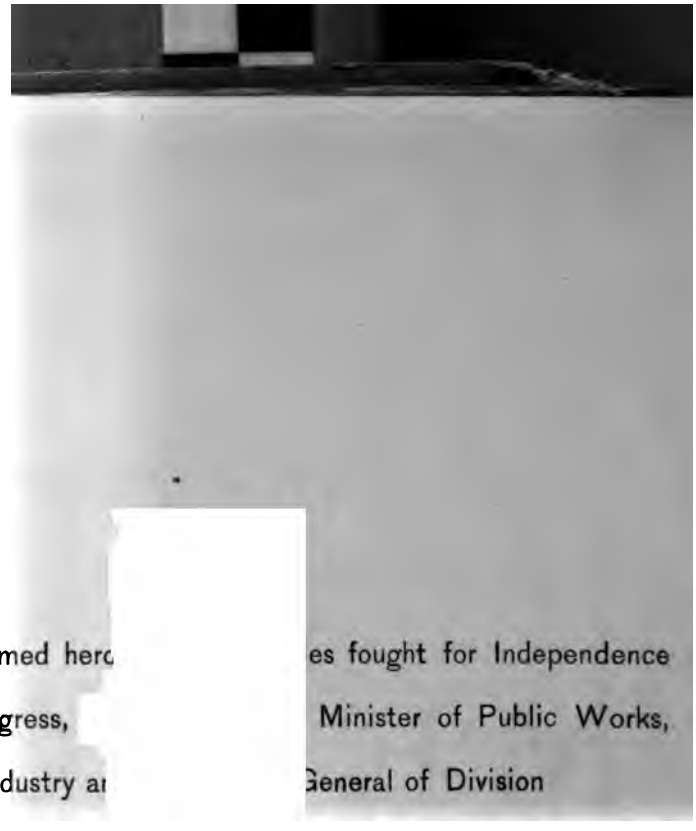
THE MERCHANTS' & TOURISTS' GUIDE TO MEXICO.

BY

CHAS. W. ZAREMBA,

Member of the Sociedad Mexicana de Historia Natural; Special Agent of the Mexican Government, etc., etc., etc.

CHICAGO:
THE ALTHROP PUBLISHING HOUSE.
1883.



TO the maimed hero[illegible]es fought for Independence and Progress, [illegible] Minister of Public Works, Colonization, Industry a[illegible]General of Division

DON CÁRLOS PACHECO,

This work is dedicated in recognition of many tokens of good will and friendship.

THE AUTHOR.

November 1, 1883.

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PREFACE.

Contemporary with the establishment of peace and order in the Mexican Republic, by President Porfirio Diaz, in 1878, there was held in the City of Chicago an "Inter-State and International Commercial Convention," to which the author was a delegate for the City of Chicago. The first practical outgrowth of this Convention was the "Chicago Industrial Excursion," organized by Mr. Geo. S. Bowen and composed of representatives of various manufacturing and mercantile interests from different parts of the country. Representatives of the leading newspapers and periodicals, among them the lamented J. J. Collins, of the De Long North Pole Expedition, constituted the "Special Correspondence Bureau" of the excursion, and by their all-powerful aid the people of the United States were brought to a more intimate knowledge of a neighboring Republic needing and desiring a helping hand to open up new fields for Commerce and Industry. The immediate result of this knowledge was the mapping out and chartering of the more important systems of railway, upon which work was immediately commenced; the organizing of telegraph, telephone and steamship lines; the establishing, in several cities, of tramway services and electric light companies; water supply, drainage, mail service, light-houses, docks, wharfs, gas works and various manufactures were either introduced, improved or proposed in other parts of the Republic; the commercial world was not slow to send out the often maligned "drummer" to make connections with Mexican merchants and manufacturers, and the great mineral wealth hoarded up in the bowels of the earth was attacked anew by the united efforts of Mexican owners and American or other foreign mining companies and capitalists.

Inasmuch as Mexico will soon be united to the United States by two trunk lines of railway—the Mexican Central and Mexican National—and a largely increased exchange of raw products as well as of manufactured goods of various kinds will take place between the two Republics, based upon a desirable commercial treaty, we deemed it our duty to present to the American merchant and tourist a compilation of the valuable facts embodied in this book. These facts were gathered by the author, during several years of travel over the Mexican Republic, from the best available sources, official and otherwise, and will prove, we hope, welcome information. The author has refrained from any elaborate reference to the natural scenery of the country or the habits and customs of the people, leaving that to every one's own conception and observation. The information set forth in this Guide will, if heeded, save *great annoyance* to those who may have occasion to visit Mexico on either business or pleasure, and thus the object sought in the preparation of this work will be accomplished.

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MEXICO.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND POLITICAL FEATURES.

The United States of Mexico consist of twenty-seven free and independent States, one Federal district, in which is situated the National Capital, and one territory—Lower California. They extend from 15° north latitude to 32° 42′ north latitude, and from 12° 21′ east longitude to 13° west longitude from the meridian of the City of Mexico, and are bounded on the north by the United States of America, on the south by Guatemala and Belize, on the east by the Gulf of Mexico and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. The boundary line of the Republic, according to the treaty of peace of Dec. 30, 1853, commences at the mouth of the Rio Grande, follows the course of that river to 31° 47′ north latitude, extends west thereon 100 English miles, thence south to 31° 20′ north latitude, on which parallel it continues west to the one hundred and eleventh meridian west from Greenwich, whence it runs northwest to the Colorado River at 32° 29′ 45″ north latitude, and follows the course thereof until it reaches the dividing line between Upper and Lower California, and terminates on the coast line one marine league south of the Bay of San Diego, California.

The greatest length of the country is on a line from the conflux of the Gila and Colorado Rivers to the Bar de Ocós at the southern extremity of the State of Chiapas, a distance of 2,933 kilometres, and its greatest width is from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the delta of the Fuerte River, a distance of 1,173 kilometres. The extent of coast line on the Atlantic side is 2,580 kilometres, and on the Pacific 6,650 kilometres.

CONFIGURATION AND PHYSICAL ASPECT OF THE SOIL.

The larger part of the country is traversed by the great mountain range which reaches from Behring Straits on the north to the Straits of Magellan on the south, and which in Mexico bears the distinctive title of the Sierra Madre. The central part is an elevated plain, sloping on the east to the Atlantic and on the west to the Pacific Ocean. This range separates in New Mexico into two principal chains, the eastern forming its nucleus in the Zempoaltepec, 3,396 metres above sea level, from which several spurs run out through the States of Oaxaca and Guerrero, and the western forming its nucleus in the volcano of Colima, 3,668 metres high, uniting with the chain running out from the

volcano or Nevado de Toluca, 4,400 metres high. This latter chain is connected with the principal eastern one by the chain that shows as its highest points the Popocatepetl, 5,400 metres, and Iztaccihuatl, 4,786 metres above sea level.

The total area of the Republic is 2,001,715 square kilometres, and comprises within its limits 146 cities, 371 towns, 5,743 villages, 5,869 landed estates and 16,326 farms. The estimated value of taxable property in the cities is $168,743,582, and in the country, $213,620,832, making a total of $382,364,414.

IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION.

The importations for the year 1881 amounted to $44,991,401; exportations, $24,879,211. July 1, 1882, to March 31, 1883, $32,298,294.75, of which $24,032,787.70 were silver, $8,265,508.05 were general merchandise.

The trade of the nine months, from July 1, 1882, to March 31, 1883, which fairly represents that of the year, shows that the United States is becoming the chief market for Mexican products. The following table makes this clear.

Bullion.— United States, $2,533,273.88; Great Britain, $4,378,212.25; France, $766,101.01; Spain, $653,617.55; Germany, $112,423.65; Columbia, $106,833.65; Guatemala, $6,500.00. Total, $8,561,961.97.

Other Products.— United States, $2,422,742.73; Great Britain, $517,844.53; France, $163,804.52; Spain, $238,170.80; Germany, $168,077.65; Columbia, $10,533.94; Guatemala, $80.00; Total, $3,521,254.17.

The total exports to these countries were as follows: United States, $4,956,016.61; Great Britain, $4,896,056.76; France, $929,905.53; Spain, $896,788.35; Germany, $280,501.30; Columbia, $117,367.59; Guatemala, $6,580.00. Total, $12,083,216.14.

It may be seen by the foregoing that Mexico sells more to the United States than to any other country; that while she sends silver to Europe to pay for imports and to settle transactions in exchange, the bulk of her raw products goes to the United States, the amount being $2,422,742.73 out of a total of $3,521,254.73. When the reciprocity treaty removes some serious obstacles to trade between the two countries, and when the international railroads increase the facilities for interchange of products, it is evident that the commercial relations of the two Republics will receive a powerful impetus.

POPULATION.

The population (census 1882) consists of 4,826,442 males; 5,175,442 females; total, 10,001,884, of which 19 per cent., or 1,882,522, belong to the Caucasian race; 38 per cent., or 3,765,044, to the native Mexican race; 43 per cent., or 4,354,318, to the mixed race.

The Native Indian race is divided into the following tribes:

1. Mexican, numbering 1,626,511 individuals, located in 16 States and the Federal district.
2. Opata-Pima, 84,000 individuals, in the Western States.



3. Guaicura, 2,533 individuals, in Lower California.
4. Seri, on Tiburon Island, in the Gulf of California, 200 individuals.
5. Tarasca, with 230,000 individuals, in Michoacan, Jalisco and Guerrero.
6. Zoque-Mixe, 55,000 individuals, in Chiapas, Tabasco and Oaxaca.
7. Totonaca, 90,000 individuals, in Huauchinango.
8. Mixteco-Zapoteca, 578,000 individuals, in Oaxaca, Puebla and Guerrero.
9. Matlalcinga, or Pirinda, 5,000 individuals, in Mexico.
10. Maya, 400,000 individuals, in Yucatan.
11. Chontal, 31,000 individuals, in Tabasco, Guerrero, Oaxaca.
12. Huave, 3,800 individuals, in Oaxaca, Chiapas.
13. Othomi, 650,000 individuals, in Central States.
14. Apache, 10,000 individuals, in Chihuahua, Sonora, Couhaila and Durango.

Though almost all these Indians speak Spanish, they use among themselves 35 idioms and 69 dialects.

GOVERNMENT.

The Government is a federative Republic, whose independence was proclaimed on the night of Sept. 15th, 1810, in the village of Dolores, State of Guanajuato, by Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla and other chieftains. The Mexican Constitution was proclaimed Feb. 5th, 1857; amended Sept. 25th, 1873, establishing a Senate; and again amended May 5th, 1877, prohibiting the successive re-election of the President of the Republic and Governors of the States. The Republic, in virtue of this supreme law, is composed of free and sovereign States, so far as their internal government is concerned, but united into a federation according to its provisions. The national sovereignity is essentially and originally vested in the people, whence is derived all public power, the State Governments being limited to the control of their own internal affairs.

According to the Constitution, all persons born in the Republic are free, and slaves receive their liberty on entering upon Mexican soil. It guarantees free education, the exercise of the various professions, the free expression of thought and the inviolable freedom of the press, saving only restrictions which prescribe the morals, the private life, the rights of a third person and the public peace. It recognizes the right of petition and association for any legitimate object; the right of carrying arms for individual security and legitimate defense; the right to enter upon and depart from the Republic, travel within its territory, and of changing one's residence without the need of passports; it disregards all titles of nobility and hereditary prerogatives and honors, as well as process by deprivative laws and special tribunals; it prohibits the enactment of *ex post facto* laws and the making of treaties for the extradition of political fugitives; the entrance into any person's domicil without the written mandate of the competent authority; it forbids imprisonment for debt and allows imprisonment only when the accused deserves corporal punishment, but in no case can such detention or imprisonment be for more than three days without justifiable cause. It establishes guarantees which every

accused person must have in criminal proceedings, among which is the exclusive competency of the judicial tribunal before which the accused is brought. It prohibits punishment by mutilation, branding, the public whipping-post, and tormenting of every kind, and declares that no person shall be rendered infamous; abolishes the death penalty for political offenses, except where they amount to treason, and inflicts it for such felonies as highway robbery, incendiarism, parricide and secret assassination. No criminal process can have more than three appeals to higher courts, and no one can be punished twice for the same offense. It proclaims the inviolability of the mails, and the respecting of private property, except in cases of expropriation for public use by due process of law with full indemnification; prohibits the military exacting lodging in time of peace or in time of war, without legal requisition; prohibits ecclesiastical or other corporations from acquiring real estate in their own right, or as administrators for others; abolishes monopolies and exclusive trades, except where protected by letters patent. The coining of money and the conduct of the postal service is reserved to the National Government. Power is given to the President, with the approval of the Council of Ministers of State and the Federal Congress, or, during a recess of the latter, of the Permanent Deputation, to suspend the constitutional guarantees in cases of invasion or grave disturbances of the public peace.

It considers as Mexican citizens all who are born of Mexican fathers within or without the territory of the Republic; foreigners who may become naturalized according to law, and those persons who acquire real estate in the country, or who have children born to them therein, but do not manifest their intention to maintain their natural allegiance.

All Mexican citizens are obligated to aid in the defense of the country and to contribute to the public revenue; all things being equal, they are preferred to foreigners for all employments, commissions and official appointments.

The amendments decreed Sept. 25, 1873, prohibit the union of Church and State, and forbid the establishment of a national religion, giving equal liberty to all religious sects; recognize matrimony as a civil contract; prohibit religious bodies from acquiring real estate, or receiving monetary contributions on account of the same; substitute for the religious oath a simple affirmation as to the truth; establish the principle that there shall be no obligation to compel personal labor or service without just compensation; prohibit monasteries, convents, or any religious order of a monastic or conventual character, not excepting Sisters of Charity; prohibit the clergy from wearing their clerical garb except when in the performance of religious offices, and by express provision ecclesiastics are rendered ineligible to the Presidency.

The supreme power of the Federation is divided into three branches, viz.: Executive, Legislative and Judicial.

The Executive power is vested in a single individual, styled the President of the United Mexican States, who is elected by a vote of the people for *a term of* four years, and takes possession of the office on the 1st of December.

In the discharge of his duties he is assisted by six Ministers, or Secretaries of State, viz.: for Foreign Affairs, Interior, Justice and Public Instruction, Public Works, Finance and Public Credit, War and Navy.

The Legislative power is vested in a National Congress, composed of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of two members from each State and the Federal District, one-half of the number being elected every two years. The Chamber of Deputies or Representatives is elected as a body every two years, one representative being allowed to every 40,000 inhabitants, and to any fraction thereof in excess of 20,000.

Congress has two regular sessions in each year. The first session commences Sept. 16th and terminates Dec. 15th, and can be prorogued for thirty days; the second session commences April 1st and expires May 31st, and can be prorogued for fifteen days. By preference the last session of each legislative year is devoted to the examination of department estimates and the voting of appropriations for the following fiscal year, decreeing the levying of taxes to meet the appropriations, and to revising the accounts or balances of the preceding year as presented by the Executive.

The Federal Judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court of Justice, with subordinate District and Circuit Courts. The Supreme Court is composed of eleven Supreme Judges, ordinaries, four Supreme Judges, supernumeraries, one Fiscus, and one Attorney General; they are equally elected, by direct vote of the people, for a term of six years, which commences at the time when the oath of office is taken. The District and Circuit Judges are appointed by the President.

In conformity with the Constitution of each particular State, the Government thereof is equally divided into the Executive, Legislative and Judicial power, being known respectively as the State Governor, Legislature and Superior Court of Justice.

ARMY.

The Federal army is divided into eleven divisions, located in eleven military zones:

1st.	Comprising	Sonora, Sinaloa and Lower California.
2d.	"	Chihuahua and Durango.
3d.	"	Coahuila and Nuevo Leon.
4th.	"	Tamaulipas.
5th.	"	Jalisco, Colima and Military District of Tepic.
6th.	"	Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, San Luis Potosi.
7th.	"	Michoacan, Guanajuato, Queretaro.
8th.	"	Federal District, Mexico, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Morelos.
9th.	"	Puebla, Vera Cruz, Tlaxcala.
10th.	"	Chiapas, Oaxaca.
11th.	"	Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatan.

On a peace footing, it consists of

Secretary of War.—1 General of Division; 1 General of Brigade; 7 Chiefs (Colonels); 11 Officials.

General Staff of the Army.—10 Generals of Division; 38 Generals of Brigade; 8 Assessors.

Special Corps of the General Staff.—1 General of Brigade; 25 Chiefs (Colonels); 94 Officials.

Corps of Engineers.—1 General of Brigade; 12 Chiefs (Colonels); 25 Officials.

Military College.—1 General of Division; 1 Chief (Colonel); 24 Officials; 32 Professors; 200 Alumni; 4 Privates; 30 Horses.

Battalion of Sappers.—3 Chiefs (Colonels); 34 Officials; 727 Privates; 32 Pack Mules.

Departmental and Sub-Inspections of Artillery.—1 General of Brigade; 4 Chiefs (Colonels); 4 Storekeepers.

General Artillery Park.—1 Chief (Colonel); 3 Officers; 10 Storekeepers; 9 Workmen.

Five Battalions.—15 Chiefs (Colonels); 183 Officers; 1,820 Privates; 253 Horses; 1,420 Pack Mules.

Five Companies with Fixed Stations.—22 Officers; 5 Storekeepers; 7 Workmen; 300 Privates.

Four Construction Establishments.—4 Chiefs (Colonels); 16 Officers; 26 Storekeepers; 267 Workmen.

Corps of Military Administration.—13 Chiefs (Colonels); 147 Officials of Administration.

Army Gendarmes.—1 Chief (Colonel); 8 Officers; 150 Privates; 150 Horses; 4 Pack Mules.

Department of Infantry and Cavalry.—1 General of Brigade; 5 Chiefs (Colonels); 13 Officers.

Thirty Battalions and twenty Escadrons.—130 Chiefs (Colonels); 1,280 Officers; 24,000 Privates; 960 Pack Mules.

Ten Regiments and ten Escadrons.—60 Chiefs (Colonels); 470 Officers; 6,470 Privates; 6,090 Horses; 320 Pack Mules.

Military Medical Corps.—72 Chiefs (Colonels); 69 Officers; 184 Privates; 80 Pack Mules.

Corps of National Invalids.—1 General of Brigade; 1 Chief (Colonel); 17 Officers; 198 Privates.

Government of the National Palace.—1 General of Brigade; 2 Officers.

Military Commandencies and Fiscals.—1 General of Division; 1 General of Brigade; 14 Chiefs (Colonels); 1 Assessor; 31 Officers; 16 Privates.

Military Colonies: Infantry.—6 Chiefs (Colonels); 40 Officers; 2 Officials of Administration; 695 Privates. *Cavalry.*—1 Chief (Colonel); 33 Officers; 1 Official of Administration; 650 Privates; 650 Horses; 40 Pack Mules.

On Waiting Orders.—120 Chiefs (Colonels); 320 Officers.

Reserves of the Army, composed of the Militia of the various States.—1st Contingent: 80 Chiefs (Colonels); 340 Officers; 10,000 men. 2d Contingent. 3d Contingent.

Total Number of Combatants on a Peace Footing.—13 Generals of Division; 46 Generals of Brigade; 576 Chiefs (Colonels); 9 Assessors; 3,045 Officers; 150 Officials of Administration; 45 Storekeepers; 39 Professors; 283 Artillery Workmen; 200 Alumni of Military College; 45,323 Privates; 7,212 Horses; 3,256 Pack Mules.

On a War Footing the Army is composed of—Infantry, 131,523; Cavalry, 25,790; Artillery, 3,650. Total, 160,963 men.

NAVY.

The naval forces consist of the steam vessels of war Libertad and Independencia; three steam launches, the coastguards Tampico, Campeche and Progreso, and the sailing transport ship Colon, all in the Gulf of Mexico. In the Pacific Ocean are the war steamers Mexico, Democrata, Resguardo and Juarez. There are two principal commandencies of marine, one at Vera Cruz and the other at Mazatlan. Captains of the Port are stationed at Vera Cruz, Tampico, Isla del Carmen, Campeche, Tabasco, Coatzacoalcos, Tuxpan, Progreso, Alvarado and Matamoros, on the Gulf coast; and at Mazatlan, Acapulco, San Blas, Guaymas, La Paz, Salina Cruz, Manzanillo, Soconusco, Tonala, Puerto Angel, Libertad, Magdalena, Islas Marias, Isla de Guadalupe, on the Pacific coast. There are two nautical schools, one each at Campeche and Mazatlan. Two naval arsenals are in construction, one at Lerma, near Campeche, and the other at Acapulco, State of Guerrero.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Post Office Department has one General Post Office, 53 Principal Administrations, 257 Estafetas (postal routes), with 516 Agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has 10,281.329 kilometres; the State Governments, 1,693.142 kilometres; the private lines, 4,004.298 kilometres. Total, 15,978.769 kilometres. To this must be added the telegraph lines of the various railroads, which amount to nearly half the above distance.

RAILROADS.

The Railroads in operation, under construction or projected, will be found enumerated under the different States.

According to latest information obtainable there were 4,130 kilometres of railroad in full operation, about 300 kilometres ready for government inspection (completely equipped), while nearly 600 kilometres were graded and ready for the rails.

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF MEXICO.

The first tribes that populated the central table lands of Anahuac, which have left any historical records, were the Chichimecas, founding the kingdom of Huehuetlapalan. The first kings of which there is any record were: Negua-

meth, Namocuix, Miscohuatl, Huitzilopochtli, Huetmuc, Naujotl, Quauhtepetla, Nonohualca, Huetzin, Quauhtonal, Masatzin, Quetzal, Icoatzin. This last named king of the Chichimecas founded in 720 the kingdom of Tollan, giving it to his second son, Chalchiuhtlanctzin, who figures as the first king of the Toltec dynasty. The succeeding Toltec kings were: Ixtlilcuechahuac, 771–823; Huetzin, 823–874; Totepehu, 875–927; Nacaxoc, 927–979; Mitl, 979–1038; Xiutlalzin, 1038–1042; Tepancaltzin, 1042–1094; Topiltzin, 1094–1103. In the latter year the Toltec monarchy was destroyed by the invasion of the Chichimecas, who established in 1120 the kingdom of Tenayucan or Texcoco. The new kingdom had the following sovereigns: Xolotl the Great, 1120–1230; Nopaltzin, 1230–1263; Huetzin Pochotl, 1263–1298; Quinantzin, 1298–1357; Techotlalatzin, 1357–1409; Ixtlilxochitl, 1409–1419; Tetzotzomoc (usurping king of Atzcapotzalco), 1419–1427; Maxtla (usurping king), 1427–1430; Netzahualcoyotl, 1430–1470; Netzahualpili, 1470–1516; Cacamatzin, 1516–1520; Cuicuitzcatzin, 1520–1521; Coanucotzin, 1521; Ixtlilxochitl, 1521–1527. The rest of the Toltecs who escaped from the destruction of their empire, assisted by Xolotl the Great, founded the kingdom of Culhuacan, their sovereigns being: Xiutemoc, 1109–1124; Nauhyotl, 1124–1141; Achitometl, 1141–1185; Xohualalotlac, 1185–1215; Calquiyantzin, 1215–1241; Cocox, 1241–1301; Acamapictli I., 1301–1303; Acamapictli II., 1303–1355; Chimalpopoca, 1355–1402. The reign of the last king terminated the kingdom of Culhuacan, it thereafter figuring only as a tributary principality of Texcoco.

The kingdom of Atzcapotzalco was also founded by Xolotl the Great, who married his two sons to daughters of the principal chiefs of a tribe of the Acolhuas. The kings of Atzcapotzalco were: Acolhua I., 1168–1239; Acolhua II., 1239–1343; Tetzotzomoc, 1343–1427; Maxtla, 1427–1430. In this year Atzcapotzalco was destroyed and the kingdom incorporated into Texcoco.

The Aztecs in their peregrinations arrived in the valley of Mexico at the end of the thirteenth century. Their first Chief was Huitzihuitl, who died in 1318. They then proclaimed the King of Culhuacan as Chief. Shortly afterwards being expelled from their country, they, in 1327, decided upon the eastern shore of the Lagune of Texcoco as their habitation, and founded the monarchies of Tlaltelolco and Chapultepec, which were kept separate until 1438, when the fifth and last King, Moquihuix, was conquered by Moctezuma I., seventh King of Chapultepec and first Emperor of Mexico.

The Emperors of Mexico were: Moctezuma I., 1436–1464; Axayacatl, 1464–1477; Tizoc, 1477–1486; Ahuizotl, 1486–1502; Moctezuma II., 1502–1520; Citlahuatzin, 1520; Cuauhtemoc, 1520–1521. On the 13th of August, 1521, the Mexican Empire was destroyed by Hernando Cortez capturing the capital.

GOVERNMENT DURING THE DOMINATION OF THE SPANIARDS.

After the conquest, Hernando Cortez governed the country under the title of Captain-General and Governor, which was conceded to him by Emperor Charles V., on Oct. 15, 1522, and confirmed 1525.

In 1527 Luis Ponce de Leon arrived as Resident Judge, he also
the office of Governor, and depriving Cortez of the Captain-Gener
latter dying sixteen days after Ponce de Leon's arrival. The office of (
was conferred upon Marcos de Aguilar, who died only seven months afi
and was succeeded by the Royal Treasurer, Alonso de Estrada, who
mained in the Treasury. Though he was assisted in the beginning by
Gonzalo de Sandoval, Estrada carried on the Government alone un
when the Royal Commission arrived (Audiencia Real), presided over
de Guzman.

This first Audiencia governed until 1531, when the second one
presided over by Sebastian Ramirez de Fuen-Leal, Archbishop of S
mingo, which in turn governed until 1535, when the Government of th
Vice-Kings was established.

The Vice-Kings of New Spain were:

1. Antonio de Mendoza, Conde de Tendille, 1535–1550.
2. Luis de Velasco, Knight of the House of the Constables of Casti
   1564. The Audiencia governed in the interim until Oct., 156
3. Gaston de Peralta, Marquis de Falces, from Oct., 1566, until Mar
   The Audiencia governed in the interim eight months.
4. Martin Enriquez de Almanza, Nov., 1568—Oct., 1580.
5. Lorenzo Juarez de Mendoza, Conde de la Coruña, from Oct.,
   June, 1583, when he died, the Audiencia governing until Sept.
6. Pedro Moja de Contreras, Archbishop of Mexico, governed fro
   1584, to Oct., 1585.
7. Alonzo Manrique de Zuñiga, Marques de Villa-Manrique, fr
   1585, to Feb., 1590.
8. Luis de Velasco (son of the second Vice-King), from Feb.,
   Nov., 1595.
9. Gaspar de Zuñiga y Acevedo, Conde de Monterey, from Nov. 5,
   Oct. 27, 1603.
10. Juan de Mendoza y Luna, Marques de Montesclaros, from Oct.
    to July 2, 1607.
11. Luis de Velasco (second time), Marques de Salinas, from July 2,
    June 19, 1611.
12. Padre Garcia Guerra, Archbishop of Mexico, from June 19,
    Feb. 22, 1612, when he died. The Audiencia governed eight
13. Diego Fernandez de Cordoba, Marques de Guadalcazar, from
    1612, to March 14, 1621, when he was transferred to Per
    Audiencia governed six months.
14. Diego Corillo de Mendoza y Pimentel, Marques de Galves, (
    Priego, from Sept 21, 1621, to Nov. 1, 1624.
15. Rodrigo Pacheco y Osorio, Marques de Cerralvo, from Nov. 3,
    Sept. 15, 1635.

16. Lope Diaz de Armendaris, Marques de Cadereyta, from Sept. 16, 1635, to Aug. 22, 1640.
17. Diego Lopez Pacheco Cabrera y Bobadilla, Duque de Escalona and Marques de Villena, from Aug. 28, 1640, to June 10, 1642.
18. Juan de Palafox y Mendoza, Bishop of Puebla, from June 10 to Nov. 23, 1642.
19. Garcia Sormiento de Sotomayor, Conde de Salvatierra, Marques de Sobroso, from Nov. 23, 1642, to May 13, 1648.
20. Marcos de Torres y Rueda, Bishop of Yucatan, from May 13, 1648, to April 2, 1649, when he died. The Audiencia governed fifteen months.
21. Luis Enriquez de Guzman, Conde de Alva de Liste, from June 28, 1650, to Aug. 15, 1653
22. Francisco Fernandez de la Cueva, Duque de Albuquerque, from Aug. 15, 1653, to Sept. 16, 1660.
23. Juan de Leyva y de la Cerda, Marques de Leyva y de Ladrada y Conde de Baños, from Sept. 16, 1660, to June 29, 1664.
24. Diego Osorio de Escobar y Llamas, Bishop of Puebla, from June 29 to Oct. 15, 1664.
25. Sebastian de Toledo, Marques de Mancera, from Oct. 15, 1664, to Dec. 8, 1673.
26. Pedro Nuño Colon de Portugal y Castro, Duque de Veraguas, Marques de Jamaica, from Dec. 8 to Dec. 13, 1673, when he died.
27. Padre Payo de Rivera Enriquez, Archbishop of Mexico, from Dec. 13, 1673, to Nov. 30, 1680.
28. Tomas Antonio Manrique de la Cerda, Marques de la Laguna y Conde de Paredes, from Nov. 30, 1680, to Nov. 30, 1686.
29. Melchor Portocarrero Lazo de la Vega, Conde de Monclova, from Nov. 30, 1686, to Nov. 20, 1688.
30. Gaspar de la Cerda Sandoval Silva y Mendoza, Conde de Calve, from Nov. 20, 1688, to Feb. 27, 1696.
31. Juan de Ortega Montañez, Bishop of Michoacan, from Feb. 27 to Dec. 18, 1696.
32. José Sarmiento y Valladares, Conde de Moctezuma y de Tula, from Dec. 18, 1696, to Nov. 4, 1701.
33. Juan de Ortega Montañez (second time), from Nov. 4, 1701, to Nov. 27, 1702.
34. Francisco Fernandez de la Cueva Enriquez, Duque de Albuquerque, from Nov. 27, 1702, to Jan. 15, 1711.
35. Fernando de Alencastre Noroña y Silva, Duque de Linares, from Jan. 15, 1711, to Aug. 15, 1716.
36. Baltasar de Zuñiga Guzman Sotomayor y Mendoza, Marques de Valero, from Aug. 15, 1716, to Oct. 15, 1722.
37. Juan de Acuña, Marques de Casa Fuerte, from Oct. 15, 1722, to March 17, 1734, when he died.

38. Juan Antonio de Vizcarron y Eguiarreta, Archbishop of Mexico, from March 17, 1734, to Aug. 17, 1740.
39. Pedro de Castro Figueroa y Salazar, Duque de la Conquista y Marques de Gracia Real, from Aug. 17, 1740, to Aug. 22, 1741, when he died. The Audiencia governed until Nov., 1742.
40. Pedro Cebrian y Agustin, Conde de Fuen Claro, from Nov. 3, 1742, to July 9, 1746.
41. Juan Francisco de Güemes y Horcasitas, Conde de Revilla-Gigedo, from July 9, 1746, to Nov. 9, 1755.
42. Agustin de Ahumada y Villalon, Marques de las Amarillas, from Nov. 10, 1755, to Feb. 5, 1760, when he died. The Audiencia governed until April 28, 1760.
43. Francisco Cajigal de la Vega, from April 28 to Oct. 5, 1760.
44. Joaquin de Monserrat, Marques de Cruillas, from Oct. 6, 1760, to Aug. 24, 1766.
45. Carlos Francisco de Croix, Marques de Croix, from Aug. 24, 1766, to Sept. 22, 1771.
46. Antonio Maria de Bucareli y Ursua, from Sept, 23, 1771, to April 9, 1779, when he died. The Audiencia governed until Aug. 22, 1779.
47. Martin de Mayorga, from Aug. 23, 1779, to April 28, 1783.
48. Matias de Galvez, from April 29, 1783, until Nov. 3, 1784, in which year he died. The Audiencia governed until June 16, 1785.
49. Bernardo de Galvez, Conde de Galvez, (son of the former), from June 17, 1785, to Nov. 30, 1786, when he died. The Audiencia governed until May 8, 1787.
50. Alonzo Nuñez de Haro y Peralta, Archbishop of Mexico, from May 8 to Aug. 16, 1787.
51. Manuel Antonio Flores, from Aug. 17, 1787, until Oct. 16, 1789.
52. Juan Vicente Güemes Pacheco de Padilla, Conde de Revilla-Gigedo, from Oct. 17, 1789, to July 11, 1794.
53. Miguel de la Grua Talamanca de Branciforte, Marques de Branciforte, from July 12, 1794, to May 31, 1798.
54. Miguel José de Azanza, May 31, 1798, to April 30, 1800.
55. Felix Berenguer de Marquina, from April 30, 1800, to Jan. 4, 1803.
56. José de Iturrigaray, from Jan. 4, 1803, to Sept. 15, 1808, when he was deposed by a revolt.
57. Pedro Garibay, Field Marshal, from Sept. 16, 1808, to July 19, 1809.
58. Francisco Javier Lizana de Beaumont, Archbishop of Mexico, from July 19, 1809, to May 8, 1810. The Audiencia governed until Sept. 14, 1810.
59. Francisco Javier de Venegas, from Sept. 14, 1810, to March 4, 1813.
60. Felix Maria Calleja, from March 4, 1813, to Sept. 20, 1816.
61. Juan Ruiz de Apodaca, Conde del Venadito, from Sept. 20, 1816, to July 5, 1821, when he was deposed.

62. Francisco Novella, Brigadier, from July 5 to Sept. 24, 1821.
63. Juan O'Donoju landed at Vera Cruz, July 21, 1821, but did not take possession of the Vice-Reynate on account of Mexican independence having been consummated by the entrance of the army into the national capital on Sept. 27, 1821.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS AFTER INDEPENDENCE.

First Regency: Composed of Agustin de Iturbide, Juan O'Donoju, Antonio M. Perez, Manuel de la Barcena, Isidro Yañez, Manuel Velasquez de Leon, from Sept. 28, 1821, to April 11, 1822.

Second Regency: Composed of Agustin de Iturbide, Isidro Yañez, Miguel Valentin, Conde de Heras, Nicolas Bravo, from April 11 to May 18, 1822; Agustin de Iturbide, as Emperor, from May 19, 1822, to March 19, 1823, when he abdicated.

Executive power composed of Nicolas Bravo, Guadalupe Victoria, Pedro C. Negrete, Vicente Guerrero, from April 1, 1823, to Oct. 10, 1824.

1. Gen. Guadalupe Victoria, Constitutional President from Oct. 10, 1824, to April 1, 1829.
2. Gen. Vincente Guerrero, Constitutional President from April 1 to Dec. 18, 1829; Lic. José Maria Bocanegra, Interim President from Dec. 18 to Dec. 23, 1829; Lic. Pedro Velez, President of the Supreme Court of Justice, Interim President from Dec. 23 to 31, 1829; Gen. Anastasio Bustamante, Constitutional Vice-President and Interim President from Jan. 1, 1830, to Aug. 14, 1832; Gen. Melchor Muzquiz, Interim President from Aug. 14 to December 24, 1832.
3. Gen. Manuel G. Pedraza, Constitutional President from Dec. 24, 1832, to April 1, 1833; Dr. Valentin G. Farias, Constitutional Vice-President and Interim President from April 1 to June 17, 1833.
4. Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Constitutional President from June 17 to July 5, 1833; Dr. Valentin G. Farias, Constitutional Vice-President and Interim President from July 5 to Oct. 27, 1833.
5. Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Constitutional President, from Oct. 27 to Dec. 15, 1833; Dr. Valentin G. Farias, Constitutional Vice-President and Interim President from Dec. 15, 1833, to April 24, 1834.
6. Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Constitutional President from April 24, 1834, to Jan. 28, 1835; Gen. Miguel Barragan, Interim President from Jan. 28, 1835, to Feb. 27, 1836; Lic. José Justo Corro, Interim President from Feb. 27, 1836, to April 19, 1837.
7. Gen. Anastasio Bustamante, Constitutional President from April 19, 1837, to March 18, 1839; Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Interim President from March 18 to July 10, 1839; Gen. Nicolas Bravo, Interim President from July 10 to July 17, 1839.
8. Gen. Anastasio Bustamante, Constitutional President, from July 17, 1839, to Sept. 22, 1841; Javier Echeverria, Interim President from Sept. 22

to Oct. 10, 1841; Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Provisi
President from Oct. 10, 1841, to Oct. 26, 1842; Gen. Nicolas Br
President Substitute from Oct. 26, 1842, to March 5, 1843; (
Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Provisional President from March
Oct. 4, 1843; Gen. Valentin Canalizo, President's Substitute from
4, 1843, to June 4, 1844.

9. Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Constitutional President, from
4 to Sept. 20, 1844; Gen. Valentin Canalizo, Interim President
Sept. 20 to Dec. 6, 1844.

10. Gen. José Joaquin Herrera, Interim President, and later Constituti
President, from Dec. 6, 1844, to Dec. 30, 1845; Gen. Mariano Par
y Arrillaga, Interim President from Jan. 4 to July 29, 1846; (
Nicolas Bravo, Interim President from July 29 to Aug. 4, 1846; (
Mariano Salas, invested with Executive power from Aug. 5 to Dec
1846; Dr. Valentin G. Farias, Constitutional Vice-President from
24, 1846, to March 21, 1847.

11. Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Constitutional President from M
21 to April 2, 1847; Gen. Pedro Maria Anaya, Interim President
April 2 to May 20, 1847.

12. Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Constitutional President from
20 to Sept. 16, 1847; Lic. Manuel de la Peña y Peña, Interim P
dent from Sept. 16 to Nov. 12, 1847; Gen. Pedro Maria Anaya,
terim President from Nov. 12, 1847, to Jan. 8, 1848; Lic. Manue
la Peña y Peña, Interim President from Jan. 8 to June 3, 1848.

13. Gen. José Joaquin Herrera, Constitutional President from June 3, 1
to Jan. 15, 1851.

14. Gen. Mariano Arista, Constitutional President from Jan. 15, 1851
Jan. 5, 1853; Lic. Juan B. Ceballos, Interim President from Ja
to Feb. 7, 1853; Gen. Manuel Lombardini, Interim President. f
Feb. 7 to April 20, 1853.

15. Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, President Dictator from April
1853, to Aug. 11, 1855; Gen. Romulo Diaz de la Vega, General
Chief from Aug. 11 to 15, 1855; Gen. Martin Carrera, Interim Pr
dent from Aug. 25 to Sept. 12, 1855; Gen. Romulo Diaz de la V
General-in-Chief from Sept. 12 to Oct. 4, 1855; Gen. Juan Alva
Interim President from Oct. 4 to Dec. 11, 1855.

GOVERNMENTS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1857.

16. Gen. Ignacio Comonfort, Constitutional President from Dec. 1, 1857
Jan. 21, 1858. Lic. Benito Juarez, President of the Supreme Cour
Justice, from Jan. 21, 1858 to Nov. 30, 1861. (During this period
capital was taken possession of by the revolutionary chiefs Felix Zulo
Manuel Robles Pezuela, Lic. Ignacio Pavon, Miguel Miramon, from
20, 1858, to Dec. 24, 1860.)

17. Lic. Benito Juarez, Constitutional President from Dec. 1, 1861, to Nov. 30, 1865. (During this period the French intervention took place. Aided by the reactionary party, it brought Archduke Maximilian, of Hapsburg, who governed, under the title of Emperor of Mexico, from May 31, 1863, to June 19, 1867.)
18. Lic. Benito Juarez, Constitutional President from Dec. 1, 1865, to Dec. 25, 1867.
19. Lic. Benito Juarez, Constitutional President from Dec. 25, 1867, to Nov. 30, 1871.
20. Lic. Benito Juarez, Constitutional President from Dec. 1, 1871, to July 18, 1872, when he died; Lic. Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, President of the Supreme Court of Justice, from July 19, 1872, to Nov. 30, 1872.
21. Lic. Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, Constitutional President from Dec. 1, 1872, to Nov. 20, 1876; Gen. Porfirio Diaz, Chief of the Constitutional Army, from Nov. 24 to Dec. 6, 1876; Gen. Juan N. Mendez, Interim President from Dec. 6, 1876 to Feb. 11, 1877; Gen. Porfirio Diaz, Interim President from Feb. 11 to May 5, 1877.
22. Gen. Porfirio Diaz, Constitutional President from May 5, 1877, to Nov. 30, 1880.
23. Gen. Manuel Gonzalez, Constitutional President from Dec. 1, 1880. His term of office will expire Nov. 30, 1884.

FEDERAL DISTRICT.

Population: 439,769. *Area:* 1,200 *Square Kilometres.*

It occupies the territory between 19° 3′ and 19° 31′ lat. north and 0° 10′ 40″ east and 0° 11′ 45″ long. west from Mexico City, and was formerly a portion of the State of Mexico, by which it is surrounded on all sides except the south, where it borders on the State of Morelos.

Its Rivers are the Tlalnepantla, De los Remedios and Consulado, emptying into Lake Texcoco, and a few small streams emptying into Lake Xochimilco.

Lakes.—The western part of Lake Texcoco, the whole of Lake Xochimilco and the western part of Lake Chalco are within the limits of the District.

It is divided into four prefectures, and the City of Mexico, the national capital, with 338,000 inhabitants; prefecture of Tacubaya, 18,515; Tlalpam, 33,136; Xochimilco, 39,664, and Guadalupe Hidalgo, 10,489.

There are 4 cities, 2 towns, 143 villages, 37 landed estates and 71 farms in the District.

The taxable property of the cities is valued at $48,383,928; of the country, at $6,896,754; total, $55,280,682.

EDUCATIONAL.

It supports 213 primary schools for boys, with 16,447 pupils, and 228 primary schools for girls, with 10,822 pupils; a girls' school for secondary





instruction, with 111 pupils, and a girls' school for perfection, with 470 pupils; [illegible] college de la Paz, 99 pupils; women's art school, 205 pupils; national preparatory school, 880 pupils; law school, 78 students; school of medicine, [illegible] students; school of engineers, 64 students; practical school, in Pachuca, 8 pupils; school of fine arts, 300 pupils; agricultural college, 94 pupils; college of commerce and administration, 370 pupils; school of arts and trades, 178 pupils; conservatory of music, 324 boys and 144 girls; school for the blind, 27 boys and 9 girls; school for deaf-mutes, 30 boys and 7 girls; military college, 200 pupils; seminary conciliar, 160 pupils; seminary auxiliar, 85 pupils; Catholic law school, 70 students.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

The Governor of the Federal District is appointed by the President of the Republic. Under him act the Inspector General of Police, with eight inspectors of demarkations; the Prefects of the four prefectures; Board of Health, with eleven agents; the public pawn shops; office of vital statistics; judges of the peace, two at the central office and one each at Tacubaya, Mixcoac, Cuajimalpa, Santa Fé, Tacuba, San Angel, Tlalpam, Coyoacan, Ixtapalapa, Ixtacalco, Xochimilco, Ostotepec, Actopam, Milpa Alta, Mixguic, Tulyehualco, Tlahua, Hastahuacan, Atzcapotzalco and Guadalupe Hidalgo.

The Post Office has public letter boxes placed at convenient points throughout the District, while the distribution of mail matter is effected by letter carriers.

Products.—The Federal District is the commercial, industrial and art centre of the Republic. Here are located foundries, furniture, soap, cotton, glass and jewelry factories, paper, oil and flour mills, potteries, breweries, tanneries, etc.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The amounts and values of the annual crops are as follows:

Corn	12,254,600	kilogr.,	valued at	$215,750
Wheat	2,392,700	"	"	110,100
Potatoes	650,300	"	"	45,800
Barley	1,215,500	"	"	19,300
Red Pepper	300,000	"	"	12,000
Chick Peas	194,000	"	"	10,930
Anise	65,000	"	"	6,000
Garden Beans	125,000	"	"	4,390
Spanish Peas	52,500	"	"	4,125
Black Beans	113,000	"	"	3,980

COTTON FACTORIES.

NAME	MONTHLY PRODUCT.	OWNERS.
La Hormiga	2,475 kilogr. wick 3,688 " thread 7,500 pieces cloth	Nicolas de Teresa.

NAME.	MONTHLY PRODUCT.		OWNERS.
La Magdalena.....	1,500 kilogr.	thread	.....Pio Bermejillo.
	10,000 pieces	cloth	
San Fernando...	4,800 "	prints	.....Manuel Ibañez.
La Fama.....	6,400 "	cloth	.....Ricardo Sainz.
Mercado de Guerrero.....	5,000 "	cloth	..... B. Arena y hermano.
Fabrica de Monnet.....	480 kilogr.	wick	.....F. Monnet & Co.
	320 "	thread	
	4,000 pieces	cloth	

There are also two woolen mills—"La Minerva," owned by Suinaz y hermano, and "El Aguila," owned by I. R. Cardeñas & Co., successors—whose product is not reported.

MEXICO CITY.

The capital of the Republic has a population of 338,000. It was founded in the year 1327, and was a seat of art, commerce, science and wealth long before Columbus reached the shores of the western hemisphere. The political changes which have taken place since its foundation—the Spanish conquest and regime; the war of independence, so triumphantly conducted; internal revolutions almost without number; French imperial intervention, followed by *coups d'etat* under the Republic—belong to the national history. The city is not well located, but science and art have been busy and are making of it an attractive and beautiful metropolis. To a stranger entering it everything seems new and peculiar. The manners, customs, language and dress of the people at once attract the attention and excite a spirit of curiosity and enquiry. But the visitor will not be long in discovering many attractions and beauties in the city and its surroundings which will enable him to make his visit pleasant as well as profitable. The streets are wide and well cared for, and there seems to be a disposition among the authorities to make the nation's capital compare favorably with those of other countries. Since the advent of the railroad, the telegraph and the telephone, which were introduced at the commencement of the administration of Gen. Porfirio Diaz and his able Minister of Public Works, Gen. Vicente Riva Palacio, the city has progressed remarkably, many improvements being introduced, such as gas works, water works, sewerage, and the electric light, by which some of the principal streets and plazas are illuminated. This system of improvements has been continued under the administration of the present Chief Executive of the nation, Gen. Manuel Gonzalez, and his Minister of Public Works, Gen. Carlos Pacheco, and Dr. Ramon Fernandez, Governor of the Federal District, who seem to take a special pride and interest in whatever tends to promote the welfare of the metropolis. The spirit by which they are animated is seconded with much earnestness by the citizens generally, and present indications give promise of a glorious future

for the city which will symbolize the progress and elevation of the nation to the highest plane of modern civilization.

The city is built on a part of the old bed of Lake Texcoco. It is in contemplation to build a canal through this lake bottom to Huehuetoca for the purpose of effecting a thorough drainage, not only in the city, but of the entire valley as well.

The streets run north and south, and east and west, crossing each other at right angles, their names changing at almost every two or three squares or blocks, a custom peculiar to Mexico.

The city is situated in the centre of the great valley of Mexico, which measures 45 miles in length and 31 miles in width. Its elevation above the sea is 2,283 metres, which gives a climate of remarkable uniformity, the range of the thermometer being from 50° to 70° Fahr. The longest day is 13 hours and 10 minutes, and the shortest 10 hours and 15 minutes.

From a recent issue of *The Two Republics* we obtain the following interesting article:

"Recent investigations show more clearly the City of Mexico (or Gran Tenochtitlan, as it was then named), at the time of the conquest, was situated on a small island in lake Texcoco, fifteen miles west of this city and four miles east of Tlacopan. The city was connected with the main land by three large causeways, composed of stone and earth, through the lake, constructed primarily to prevent the flooding of the city by the overflows of the River Cuautitlan. One connected Mediodia with the city and was seven miles in length; another to Tlacopan (to the west), two miles in length; and lastly, one to the north, of three miles. The width of these mammoth causeways would permit ten men to ride abreast on horseback There were also two more roadways running along the aqueducts to Chapultepec. The circuit of the city measured nine miles and the number of houses was about 70,000, although several authors disagree on this point. It was divided into four sections, each of which was divided into many wards, whose names the Indians employ to this day. The dividing line of each section was a wide street that met with the other streets at the porch of the four doors of the great temple. The first division was called Tecpan (now San Pablo), and comprised all the population that was between the two streets that corresponded to the middle and eastern doors of the great temple. The second division, Moyotla (now San Juan), comprised all the population between the middle and western doors. The third division, Tlaquechiuhcan (now Santa Maria), comprised the population between the western and northern streets. The fourth division, Atzacualco (now San Sebastian), comprised the population between the northern and western streets. The city of Tlatelolco was added to the four parts into which Mexico was divided from its foundation, in the reign of King Axayacatl, and formed the grand empire of Tenochtitlan.

"Monstrous dykes kept the water out of the city, canals were common in all parts of the town and all business of importance was conducted with the

aid of boats. The principal streets were wide and straight, and many of them had canals cut through them, leaving wide passage ways on either side for pedestrians.

"Among the grand edifices were those of the officials who had to attend court in person during specified seasons of the year, but who resided in districts that formed a part of the grand Tenochtitlan empire. There was a large, beautiful garden, or plaza, called the Tlapelolco, where the marketing was done, although markets were distributed in all parts of the city. Fountains, large basins, terraced grounds and beautiful flower gardens abounded everywhere. The beautiful houses were calcimined in white, primrose and brown colors. The towers of the temples and the tops of the houses were used for fortifications, having heavy, thick parapets on all sides. The markets were supplied with the greatest variety of goods that could be found in any market of the world at that period. When Cortez entered the Gran Tenochtitlan he was amazed at the mammoth temples, great markets and the evidences of civilization that were found on all sides."

The soil of the valley is composed of detritus from the surrounding mountains and of a modern alluvium; it contains a large proportion of carbonate of soda. Nearest the mountains, where lava abounds, there is no vegetation whatever; but a large supply of mineral waters and naphtha is found. The rainy season begins early in June and continues until September, showers occurring usually in the afternoons and nights.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

PRESIDENT.

The Chief Executive of the United States of Mexico (or Mexican Republic), Gen. Manuel Gonzalez, elected July, 1880, took possession of the Presidency Dec. 1, 1880, and ends his term Nov. 30, 1884. He receives an annual salary of $30,000.

The official residence is in the National Palace, where audiences are held daily (Thursdays excepted) from 1 to 2 P. M. It is the custom, prior to calling on the President, for visitors to leave their names with the Adjutant General at the Palace.

The President has at his immediate command, for the execution of orders, a general staff, private secretaries and the Governor of the National Palace.

Chief Secretary to the President, Carlos Rivas.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Relaciones), José Fernandez, receives an annual salary of $8,000.

The office is located in the National Palace, and is divided into the following five bureaus: America, Europe, Chancellary, Archives, and General Archives of the Nation.

The senior officer of the department is the official mayor, or chief clerk.

The office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 3 to 6 P. M.

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR.

The Secretary of the Interior (Gubernacion), Gen. Carlos D. Gutierrez, receives an annual salary of $8,000.

The office, located in the National Palace, is divided into the following five bureaus: General Post Office Department, Steamship Lines and National Monte de Piedad (National Pawnshops), Inspection of the Rural Police, Inspection of Public Benevolent Institutions, Archives.

The department has an official mayor or chief clerk.

The office hours are from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M.

The Postmaster General, Manuel J. Toro, who is an official of this department, has office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 3 to 5 P. M.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Minister of Justice (Justicia), Joaquin Baranda, receives a salary of $8,000 per annum.

The office is located in the National Palace of Justice. Hours, from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M. Official Mayor or Chief Clerk, Juan N. Garcia.

The Department is divided as follows:

Superior Tribunal, consisting of fourteen magistrates ordinaries and four magistrates supernumeraries, one procurator of justice and nine agents, five civil judges, five criminal judges, five police or correctional judges, one judge of the first instance, and fourteen minor judges, of which eight are in the national capital and one each in Guadalupe Hidalgo, Tacubaya, Tacuba, San Angel, Xochimilco and Atzcapotzalco.

The Junta Directiva (Board of Directors) of Public Instruction consists of one president, one vice-president, one secretary and sixteen directors. The Ministry of Public Instruction has also charge of the National Library.

The Federal Court is divided into—

The Circuit Courts at Guadalajara, Culiacan, Mérida, Mexico, Monterey, Puebla, Queretaro and Durango; each consisting of one magistrate, three magistrate substitutes, one promotor fiscal.

The Federal District Courts (of which thirty-two are established) are located: Two in the Federal District, one in Aguascalientes, one in Campeche, one in Coahuila (Saltillo), one in Colima, two in Chiapas, one in Chihuahua, one each in Durango, Mexico (State), Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Michoacan, Morelos, Nuevo Leon, Oaxaca, Puebla, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, two in Tamaulipas (Tampico and Matamoros), one in Tlaxcala, two in Vera Cruz (Vera Cruz and Cordoba), one in Yucatan and one in Zacatecas. Each District Court is composed of one judge, three substitute judges, one secretary, one promotor fiscal and one executive clerk.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PUBLIC CREDIT.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Jesus Fuentes y Muñiz, receives a salary of $8,000 per annum.

The office is located in the National Palace and is divided into six bureaus, as follows: Custom House, Public Credit and Sequestrated Properties, Revenues and Stamp Tax, Civil and Military Pay Department, Statistics and Accounts, National Treasury.

Official Mayor (chief clerk), Gabriel Olarte.

Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 3 to 6 P. M.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS, COLONIZATION, COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

The Secretary of Public Works, etc., Gen. Carlos Pacheco, receives an annual salary of $8,000.

The office is located in the National Palace. Hours, from 7 A. M. until 2 P. M.

Official Mayor (chief clerk), Manuel Fernandez y Leal.

The department is divided into the following bureaus: Colonization; Patents, Telegraph and Telephone Lines; Railroads; Agriculture, Mining and Veterinary; Archives—Geographical and Statistical Society; Cartography—Inspection of Public Roads and Canalization of the Valley of Mexico.

METEOROLOGICAL AND MAGNETICAL OBSERVATORY.

Mariano Barcena, director; Miguel Perez, sub-director; José Zendejas, observer; Joaquin Davis, secretary.

It is connected by telegraph with the following observatories in other parts of the Republic:

Aguascalientes—Observer, T. Medina Ugarte; Cuernavaca (Morelos)—Gabriel Hinojosa; Guadalcazar (San Luis Potosi)—Alfredo F. Wimer; Guadalajara (Jalisco)—Lazaro Perez; Guanajuato—V. Fernandez; Guaymas (Sonora)—Antonio Moreno; Huejutla (Hidalgo)—Manuel T. Andrade; Leon (Guanajuato)—Mariano Leal, M. Piña; Mexico—Private observatory, Daniel Velez; private observatory, G. B. y Puga; Morelia (Michoacan)—M. Tena; Oaxaca—A. Falcon; Orizaba (preparatory college)—M. Ahumada; Pabellon (Aguascalientes)—M. V. de Leon; Patzcuaro (Michoacan)—A. Huacuja; Puebla—(State College), Benigno Gonzalez, (College del Corozon de Jesus), P. Spina; Queretaro—P. Alcocer; San Luis Potosi—G. Barroeta; Teziutlan (Puebla)—M. L. Leon, J. L. Huici; Tuxpam (Vera Cruz)—J. Lafforêt; Toluca (Literary Institute)—José C. Segura; Vera Cruz—J. Russell, E. Morales; Zacatecas—J. A. Bonilla, J. Castrillon; Chapultepec (National Astronomical Observatory)—Apolonio Romo; Mazatlan (Sinaloa)—F. Quijano, I. Guerrero.

There is also an astronomical observatory at Chapultepec, and an agricultural college and veterinary school at Hacienda de San Jacinto.

MINISTRY OF WAR AND NAVY.

The Secretary of War and Marine, Gen. Francisco Naranjo, receives a salary of $8,000 per annum.

The office is located in the National Palace, and is divided into bureaus as

follows: Location and Movement of Military Forces; Commissions, Be fits and Furloughs; General Staff of the Army; Engineers; Artillery; Ar Medical Service; Infantry and Cavalry; Marine.

The Minister has a general staff and private secretaries. Official Ma (chief clerk), Gen. José Montesinos. Office hours, from 7 A. M. to 2 P.

At the national capital there is located the national factory of ar national powder factory, national cannon foundry and laboratory for ammu tion. There is also a military college at Chapultepec and a military pri at Tlaltelolco.

NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The Senate.—This body consists of two senators and two substitutes each of the States and the Federal District, making a total of 56 senators a an equal number of substitutes. Each senator is elected for a term of f years. Their sessions are held in the National Palace.

The committees of the Senate are: Interior, Industry, Public Instructi Justice, Constitutional Questions, Foreign Affairs, Treasury, War, Colo National Guard, Regulations, Record.

The Chamber of Deputies.—The sessions of this body are held in t Theatre Iturbide. Each member is elected for a term of four years. T States are represented as follows: Aguascalientes, 4 members; Campeche, Colima, 2; Chiapas, 5; Chihuahua, 4; Durango, 4; Guanajuato, 18; Gu rero, 8; Hidalgo, 11; Jalisco, 21; Mexico, 16; Michoacan, 15; Morelos, Nuevo Leon, 4; Oaxaca, 14; Puebla, 20; Queretaro, 4; San Luis Potosi, 1 Sinaloa, 4; Sonora, 3; Tabasco, 2; Tamaulipas, 3; Tlaxcala, 3; Vera Cr 11; Yucatan, 8; Zacatecas, 10; Federal District, 10; Territory of Lo California, 1—making a total of 223 members and an equal number of sub tutes.

THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

Its *personnel* comprises 1 president, 10 judges, 4 judges supernumerari 1 attorney general and 1 fiscus. The supreme judges are elected by dir vote of the people, for six years.

The circuit and district judges are appointed by the President.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

United States of America.—Phillip Morgan, Minister Plenipotentiary a Envoy Extraordinary, No. 2 San Diego street; Secretary of Legatic Harry H. Morgan, No. 2 San Diego street.

Belgium.—George Neyt, Minister Resident, No. 12 First San Francisco stre Secretary of Legation, Adolfo du Chastel de la Houardies.

Chili.—Domingo Gana, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordina Calle Cadena; Secretary of Legation, Guillermo Edwards; Cle Carlos Coluianu.

France.—Gustave de Coutouly, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Ext ordinary, No. 2 Buena Vista; Secretary of the Embassy, Hun Bonlard, No. 2 Buena Vista; Chancellor of Legation, Mr. Villa No. 3 San Diego.

Germany.—Baron de Waecker Gotter, Minister Resident, absent; Secretary of Legation, Baron Ernest Wedell.

Guatemala, San Salvador and Honduras.—Manuel Herrera, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, No. 8 San Ildefonso street.

Italy.—Ernesto Martuscelli, Minister Resident, No. 2 Buena Vista.

Spain.—Guillermo Crespo, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, No. 2 San Diego; Secretary of Legation, Andres Freuiler, No. 2 San Diego.

England.—Mr. Spencer St. John, Minister Plenipotentiary, in the Guillow Hotel.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

United States of America.—Consul-Gen. David H. Strother, No. 5 Perpetua street; Mr. B. T. Leuzarder, Vice-Consul Gen.

Belgium.—Diedrich Grane, No. 14 San Augustin street.

Colombia.—José de Ansoategui, No. 3 Empedradillo street.

Denmark.—German F. Wichers, No. 17 San Augustin street.

Germany.—Pablo Kosidowski, No. 7 Capuchinas street.

Guatemala.—Rafael Gonzalez Hoz.

Spain.—José Perignat, Hotel Iturbide.

Switzerland.—Albert Kienast, No. 2 Monterilla street.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Federal Government supports, at the national capital, the following schools: Primary—four for boys, with 2,055 pupils; five for girls, 2,209 pupils; one for men, 157 pupils; one for women, 110 pupils. Secondary—one for girls, 112 pupils, with one library and laboratory. Perfecting—one for girls, with 481 pupils.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

It is composed of twenty Regidores (aldermen) and two Syndici (corporation counsel). These form twenty-five different committees—on water supply, lighting, charity, prisons, public carriages, elections, street cleaning, markets, cemeteries, police, etc.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

The National Palace (Palacio Nacional) occupies the entire eastern side of the Plaza Mayor (with the Zocalo—public concert park) and has a frontage of 2,167 feet. This palace contains the offices of the President, Ministers, headquarters of the Military Commandant, the National Treasury, Archives, Senate Chamber, Meteorological Observatory and Central Federal Telegraph Office.

The Palace of Congress (Palacio del Congreso—Chamber of Deputies) is in the Theatre Iturbide, Factor street (Calle del Factor).

The Palace of Justice (Palacio de Justicia), Cordobanes street (Calle de Cordobanes).

The Municipal Palace (Palacio Municipal) occupies nearly half of one side of the Plaza Mayor, fronting the Cathedral. It contains the offices of the

Governor of the Federal District, Dr. Ramon Fernandez (office hours, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M.), the Assembly Room of the Municipality (Sala de Cabildo), Central Police Station, etc.

Catholic Churches.—The Cathedral, begun in 1573, is built on the site where Cortez found and destroyed the sacrificial stone, Teocalli. This edifice was finished in 1667, and dedicated on the 22d of December, 1667. The total cost was $1,762,000. The towers were commenced by Juan Lozano, and finished in 1791 by Damian Ortiz, costing $194,000, making a total of $1,956,000. Height of towers, 200 feet; width, 32½ feet; body of church, 426 feet from north to south, and 200 feet from east to west. Cemented in the wall on the west side of the Cathedral is the Aztec Calendar Stone, carved out of a block of basalt, and weighing 25 tons, its diameter being 11 feet. It is divided into 365 days, with an intercalation of 13 days for each cycle of 52 years, thus approaching the Asiatic calendar. The Cathedral has 5 naves, 14 chapels and 6 altars. The principal is the Altar of the Holy Kings (Santos Reyes), under which are the tombs of the Spanish Viceroys and of the Presidents of the Mexican Republic and heroes of the War of Independence.

The Sagrario, standing by the side of the Cathedral.

The Church of La Profesa, corner of Third San Francisco and San José el Real streets, was founded in 1720, and is built on the site of the old church, which was established by the Jesuits in 1593.

The Church of San Fernando, built in 1755, stands in the Guerrero Garden.

The Church Santa Teresa, in Theresa street.

The Church of Saint John of God (San Juan de Dios) is on the west side of the Morelos Garden (Jardin de Morelos). This church and hospital were founded in 1729.

The Church of Saint Catherine (Santa Catalina de Sena) is in the street of the same name.

The thirteen other parish churches are: San Miguel, La Palma, Soledad de Santa Cruz, San Cosme, Salto del Agua, San Antonio Tomatlan, Santa Vera Cruz, Santa Catarina, San José, San Sebastian, Santa Maria and Noanalco.

Protestant Churches.—First Presbyterian Church, Verdeja street. Christ Congregational Church, Los Angeles street. Methodist Episcopal Chapel, San Cosme. Trinity Methodist Chapel, Calle de Gante. Christ Church (Protestant), San Francisco street. Union Protestant Congregation, San Juan de Letran, No. 12.

The General Post Office, Moneda street (Calle de la Moneda), is on one side of the National Palace. Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Letters and mail matter addressed to "Care of General Post Office" are advertised in the yard, where callers must note the number on the list, and date of the same. Parties expecting any communications from the various ministers must call at their respective offices and inquire of the janitors.

The National Museum, adjoining the Post Office (Director, Gumesindo Mendoza), is rich in Mexican antiquities, such as idols, hieroglyphics, manu-

scripts, arms, utensils, jewels, etc. To this Museum is attached the Museum of Natural History, with a well-classified collection of geological and zoological specimens, and a collection of minerals from all parts of the world, but especially Mexico.

The Academy of San Carlos, Hospital de Amor de Dios street, contains one of the most notable art collections of the Republic. Valuable paintings of old masters, as well as of modern painters, are exhibited here—noteworthy, the collection of old Mexican painters, such as Cabrera, Aguilera, Juarez, Ibarra, Arteaga, Vallejo, Echave and others.

The Mint (Casa de Moneda), Apartado street.

National Pawn Shop (Nacional Monte de Piedad), opposite the cathedral, in Empedradillo street.

GARDENS AND PROMENADES.

The Zocalo, on the Plaza Mayor, is celebrated for the public concerts given by the military bands twice a week.

The Garden in front of the Cathedral contains a fine collection of shrubs, trees, and especially cacti of Mexico, interspersed with genuine antiquities, idols, minerals, etc.

The Alameda is a fine public park, in the centre of the city, where several fountains serve to refresh the heated air of the summer months; a favorite playground for children.

Continuing on Corpus Christi and Calvario street (Avenida Juarez), one reaches the Paseo Nuevo, with the statue of King Charles IV.

Beyond the statue in a straight line begins the Calzada de la Reforma—a boulevard with an excellent macadamized roadway, leading to the Palace of Chapultepec. In the centre of this boulevard is a statue of Christoph Columbus. The monument of the Aztec King Cuautemotzin is on another boulevard diverging from the Columbus monument.

The Paseo, with the "Tivoli de Bucareli," runs in another direction from the Columbus monument. At the extreme end of this favorite promenade passes the aqueduct which comes from Chapultepec and ends at the public fountain, "Salto del Agua."

The Paseo de la Viga is the promenade frequented only by the fashionable society during Lent, from Ash Wednesday to the Thursday of the Ascension.

The Jardin de Plantas (Botanical garden) de San Francisco, San Juan de Letran, No. 7, lately sold for a hotel site, and that of Oscar Droege, Buena Vista, No. 13, are well worth visiting.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

National Preparatory School (Escuela Nacional Preparatoria), San Ildefonso street. Alfonso Herrera, Director.

Mining School, San Andres street.

College of Jurisprudence, Encarnacion street.

College of Medicine, Perpetua street.

Military College, at the Palace of Chapultepec.

National Agricultural College, Hacienda de San Jacinto, Tlaxpana.

Conservatory of Music and Declamation, in the Lyceum Hidalgo on University street.

The Archiepiscopal Palace, built in 1533, is now occupied by several Federal offices, while the Archbishop inhabits a private residence in the rear of the Inquisition building, Perpetua street.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

As a general rule the hotels are on the European plan, providing only furnished rooms, light and service, while board is furnished at reasonable rates in the restaurants generally connected with each hotel.

Hotel Iturbide.—Second San Francisco street. French restaurant of C. Recamier in the hotel.

Hotel San Carlos.—Coliseo street, connected with Recamier's restaurant.

Hotel Gillow.—San José el Real street, with French restaurant on first floor.

Hotel del Bazar.—Espiritu Santo street—a family hotel—with French restaurant.

Hotel Gran Sociedad.—Espiritu Santo street. Mexican hotel, with French restaurant.

National Hotel.—Profesa street.

La Concordia.—Café and restaurant, kept by an Italian, A. Omarini, corner of Second Platero and San José el Real street.

German Restaurant.—Mr. Schmidt, proprietor. Excellent table board at reasonable prices. Second Monterilla street, No. 10, up-stairs.

Fulcheri & Co.'s Bazar.—On Espiritu Santo street, No. 8.

New York Hotel.—Escalante Bros., proprietors, corner San Francisco and Gante streets (adjoining Hotel Iturbide).

BANKS.

The Mexican National Bank (Banco Nacional Mexicano), corner of San Juan de Letran and First San Francisco street. Capital, $8,000,000; established February 23, 1882.

The Mercantile Bank (Banco Mercantil), established March, 1882. Circulation, $8,864,000. Puente de Espiritu Santo, No. 6.

The Bank of London, Mexico and South America (limited). Capital, £2,000,000; circulation, $2,971,670. Capuchinas street, No. 3. Established 1864.

Monte Pio National Bank, established February 25, 1775. Deposits, $15,826,523; bills in circulation, $3,498,360.

The Mexican Hypothec Bank (Banco Hipotecario). Chartered in June, 1882.

The International Loan and Trust Company. Chartered at the end of 1882; not yet commenced operations.

Prominent Bankers.—Barron, Forbes & Co., San Francisco street, No. 9; Bermejillo y hermanos, Capuchinas, No. 10; Benecke, successores, Capuchinas, No. 7; Carlos Haghembek, Cadena, No. 5; A. Gutheil, Ocampo, No. 1; Martin & Co., Cadena, No. 21.

LIBRARIES.

National Library (Bibliotica Nacional), San Agustin street; a new edifice, open from 9 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M., containing about 100,000 volumes, many of priceless value as regards this continent.

People's Library (Cinco de Mayo), Betlemitas street.

Law Library, at the College of Jurisprudence; open from 8 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 6 P. M.

Library of the National Preparatory School, San Ildefonso street; open from 8 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 8 P. M.

THEATRES.

Teatro Principal, Coliseo street, No. 9; Teatro Nacional, Vergara street, between Nos. 9 and 11; Teatro Arbeu, San Felipe Neri street; Teatro Hidalgo, Corchero street; Teatro Alarcon, Arsinas street; Teatro Merced Morales, Avenida Lerdo; Teatro Guerrero, Tenexpa street; Teatro Autores, Baño del Jordan.

CASINOS.

German Casino, Colegio de Niñas; Spanish Casino, Puente de Espiritu Santo; French Casino, Diputacion; American, En la Piedad.

HOSPITALS.

Hospital San Andres, San Andres street; Hospital for Insane Women (Mujeres dementes), Canoa street; Hospital San Hipolito, San Hipolito street; Hospital Juarez, Plazuela de San Pablo; Hospital de Maternidad é Infancia (obstetrical clinic), Nueva street; Hospital de Morelos, Plaza de San Juan de Dios; Asylum for the Poor, Corpus Christi street; Foundlings' Home, Merced street.

CEMETERIES.

Guadalupe Cemetery, one league north from the capital, one cemetery on top of the hill, one cemetery at foot of the hill; American Cemetery, Tlaxpana; French Cemetery, La Piedad, one league southwest from the capital; Dolores Cemetery, in the plains of Tacubaya, two leagues west from the capital; English Cemetery, at Tlaxpana, one kilometre west from the capital.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

Mexican Cable Company. To all parts of the world. Callejon del Espiritu Santo, No. 5.

Federal Telegraph, office in above street and number.

Telegraph del Camercio, Puente del Espiritu Santo, No. 6.

Jalisco State Telegraph, Second de Monterilla street, No. 8.

Telegraph of Morelos Railroad, San Agustin, No. 14.

Telegraph of Toluca Railroad, Cadena, No. 12.

Telegraph of Vera Cruz Railroad, Guardiola, No. 11, and Buena Vista Station.

Telegraph of the State of Zacatecas.

Telegraph of Mexican Central Railroad, Buena Vista Station.

TELEPHONES.

The Mexican Telephone Company has the largest exchange in the Republic established here, connecting, besides many private and public buildings, the offices of the President and his ministers, the Governor with the police inspections and with the prefectures at Guadalupe, Tlalpam and Xochimilco.

RAILROADS.

The Mexican Railroad is in full operation to Vera Cruz, with branch to Puebla and Jalapa. Central depot at Buena Vista.

The Mexican Central Railroad is in full operation from the City of Mexico north, *via* Queretaro, Leon and Lagos, to Aguascalientes; from El Paso south to Jimenez; and the branch from San Luis Potosi to Tampico is finished 115 kilometres west from the latter city.

The Mexican National Construction Company (Palmer-Sullivan) Railroad, from the City of Mexico, *via* Toluca, Maravatio and Acambaro, is in operation to Maravatio; station at La Colonia.

The Mexico-Irolo Railroad, *via* Texcoco, is in operation from Irolo to Pachuca, with a station at Peralvillo.

The Mexico-Morelos Railroad to Cuautla Morelos is in full operation, with a station at San Lazaro.

TRAMWAY SERVICE.

For this service there are cars of the first and second class, also platform cars for freight and special cars for funerals, which latter run to the cemeteries of Dolores, Piedad, Guadalupe, as well as to the English, French and American cemeteries.

The tramway service in the city proper is divided into the following circuits: Peralvillo to San Lucas; circuit of Guerrero, Santisima and Mariscala, Los Angeles, La Viga, Buena Vista, Belem, San Juan y Niño Perdido, San Cosme y Tlaxpana, San Cosme y Santa Maria, Colonia de los Arquitectos, San Lazaro, Ibercas, De la Reforma. Routes are also established to Guadalupe, Tacubaya, Chapultepec, cemetery of Dolores, Tlalpam, San Angel, Mixcoac, Itzcapotzalco and Piedad.

The general tramway service has its central office at No. 12 Betlemitas street. Cars start from Plaza Mayor (Zocalo).

STREET RAILWAYS TO SUBURBAN TOWNS.

San Angel, via Mixcoac.—Cars leave Plaza de Armas and San Angel simultaneously at 6 A. M. and every 80 minutes afterward, except on Sunday, when

they leave every 40 minutes. Fare: First class, 25 cents: second class, 12½ cents.

Mixcoac.—Take San Angel cars. Fare: First class, 18 cents; second class, 9 cents.

Tacubaya, via Chapultepec.—Cars leave Plaza de Armas at 5.20 A. M. and run every 20 minutes till 8 P. M. Fare: First class, 12½ cents; second class, 6¼ cents. Monthly commutation tickets: First class, $5.50; second class, $3.50.

Atzcapotzalco, via Tacuba.—Cars leave Plaza de Armas and Atzcapotzalco simultaneously at 6 A. M. and every hour afterward until 8 P. M. Fare: First class, 12½ cents; second class, 6¼ cents.

Tacuba.—Take Atzcapotzalco cars. Fare: First class, 10 cents; second class, 6¼ cents.

Tlalpam.—Cars leave Plaza de Armas and Tlalpam simultaneously at 6, 7.30, 9 and 10.30 A. M., 12 M., and 2, 3, 3.30, 5 and 6.30 P. M. Fare: First class, 31 cents; second class, 18 cents.

Guadalupe.—Cars leave Plaza de Armas at 5 A. M. and run every half hour till 1.30 P. M., and from 2.45 to 7.45 P. M. Cars leave Guadalupe every half hour from 5.15 A. M. to 1.45 P. M., and at the same interval from 2.30 to 8.30 P. M. Fare: First class, 12½ cents; second class, 6¼ cents.

La Viga.—Cars leave Plaza de Armas every 15 minutes from 6.45 A. M. to 8 P. M. Fare: 6¼ cents.

The street car company that has charge of the suburban routes has cars for special occasions. The terms for such may be had by applying at the "Kiosk" in the Plaza de Armas.

The Plaza de Armas is the square in front of the cathedral.

PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

There are 210 public carriages, rating as carriages of the first, second, third and fourth class.

The *first class carriages*, distinguished by a tin sign painted green, fastened at the side of the driver's seat (when disengaged), are allowed to charge $1.50 per hour on week days and $2.00 on Sundays and feast days.

The *second class carriages*, distinguished by a similar sign, painted blue, are allowed to charge $1.00 per hour on week days and $1.50 on Sundays and festivals.

The *third class carriages* have a similar sign, painted red, and are allowed to charge 75c. per hour on week days and $1.00 on Sundays and festivals.

The *fourth class carriages*, having white signs, are paid 50c. per hour.

These prices are charged from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M., and double the above prices for the various classes from 10 P. M. to 6 A. M.

On entering the carriage, the passenger should ask the driver for a ticket (boleto) containing the number of the carriage and the rates of the same. Complaints for overcharges, etc., should be made at the principal office of

Public Carriages (Administracion Principal de Coches de Sitio), on the first floor of the Municipal Palace (Plaza Mayor).

PUBLIC CARRIAGE STANDS.

No. 1, Seminario; No. 2, Puente de Palacio; No. 3, San José de Gracia; No. 4, Estampa de la Merced, vacant; No. 5, Segunda de Vanegas; No. 6, Plaza de Santo Domingo; No. 7, Celaya; No. 8, Mesones, vacant; No. 9, Tercer Orden de S. Agustin, vacant; No. 10, Mariscala; No. 11, Rosales; No. 12, Avenida Juarez; No. 13, Corpus Christi; No. 14, Gante; No. 15, Independencia; No. 16, Coliseo; No. 17, Refugio; No. 18, Hotel Gillow; No. 19, Calle de Vergara; No. 20, Hotel de S. Agustin; No. 21, Vizcainas, vacant; No. 22, Mercaderes; No. 23, San José el Real; No. 24, Empedradillo; No. 25, Manrique; No. 26, Hotel Bella Union; No. 27, Hotel Gran Sociedad; No. 28, Puente de la Leña; No. 29, Puente Quebrado; No. 30, D. Juan Manuel; No. 31, S. Juan de Letran; No. 32, Portillo de S. Diego.

For running errands or quick delivery of letters and packages there are public carriers (corredores de numero), known by a numbered brass plate hung around their necks. Their names and residences are entered at the city office and a bond given for their integrity. A person employing one should note his number and make a bargain for the service to be rendered.

Public trucks, with two wheels, for conveying freight, are allowed to charge 4 reales (50 cents) per trip inside the city limits; trucks with four wheels charge 75 cents (6 reales) per trip.

SUBURBAN TOWNS.

Chapultepec, on the Cerro del Chapulin, or Grasshopper Mountain, is a short drive from the city and at the extremity of the Calzada de la Reforma. The building was erected in the year 1785, on a summit of porphyry once the site of the Palace of Moctezuma. Apartments are reserved in the castle for the use of the Presidents of Mexico, who occasionally reside there. Maximilian embellished the surroundings considerably. Here are located the National Military College and the National Astronomical Observatory. This is one of the best points from which to obtain a view of the Valley of Mexico. The exuberant vegetation at the foot of the hill, the avenues of immense "ahuehuetes," a kind of cypress (cipresus distica), from the lofty branches of which hang innumerable fringes of Spanish gray moss, called Barba española, the lakes of Texcoco, Volcanos Popocatepetl, and the purity of the air, form a picture charming to look upon.

Not far from the entrance to the Chapultepec Park is a spring of crystal water, supplying the city with the precious liquid, and that people are not ungrateful the many silver coins easily distinguishable at the bottom of the well bear witness.

Guadalupe Hidalgo was named so after the Mexican hero Hidalgo, whose flag bore the image of the Holy Virgin of Guadalupe. The tramway which

leads to the village from the capital was the first one after the road was opened from Vera Cruz to San Juan, July 1, 1857.

The Cathedral owes its origin to a miracle, for it is related that on Dec. 12, 1531, the Virgin Mary appeared there. The 12th of every month is the date for a pilgrimage of the faithful from Mexico to Guadalupe, undertaken by many. The Indians assemble here on the 12th of December, and, after mass, perform their "mitate" dance.

The church is still rich in remarkable works of marble, stucco and silver,

At the foot of the hill is a chapel built over a spring of chalybeate water. where the visitor is expected to pay his pence for the poor.

The treaty of peace between the United States of America and Mexico was signed in Guadalupe on the 2d of February, 1848.

Tacubaya.—Its proximity to Mexico and elevated situation has made it a favorite summer resort for the citizens of the capital. Though the exterior of the houses do not show the luxury that is sometimes found within, they all are more or less surrounded by spacious gardens. The residences of Messrs. Barron and Escandon, celebrated for their treasures of art, will be shown to visitors if they secure permits from the administrator in the city.

Mixcoac, a small village between Tacubaya and San Angel, on the tramway, is another summer resort for the better classes of the capital.

San Angel, a village about midway between Tacubaya and Tlalpam, vies with the former place as a recreation resort during the hot season of the year, from May until September.

Tlalpam (San Agustin de las Cuevas), a small borough, about twelve miles from the capital. Several rich merchants of Mexico have built country seats here, as well as paper and cotton mills.

Santa Anita, an Indian village, on the canal of Chalco, between Mexico and Lake Xochimilco. Here are seen flatboats laden with flowers, vegetables and fruits from the so-called floating islands (Chinampas) of Chalco and Xochimilco.

Ixtacalco, another Indian village on the canal. Here grow those immense quantities of flowers which, made into bouquets of various sizes, perfume the air at the corners of the principal streets of the capital and at the Pavillon de Flores, in front of the cathedral.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Daily.—El Correo de las Doce, Diario Oficial, Diario del Hogar, El Foro, La Libertad, El Monitor Republicano, El Notificador, La Patria, La Republica, El Siglo XIX., Le Trait d'Union (French), La Voz de Mexico, The Two Republics (English).

Four Issues a Week.—El Nacional.

Tri-weekly.—El Centinela Español, El Telegrafo, La Voz de España.

Semi-weekly.—El Noticioso, La Integridad de Mexico.

Weekly.—El Ciúdadano, El Cronista de Mexico, El Correo del Lunes, El



Domingo, El Hijo del Trabajo, El Lunes, El Corriere di Messico (Italian), El Municipio Libre, Le Petit Gaulois (French), La Policia, El Procurador, El Rasca Tripas, El Socialista, El Financiero Mexicano (The Mexican Financier) —English and Spanish.

Fortnightly.—La Escuela Preparatoria, L'Echo du Mexique (French).

Weekly Scientific Publications.—La Enseñanza Objectiva, La Educacion Moderna, La Independencia Medica, El Minero Mexicano, Mexico Pintoresco, Periodico Militar.

Fortnightly Scientific Publications.—El Positivismo, La Reforma Medica, El Veterinario y Agricultor Practico, Biblioteca del Agricultor, La Escuela de Medicina, Gaceta Medica, El Ingeniero Agronomo.

Monthly Scientific Publications.—La Academia de Profesores, Boletin del Consejo Superior de Salubridad, Boletin de la Sociedad Juan de la Granja, Boletin de la Sociedad de Geografia y Estadistica, La Revista Cientifica Mexicana, Observador Medico, La Naturaleza, Anales del Museo Nacional.

Lawyers.—Jesus M. Aguilar, Ramon de la Barrera, Manuel Lorenzo Bermejo, Saturnino Ayon, José Mateo Bustos, Carlos Becerra, José Betancourt, Manuel Buenrostro, Manuel Borja, Francisco de P. Castro, Pedro Collantes y Buenrostro, José Maria Canalizo, Vidal de Castañeda y Najera (Cordobanes, No. 6), Luis Curiel, Miguel Castellanos, Portugal Castillo, Francisco del Cosio, Joaquin Diaz, Pedro Escudero, Juan Esparza, Francisco L. Fortuño, Luis G. Garfias, Pablo Guerrero, José Maria Gamboa, Vicente Garcia, Rafael Hoyos, Miguel Hidalgo y Teran, Jorge Hammeken y Mejia, José M. de Iturbe, Nicolas Islas y Bustamante, Luis G. Labastida, Lorenzo Labat, José I. Limantour, Emilio Monroy, Luis Malanco, Rafael Martinez del Campo, Luis Mendez (Second Calle de las Damas, No. 1), Julio Montesdeoca, Nicolas Marquez, Luis G. Medrano, Ramon Manterola, Juan Antonio Najera, José Maria Navarro, Manuel Osio, Carlos Rodrigo Ortiz, Manuel Olaguibel, José Maria Ocampo, José Maria Pavon, Mariano Perez de Tagle, José del Portillo, Manuel Prieto, Luis Pombo, Eduardo G. Pankhurst, Manuel de la Peza y Anza, Juan Peralta, José de Jesus Rojas, Moises Rojas, Marcos Ross, Eduardo Dario Romero, Genaro Raigoza, Roman Sanchez y Sanchez, Francisco de P. Segura, Carlos M. Saavedra, Julian Sierra y Ontiveros, Justo Sierra, Francisco de P. Tavera, Eduardo Viñas, Ramon Vicario, Amado Valdez, Francisco Villavicencio, Esteban Velasquez de Leon, Guillermo Valle, Ramon M. Vargas, Jorge José Zuñiga, Emilio L. Zubiaga, Pablo Zayas.

Physicians.—Manuel Alfaro, Fernando Altamirano, Agustin Andrade (eyes), Joya, No. 10; José M. Bandera (eyes), Second del Factor, No. 1; José M. Buiza (children), Santa Clara, No. 22; Ignacio Capetillo (obstetrics), Primera del Relox, No. 5; Manuel M. de Carmona y Valle (eyes), Second Santo Domingo, No. 4; Ignacio T. Chavez, First de San Juan, No. 8; Francisco de P. Chacon (surgeon), Santa Teresa Antigua, No. 3; Crescencio Colin (homœopathy), Alcaiceria, No. 10; Pablo Cordova y Valois (obstetrics), Ortega, No. 14; Pedro Diez de Bonilla (surgeon), Second de Catarina, No. 4; Ricardo

Egea y Galindo, Second Monterilla, No. 5; Manuel Dominguez, Second Indio Triste, No. 7; Juan Francisco Fenelon (surgeon), Tacuba, No. 7; Amado Gazano, Sixth del Relox, No. 1; Juan N. Govantes (mental diseases), S. José el Real, No. 2; Manuel Gatierrez (midwifery), First de Mesones, No. 10; Ramon Icaza (surgeon), Puente Balvanero, No. 8; Rafael Lavista (eyes), First San Francisco, No. 4; Eduardo Liceago (children, women and surgeon), San Andres, No. 4; Guadalupe J. Lobato (women and children), Third del Relox, No. 6; Rafael Lucio (internal diseases), Aguilo, No. 25; Ignacio Maldonado y Moron (internal diseases and midwifery), Third del Relox, No. 12; P. Martinez del Rio (women), Seminario, No. 5; Miguel Martel (women), Joya, No. 13; Demetrio Mejia (internal organs), Rebeldes, No. 15; Francisco Montes de Oca (surgeon), Estampa de San Andres, No. 10; Orombello Nibbi, Refugio, No. 13; José Peon Contreras (children and mental diseases), Santa Clara, No. 4; Francisco Perez y Ortiz (homœopathy), Second Teresa, No. 1; Jaime Puig y Monmany (homœopathy), Hospice de San Nicolas, No. 9; José Maria Reyes (children), Teatro Principal, No. 11; Juan Maria Rodriguez (midwifery, women and mental diseases), Calle de Jesus, No. 9; Gustavo Ruiz y Sandoval, Cocheras, No. 12; Manuel Sainz (women), Calle de las Ratas; Nicolas San Juan, Ortega, No. 30; Adolfo Schmidtlein (German physician), Ocampo, No. 3; Federico Semeleder (German physician, women and surgeon), Cadena, No. 14; Manuel S. Soriano (surgeon), Portal Tejada, No. 13.

Druggists.—Federico Altamirano; José F. Bustillos; Francisco Chacon; Francisco Gonzalez; Francisco Kaska (German and English), Puenta de Espiritu Santo, No. 1¼; José M. Laso de La Vega; Francisco Patiño; L. Pauer (German), corner First Cinco de Mayo and San José el Real; Francisco Rio de la Loza; Maximino Rio de la Loza, Merced, No. 21; Julian Gonzalez (homœopathic), Second Cinco de Mayo, No. 5; J. Labadie & Pinson, Profesa, No. 5; Edmundo Van den Wingaert, Puente Espiritu Santo, No. 1.

Dentists.—Keller, Espiritu Santo, No. 7; Thompson, Santa Isabel, No. 12; Hassell, Cinco de Mayo, No. 7; Biessel & Texera, Refugio, No. 13; Ignacio Chacon, Refugio, No. 14; Ricardo Crombé, First de Piros, No. 12; Antonio Roque, Callejon de Santa Clara, No. 11.

Breweries.—Robert Blackmore; Carlos Fredenhagen; Federico Hervy; Federico Besserer; Vicente Landin.

Advertising Agents.—Ballexa, Amor de Dios, No. 4; Delano, Gran Sociedad; J. F. Parres & Co., Chiquis, No. 11.

Real Estate Agents.—Miranda M. Rincon, Avenida Guerrero, No. 5.

Agricultural Implements.—Wexel & De Gress, Plateros, No. 5; Santiago Lohse, Don Juan Manuel, No. 4; Guillermo Lohse & Co., Palma, Nos. 9–11; J. M. del Rio, Palma, No. 6; M. Ibarrola, Angel, No. 4; Maximiano Zozaya, Donceles, No. 16.

Life Insurance Agents.—A. Boker, Esteban Benecke successores, Estanislao Cañedo ("Equitable"), corner Cinco de Mayo and Vergara; Antonio Firpo, A. G. Dickinson.

Collection Agents.—Sosa & Co., Santa Teresa, No. 3; V. S. Martin, Callejon de Camarones, No. 2¾.

House-renting Agents.—José Maria Carbajal, Cinco de Mayo, Hotel Comonfort; José Rivas, Alcaiceria, No. 12.

Commercial Agents.—Eduardo Arguelles, Capuchinas, No. 16; F. Best, Espiritu Santo F., Room 15; Antonio Best, Puente de Espiritu Santo, No. 1; Claussen successores, Second Monterilla, No. 4; Eusebio Delgado, Second Cinco de Mayo, No. 5; Francisco Dellinburger, First San Francisco, No. 12; Ramon Barriero Diaz, Nuevo Mexico, No. 1¼; Antonio Guerra Gonzalez, Capuchinas, No. 14; M. M. Gutierrez, Capuchinas, No. 15; Clemente Gandoulf, First Monterilla, No. 6; Miguel Guinchard, Cadena, No. 9; Agustin Horn, Capuchinas, No. 9; Manuel Legrand, First Cinco del Mayo, Hotel Guillow; Payro y Gomez, Don Juan Manuel, No. 20; E. Peredo & Co., Tiburcio, No. 20; Rivera y Lazo, San Bernardo, No. 11; Valentin Revuelta, San Agustin, No. 11; Domingo Ranchez, Tiburcio, No. 16; Ramon del Valle, First de San Ramon, No. 2.

Transportation (Express) Agents.—Wells, Fargo & Co., Santa Isabel street, No. 9, doing express business over the Mexico Central and the Mexico-Irolo and Pachuca Railway; Manuel Aranzubia, Tiburcio, No. 20; Jesus G. Arellano, Juan Manuel, No. 11; Buenrostro é hijos, Escalerillas, No. 13; Enciso y Garduño, Capuchinas, No. 6; Furlong & Co., Zuleta, No. 22; Estanislao Mora Garcia, Juan Manuel, No. 24; A. N. Marchand, Cadena, No. 24; F. Prado, San Bernardo, No. 2½; Cirilo Vazquez, Don Juan Manuel, No. 9.

Wholesale Warehouses.—Fandon Argentin, First Monterilla, No. 3; Francisco Arzamendi, Third Orden San Agustin, No. 2; Julio Albert, First Monterilla, No. 4; Bermejillo Hermanos, Capuchinas, No. 10; Bonne, Struck & Co., San Agustin, No. 10; Benecke & Co. successores, Capuchinas, No. 7; I. Cardeña & Co., Betlemitas, No. 12; Escandon Hermanos, Capuchinas, No. 11; Ebrard & Co., San Bernardo Callejuela; Fourcade y Goupil, First Plateros, Nos. 8 and 9; Gutheil & Co., Ocampo, No. 1; G. Hulvershorn & Co., Second Monterilla, Nos. 1 and 2; M. Ibañez, Capuchinas, No. 2½; Alejandro Jacot, First Plateros, No. 4; J. Jauretche & Co., Capuchinas, No. 6; A. Kienast & Co., Second Monterilla, No. 12; Lovie & Co., Don Juan Manuel, No. 7; A. Levy y Martin, Don Juan Manuel, No. 23; Lascurain & Co., Don Juan Manuel, No. 11; Manuel Cortina Mendoza, Tiburcio, No. 1; Ignacio Noriega, Angel, No. 5; F. de Prida, San Bernardo, No. 3; Portilla é hijos, Capuchinas, No. 13; Schmidt successores, Capuchinas, No. 4; Ed. Sengstack & Co., San Agustin, No. 7; F. & R. de Trueba, Cadena, No. 14; Uhink & Co., Don Juan Manuel, No. 22; Watson, Phillips & Co., Don Juan Manuel, No. 10; D. C. Watermeyer & Co., Angel, No. 2; Wissel & Co., San Agustin, No. 6; Wexel & De Gress, First Plateros, No. 5; Simon Weil, First Plateros, No. 2.

Starch Factories.—Angel Gonzalez & Co., Carlos Hernandez, Feliciano Monterubio, Ramon G. Pelayo, Manuel Santeliz, J. M. Tenoris.

Porcelain Factory.—Julian Berlon, Matilda Cappe, Hernandez Cosme, Sebastian Camacho.

Fancy Crackers Factory.—Lascurain & Co., Espaldada de San Hipolito, No. 2.

Gas Works.—Samuel Knight, Escobilleria.

Soap Factories.—Jesus M. Bravo, Rafael Duarte, Antonio Garcia, Francisco Martinez, Vicente Montesdeoca, Guzman de la Peña, Decoroso Ramirez, Pedro Serrano, First de Vanegos, Juan N. Zepeda.

Factory of Agricultural Implements.—E. Baudouin & Co., Delicias.

Mining Powder Mills.—Victoriano J. Monzuri, Plazuela Santo Tomas la Palma.

Silk Factories.—Chambrod & Co., San Cosme, No. 21; Vignon, Santa Isabel, No. 8.

Printing Houses.—Aguilar y Ortiz é hijos; Aguilar & Co.; J. R. Barbedillo; E. Burdel; I. Berthier; Juan Bocangra; Casson y Guzman; Velasco J. M. Castillo; I. Cumplido; Francisco Leon Diaz; Dublan & Co.; Victor Debray & Co., Second Ancha, No. 3; Escalante y Riesgo; Telesforo Garcia, Escalerillas, No. 20; Vicente Garcia Torres, San Juan de Letran, No. 3; J. Jeus, San José el Real, No. 22; Filomeno Mata, Betlemitas, No. 8; Eduardo Murguia, Pte. Quebrada, No. 50; Ireneo Paz, Escalerillas, No. 7; J. M. Sandoval.

Mining Engineers.—Agustin Barroso; Manuel M. Contreras, Santa Clara, No. 4; Gilberto Crespo; Mariano Leon; Carlos Medina; Francisco Morales; Luis Pozo; Santiago Ramirez, San Cosme street; Manuel Rivera; Sebastian Segara; Manuel Urquiza.

Mexican Scientific and Industrial Institute in Tacubaya.

Civil Engineers and Architects.—Ventura Alcerreca; Ramon Agea; Luis G. Anzorena; Angel Anguiano; Telipe Briseño; Juan M. Bustillos, San Francisco, No. 7; Juan Cardona, Second Aduana Vieja, No. 9; Manuel Calderon; José Collado; Emilio Dondé; Ignacio Dosamantes; Manuel Fernandez y Leal, Cordobanes, No. 20; Francisco de Garay y Garay, Independencia, No. 10; Manuel Gargollo y Parra; Eusebio de la Hidalga; Ramon Ibarrola; J. M. Iglesias; Manuel Llera; Vicente Manero; Ricardo Orozco; Miguel M. O'Gorman; Francisco Paredes; Francisco Somera; Mariano B. Soto; Mariano Pizzaro Tellez; Francisco de P. Vera; Estanislao Velasco.

Lithographers.—Debray successor, Coliseo Viejo, No. 6; H. Iriarte, Santa Clara, No. 23; Moreaú & Co., Tarasquillo, No. 6; Salazar & Co., Callejon Raton, No. 3.

Lotteries.—"Nacional," Balvanera, No. 3; "Beneficencia," Hospital de S. Andres.

Oil Mills.—Guillermo Fran, Agustin Gomez, F. Monterubio y Hermano, Josefa P. del Rio, Viscaino Perez, M. de Ziehl.

Chocolate Factories.—Charreton Hermanos; Ignacio K. Ferrer, Ribera de

San Cosme, No. 38½; A. Fernandez; Juan Gavito; Francisco Iturria; P. Munguia é hijos; Alonso Noriega.

Flour Mill.—Charreton Hermanos, Second Revillagigedo, No. 24.

Notaries Public.—Antonio Alvarado; Ignacio Burgoa, Soto, No. 1; Manuel Carpio, Arco San Agustin, No. 10; Manuel Chavero, First Guerrero, No. 2; Joaquin Megreiros, Acequia, No. 12; Agustin Perez de Lara, Second Santa Catarina, No. 7; Manuel Romero, Santisima, No. 5; Vicente de P. Velasco, Espiritu Santo, No. 9; José Villela, San Felipe de Jesus, No. 12.

Optical Instruments.—A. Whitte; Julio Favre Joranson, Third San Francisco, corner Espiritu Santo.

STATE OF AGUASCALIENTES.

Population: 140,430. *Area:* 7,500 *square kilometres.*

Situated between 21° 30′ and 22° 23′ lat. north and 2° 42′ and 3° 48′ long. west of Mexico City; is surrounded on the east, north and west by Zacatecas and bordering on the south on Jalisco.

Mountains.—Almost the entire State is mountainous, with the exception of the southeastern part, where we find the plains of Tecuan. The Sierra Madre sends out the Sierras del Pabellon, Guajolotes and Fria. The Sierra del Laurel is in the southwestern part. In the central part are the elevated plains called Mesa de los Pozos, De la Congoja and De la Cruz.

Rivers.—The San Pedro, running from north to south through the entire State; the La Labor river, rising from the Cerro del Pinal in the northwestern part, runs from north to south, taking up the Tejas river from east to west; the Morcini, Santiago and Chicalote rivers empty into the San Pedro river. Over the entire State are more or less extensive basins, called presas or pozos, where considerable water accumulates during the rainy season.

Products.—Corn, beans, wheat, barley, lentils, tobacco, all kinds of fruits of the temperate climate, lead, magistral, marble, grape and quince wine, pulque, alcohol, cheese, cattle and sheep. The mining industry is in a deplorable state, though great riches have been taken from the mines in the districts of Asientos de Ibarra, Tepesala and Santa Catarina.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The amount and value of the yearly crops are as follows:

Corn	27,550,700	kilogr.	valued at	$744,160
Wheat	3,761,000	"	"	207,000
Barley	6,622,500	"	"	107,000
Red Pepper	843,000	"	"	70,250
Black Beans	1,983,700	"	"	25,870
Chick Peas	318,700	"	"	13,470
Potatoes	217,800	"	"	13,000
Lentils	176,400	"	"	6,390
Garden Beans	123,700	"	"	5,370
Spanish Peas	50,120	"	"	2,506

The Cotton Factory, "S. Ignacio," belonging to J. Cornu, produces 1,000 pieces of cloth per month. Besides this, there is a woolen mill, producing cassimeres, plaids, etc.; six distilleries, producing alcohol, and a liquor called Licor de Tuna, a product of the fruit from the prickly pear; one chocolate *factory.*

The State is divided into four partidos,(counties) as follows: Aguascalientes, with 74,105 inhabitants; Rincon de Romos (or Calpulalpam), 25,383; Asientos (Ocampo), 19,369; Calvillo, 21,573.

The State contains 3 cities, 1 town, 4 villages, 48 landed estates and 464 farms.

The taxable property is valued, in the cities, at $1,456,712; in the country, $3,365,418.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 53 primary schools for boys, with 4,800 pupils, and 26 primary schools for girls, with 1,200 pupils.

For higher education, a scientific and literary institute, with 22 students; lyceum for girls, 45 students; Seminary of San Luis, 32 students; Seminary of Calvillo, 50 students; lyceum for boys, 22 students.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has a principal office at Aguascalientes with one estafeta (postal route), and four agencies.

TELEGRAPH.

The Federal Government has telegraph offices at Rincon de Romos, Aguascalientes. The Jalisco State Telegraph Company has offices at Aguascalientes and Rincon de Romos.

RAILROADS.

The Mexican Central Railroad, which is being built through the State, now connects Mexico City with Aguascalientes, and is being further extended to connect with Zacatecas. The branch of the same railroad connecting San Luis Potosi with Guadalajara is being constructed.

The Mexican National (Palmer-Sullivan) Railroad is proposed to be run almost parallel with the Mexican Central Railroad, and through the State.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

The State was organized in 1835, proclaimed its Constitution in 1857, and amended the same in October, 1878.

The Governor is elected for four years, and has a Secretary of State. There are Jefes politico (county supervisors) in the Capital, at Calvillo, Rincon de Romos and Asientos.

The Legislature is composed of seven members.

The State Judiciary is composed of three Magistrates, one Fiscus and three Criminal Judges.

AGUASCALIENTES,

The capital of the State, with 35,000 inhabitants, is celebrated for its hot springs, which have given the name to State and capital. Two ravines divide the city.

Prominent Merchants.—Viuda de Chavez é hijo., Davila Hermanos, Aguilar Hermanos, Severino Martinez, Villanueva y Felgueres, Refugio Guinchard, Francisco Espino, Manuel Asco, Pedro G. Hornedo, Espiridion Gonzalez.

Lawyers.—Luis G. Lopez, Silverio Arteaga, J. M. Avila, Alejandro Lopez Nava, Pedro Esteban Lopez, Rafael Diaz, José N. Romero, Manuel Lopez, Jacobo Jayme, Heracles Z. Garibay, Salvador Correa, José M. Amador, Cipriano Avila, Alberto Davalos.

Notaries.—Candelario Medina, Tranquilino Mercado, Fernando Cruz, Alberto Davalos.

Physicians.—Isidro Calera, Francisco Muñoz, Ignacio Marin, hijo, José Refugio Camarena, Carlos Lopez, Rodrigo Garibay, Jesus Diaz de Leon, Juan G. Alcazar, Manuel Gomez Portugal, Miguel Macias, Mariano Davalos.

Druggists.—Luis de la Rosa, Alcibiades Gonzalez, Juan N. Marin.

Hotels.—Hotel de la Plaza—Capt. A. Wisson, proprietor.

Government lands are valued at $2,633.41 per sitio de ganado mayor, or 58⅓c. per acre.

STATE OF CAMPECHE.

Population: 90,413. *Area:* 66,890 *square kilometres.*

Situated between 17° 29′ and 20° 55′ lat. north and 6° 37′ and 9° 47′ long. east, from Mexico City, bounded on the north by Yucatan and the Gulf of Mexico; on the east by Yucatan and Belize; on the south by Guatemala and Tabasco; on the west by Tabasco. The State was organized Feb. 19, 1862.

Mountains.—In the southeastern part is the Sierra of Yucatan, and south of the Laguna de Terminos, a range of low hills.

Rivers.—The Rio de San Pedro y San Pablo, is the boundary between Tabasco; the Rio de Concepcion, San Isidro, Siboja and Lagartes, emptying into the Laguna de Terminos; the Champoton river, emptying into the Gulf; the Rio Hondo, is the southeastern boundary between Belize.

Lakes.—The Laguna de Terminos is a part of the Gulf of Mexico.

Seaports.—Campeche, Isla del Carmen.

Products.—Tobacco, sugar cane, henequen fibre, palm-leaf hats, mulberry and campeche wood.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The amount and value of the annual crops are as follows:

Corn	51,498,300	kilogr.,	valued at	$1,014,330
Cane, Sugar	600,000	"	"	75,000
Red Pepper	517,800	"	"	43,150
Tobacco	199,300	"	"	34,670
Rice	390,000	"	"	25,000
Black Beans	74,700	"	"	2,600

Campeche has several large factories of hand-made furniture, sending their products to the neighboring States.

The State is divided into five partidos, as follows: Del Carmen, with 11,853 inhabitants; Champoton, 13,134; Campeche, 21,529; Hecelchakan, 26,025; Bolonchenticul, 5,872; Pacific Indians in the south, 12,000.

The State contains 2 cities, 6 towns, 33 villages, 130 landed estates, 204 farms.

The taxable property is valued in the cities at $653,830; in the country, at $2,746,591. Total, $3,400,421.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 43 primary schools for boys, with 3,600 pupils, and 14 primary schools for girls, with 700 pupils.

The Institute Campechano, embracing a literary institute, college of medicine and jurisprudence, with 138 students, for higher or professional edu-

STATE OF COAHUILA.

Population: 130,026. *Area:* 131,800 *square kilometres.*

Situated between 24° 34′ and 29° 53′ lat. north and 0° 37′ and 4° 4′ long. west from Mexico City, it is bounded on the north by the United States, on the northeast by Tamaulipas, on the east by Nuevo Leon, on the southeast by San Luis Potosi, on the south by Zacatecas, on the southwest by Durango and on the west by Chihuahua.

Mountains.—The principal mountains are in the central, eastern and southern part of the State, and are known as the Sierras del Carmen, Apaches, Santa Rosalia, San Marcos, De la Fragua, De la Paila, Azul, Del Chiflon and Mojada. Between Monclova, Saltillo and Parras are the celebrated cañons of San Marcos and Del Rosario.

Rivers.—The Rio Grande forms the northern boundary line, into which empties the Salado, and the Tapado, a tributary of the Salado.

Lakes.—The Laguna de Tlahualila, or Caiman, on the southwestern border; Laguna del Muerto and Parras, in the southern part of the State, and Laguna de Santa Maria and Laguna Verde, in the northeastern part.

Products.—Gold, silver, copper, lead, salt, nitre, onyx, alabastre, cotton, sarsaparilla, grapes and all kinds of fruits of the temperate zone, cattle and wool. Mining has been carried on in all the metal-bearing mountains, but especially in the Sierra Mojada, producing silver, iron, gold and lead. Diamonds have been found near Viezca, on the southwestern shore of Lake Parras and near Monclova. The mining product is valued at $468,000, employing 1,580 hands.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The amount and value of the yearly crops are as follows:

Wheat	20,290,000	kilogr.,	valued at	$1,143,100
Corn	56,362,000	"	"	836,080
Barley	37,000,000	"	"	782,000
Cotton	2,475,000	"	"	309,375
Black Beans	2,267,800	"	"	111,800
Cane Sugar	440,000	"	"	55,000
Red Pepper	624,900	"	"	52,070
Rice	380,000	"	"	32,000
Potatoes	357,100	"	"	21,400
Garden Beans	182,200	"	"	13,200
Spanish Beans	124,600	"	"	7,120
Lentils	153,900	"	"	6,180
Chick Peas	70,400	"	"	3,960

COTTON FACTORIES.

LOCATION.	NAME.	MONTHLY PRODUCT.	OWNERS.
Saltillo	El Labrador	3,500 pieces cloth	Lezin Barousse.
"	Davila Hoyos	1,500 "	Desiderio Davila.
"	Libertad	1,000 "	Desiderio Davila.
"	La Aurora	1,000 "	Francisco Arizpe y Ramos.
"	La Hibernia	1,500 "	Augustin Bosque.
"	La Esmeralda	1,800 "	Juan E. O'Sullivan.
Parras	El Rosario	1,000 "	Madero & Co.

The State is divided into five districts, as follows: Saltillo, with 46,583 inhabitants; Parras, 18,330; Monclova, 31,249; Viesca, 18,842; Rio Grande, 15,022.

The State contains 2 cities, 11 towns, 17 villages, 86 landed estates, 173 farms.

The taxable property is valued in the cities at $1,469,936; in the country at $3,876,540. Total, $5,346,476.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 70 primary schools for boys, with 5,230 pupils, and 30 primary schools for girls, with 2,127 pupils. In Saltillo is the Athenæum Fuente, with 70 students, for secondary and higher instruction.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

The Governor is elected for four years, with a salary of $1,400 per annum, and has a Secretary of State. The Legislature is composed of 11 members.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has one principal office at Saltillo, with eight estafetas and nine agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has telegraph offices at Patos, Parras, Saltillo, San Pedro de la Colonia, La Ventura, and Anelo.

RAILROADS.

The Mexican National Construction Company has a branch from Laredo to Eagle Pass under construction.

The International Construction Company has a railroad projected crossing the State diagonally from Eagle Pass southwest through Durango and Zacatecas.

The Texas, Topolobampo and Pacific Railroad has its line projected from Eagle Pass in a southwestern direction to Topolobampo on the Gulf of California.

SALTILLO,

The Capital of the State, with 17,000 inhabitants, is situated in a plain, and is now connected with Monterey by the Mexican National Railroad.

Prominent Merchants.—Bernardo Sota, Guillermo Purcel, Damaso Rodriguez, José M. Ramos, Florencio Llaguno, Encarnacion Davila & Co., José Negrete, Mazo y hermano, Juan C. Sanchez y hermano, Carlos Martinez Quiroz, David Zamora, Donato Volpe, Matias Porto, J. M. Ceijas, Marcelino Garza, Eusebio Calzada, Severo Fernandez, Bernardino Rendon, Romulo Garza & Co., Antonio Moreira.

Lawyers.—Eugenio M. Aguirre, Miguel Gomez Cardenas, Francisco G. Hermosillo, Hermenegildo Figueroa, Blas Rodriguez, Roque J. Rodriguez, Mariano Sanchez, Esteban Horcasitas, Bruno Garcia, José M. Musquiz, Praxedis Peña, Isaac Siller.

Physicians.—José M. Barrueta, Ismael Salas, Jesus M. Gil, Isabel Figueroa, Dionisio G. Fuentes, Manuel G. Fuentes, Ramon Davila, Santiago Smith.

PARRAS.

With 8,000 inhabitants.

Merchants.—Madero & Co., Catarino Benavides, Fernando Rojo, Remigio Rojo, René Lajouse, Leon Lobo, Martinez & Missa.

Lawyers.—Juan de Dios Argel, Manuel Z. de la Garza.

Physicians.—Pedro Aguirre, Melchor Villareal.

MONCLOVA,

With 4,500 inhabitants.

Merchants.—Telesforo Fuentes, Mariano G. Barrera, Ramon Muzquiz & Co., Cayetano Tejada y Hermano, Andres Fuentes, Baltasar de Hoyos, Cayetano Rios.

Lawyers.—Melchor G. Cardenas, Eduardo Muzquiz, Antonio Fuente.

Physicians.—Pedro Elizondo, M. N. Baculceto, William Brunco.

SAN BUENAVENTURA,

With 3,500 inhabitants.

Merchants.—Serna Hermanos, Cayetano R. Falcon, Margil Sanchez.

CANDELA,

With 3,037 inhabitants.

Merchants.—Francisco Rodriguez, Antonio Neira, Montemayor Hermanos.

Physician.—Epigmenio Elizondo.

ZARAGOZA,

With 2,600 inhabitants.

Merchants.—Antonio Urcullo, Eliseo Felan, Antonio Garza.

Physician.—José Lafayette.

PIEDRAS NEGRAS,

With 2,500 inhabitants.

Merchants.—Jesus del Castillo, Santos Coy, Santiago Ridel, José Rivera.

Physicians.—Ignacio Garcia Lozano, Carlos Strauss, Segundo Zertuche.

Lawyer.—Higinio Sada.

CUATRO CIÉNEGAS,

With 3,200 inhabitants, is the principal town in the wine-producing region.

Principal wine producers are Aniceto del Castillo, Jesus Carranza, Albino Morales.

Government lands are valued at $263.34 per sitio de ganado mayor, or 5⅛ cents per acre.

STATE OF COLIMA.

Population: 65,827 *Area:* 9,700 *square kilometers.*

Situated between 18° 14′ and 19° 33′ north lat. and 4° 7′ and 5° 34′ long. west of Mexico City; is bounded on the north and northeast by Jalisco, on the southeast by Michoacan, and on the south and west by the Pacific Ocean.

Mountains.—The Sierras of Pizila, Chamila, Tezoztitlan, Juluapan and Mamey cross the State in various directions, forming deep cañons and ravines.

Rivers.—The Colima, La Armeria, Coahuayana, Maravasco, Huerta and Salado.

Lakes.—Laguna de Cuyutlan or Caimanes, Laguna Alcuzagua, Laguna de Cacaluta.

Seaports.—Manzanillo is the only seaport of this little State.

Products.—Sugar cane, coffee, rice, salt, corn, beans, añil, tobacco, cotton, dye woods, palm oil, tropical fruits.

Though the mountains are known to contain precious metals in many places, the mining industry has been totally neglected in the State, and offers a virgin ground for the prospector.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The amount and value of the year's crops are as follows:

Corn	39,100,000	kilogr.,	valued at	$650,700
Coffee	900,000	"	"	225,000
Cotton	1,500,000	"	"	156,250
Rice	1,750,000	"	"	140,000
Red Pepper	395,100	"	"	34,920
Black Beans	534,000	"	"	22,560
Vanilla	2,140	"	"	21,400
Cane Sugar	102,000	"	"	13,000
Añil	6,000	"	"	10,000
Cacao	4,250	"	"	4,250
Tobacco	10,000	"	"	2,650

COTTON FACTORIES.

NAME.	MONTHLY PRODUCT.	OWNERS.
La Armonia	28,000 kilogr. thread...	...Oetling & Co.
" "	1,000 pieces cloth	
La Atrevida	3,000 " "	.....Agustin Schacht.
San Cayetano	Not reported	Unknown.

The State is divided into seven municipalities, as follows: Colima, with 38,428 inhabitants; Villa de Alvarez, 6,790; Comala, 5,676; Coquimatlan,

4,025; Tecoman, 3,746; Ixtlahuacan, 3,118; Manzanillo, 4,044. Total, 65,827.

The State contains 1 city, 1 town, 11 villages, 29 landed estates and 305 farms.

The taxable property is valued in the city at $1,465,677; in the country at $2,789,518. Total, $4,255,195.

EDUCATIONAL.

For the education of the public, the State supports 18 primary schools for boys, with 1,452 pupils; 17 primary schools for girls, with 1,502 pupils; besides a State college, with 50 students, and a Catholic seminary, with 100 students, for secondary and higher instruction.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Was organized Feb. 5, 1857, and its constitution adopted Oct. 16, 1857. The Governor is elected for four years, and receives a salary of $2,000 per annum; the Secretary of State receives a salary of $1,200 per annum. The State is divided politically into three districts, each one having a Prefect as superior officer. Colima is the principal town of the first or central district; Villa Alvarez of the second, and Medellin, of the third. The Legislature is composed of seven members, having only advisory power and occupying a purely honorary position.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has a distributing office at Colima, with two estafetas (postal routes) and two agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has its telegraph offices at Colima and Manzanillo. The Jalisco State Telegraph Company has offices at Colima and Manzanillo.

TELEPHONES.

The Mexican Telephone Company propose establishing exchanges at Colima and Manzanillo.

RAILROADS.

The Mexican National Construction Company has commenced operations on the branch from Manzanillo to Colima, extending northeast towards Chapala Lake.

The Pacific Coast Railroad is projected along the coast, to touch at Manzanillo.

COLIMA,

The Capital of the State, has 31,774 inhabitants, and is situated on the Colima river.

Newspapers.—El Estado de Colima, La Voz del Pacifico both weeklies.

Prominent Merchants.—Oetling hermanos y Cia., Keve, Van der Linden & Co., Alejandro Oetling & Co., Agustin Schacht, Esteban Garcia, Smith & Mad-

Physicians.—Jose Eusebio Murillo, Salvad
Crescencio Orozco, Gerardo, Hurtado, Wen
Gerardo Orozco, Gregorio Vazquez, Pedro
Palacios.

Notaries Public.—Mariano Riestra, Trinidad

MANZANILLO,

**The only seaport of the State, has 4,044 inhabita
reason of the construction of the Mexican Nation**

**The only other places of any importance are :
Tomala.**

**Government lands sell at $1,755.61 per siti
cents per acre.**

STATE OF CHIAPAS.

Population: 205,362. *Area:* 41,550 *square kilometres.*

Is situated between 15° and 17° 28′ lat. north and 4° 46′ and 7° 30′ long. east of Mexico City, and is bounded on the north by Tabasco, on the east by the Republic of Guatemala, on the south by the Gulf of Tehuantepec, and on the west by Oaxaca.

Mountains.—The State is traversed from east to west by the Sierra Madre, having in the central part the volcano of Soconusco (2,400 metres high).

Rivers.—The Usumasinto river (544 kilometres long), formed by the Jatate and Passion rivers, runs through the eastern part of the State. The Chiapas river runs through the State from east to west, and then, turning north, empties into the Gulf of Mexico. Several small rivers—Seco, Lagarteco, Guaquimajara, Coatan, Caguacan, etc.—empty into the Pacific ocean.

Lakes.—Lake Tepancuanpan, or Chiapas, in the central western part, is the largest. The other lakes are, the Saquila, Catusajá, Blanquillo and Mescalapa, lying along the northern border.

Seaports.—The principal ports are Tonalá and Soconusco, on the Gulf of Tehuantepec.

Products.—Gold, silver, copper, coal, petroleum, sulphur, phosphate of soda, asphaltum, salt, all kinds of tropical fruits, and dye and veneer woods, such as guayacan, mahogany, zapotilla, quiebrahacha, pine, oak and mulberry; resinous woods producing liquid amber, copal, gum lac, amber, etc.; añil, coffee, cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, tea, maguey, cacao, and an aniline dye called jiquilite.

Mining has never been carried on as a regular industry, although the gold placers near the Coachapa river and the village of Moloacan are said to be very rich.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Amount and value of the annual crops:

Corn	42,950,000	kilogr.,	valued at	$796,000
Cacao	362,400	"	"	241,600
Black Beans	2,561,000	"	"	162,500
Red Pepper	1,318,400	"	"	109,870
Coffee	329,300	"	"	89,200
Añil	36,000	"	"	45,000
Rice	396,000	"	"	33,000
Cane Sugar	165,000	"	"	20,000
Potatoes	247,700	"	"	15,380

Sarsaparilla	27,500	kilogr.,	valued at.....	$11,980
Lentils...	214,000	"	"	7,100
Spanish Peas.....	108,500	"	"	5,425
Tobacco..	11,100	"	"	2,910

The State is divided into the following eleven departments: Department of the Centre, with 42,021 inhabitants; Comitan, 32,467; La Libertad, 12,012; Chiapa, 18,948; Tuxtla Gutierrez, 17,006; Simojovel, 12,892; Tonalá, 8,772; Soconusco, 14,779; Pichucalco, 16,298; Chilon, 20,619; Palenque, 9,348.

It contains 6 cities, 7 towns, 116 villages, 98 landed estates, 501 farms.

The taxable property is valued in the cities at $1,356,500; in the country, $3,622,840. Total, $4,979,340.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 78 primary schools for boys, with 2,125 pupils, and 12 primary schools for girls, with 500 pupils, and a scientific institute, with 280 pupils.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Was organized Nov. 12, 1824, and its constitution proclaimed Jan. 4, 1858. The Governor is elected every four years, and receives a salary of $3,000 per aunum. The Secretary of State hasa salary of $1,200 per annum.

Each department is presided over by a jefe politico (county supervisor).

The State judiciary is composed of four magistrates, with a salary of $1,000.

The State Legislature is composed of eleven deputies, receiving a salary of $960 per annum.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has one distributing office at San Cristobal, with eight estafetas (postal routes) and nine agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has telegraph offices at Comitán, Chiapa, Pichucalco, San Cristobal, Tuxtla Gutierrez and Simojovel.

RAILROADS.

The Pacific Coast Railroad is projected to run along the coast, connecting Tehuantepec with Guatemala.

SAN CRISTOBAL (LAS CASAS),

The capital of the State, has 10,295 inhabitants. The Capitol building, bishop's palace and a literary institute are the principal buildings.

Prominent Merchants.—Vicente Farrera, Winceslao Paniagua, Mariano Avila, Angel de la Vega, M. Armendaris, Mariano Cabrera, Cleofas Dominguez and Raboza & Sons.

Lawyers.—J. Antonio Velasco, Clemente J. Robles, Federico Larrainzar, Mariano Aguilar, Joaquin M. Ramirez, José Diego Lara, J. Joaquin Peña, Leonidas Arguëlles.

Physicians.—Cipriano Lopez Acevedo, José V. Velasco Flores, Pedro Ricci, Joaquin Castellanos, Esteban Aguilar, German Gonzalez.

The other principal towns of the State are Chiapa, with 8,635 inhabitants; Tuxtla, 6,963; Comitan, 6,286; Tonalá, 6,707; Ococingo, 4,019; Pichucalco, 5,264; Bartolomé, 4,591; Palenque, celebrated for its extensive prehistoric ruins, has 2,554 inhabitants; Simojovel, 2,548.

Government lands are valued at $1,316.17 per sitio de ganado mayor, or 29⅔ cents per acre.

STATE OF CHIHUAHUA.

Population: 225,541. *Area:* 216,850 *square kilometres.*

Situated between 25° 56′ 53″ and 31° 46′ lat. north and 4° 11′ 9″ and 9° 6′ 8″ long. west from Mexico City; bounded on the north by the United States, on the east by Coahuila, on the south by Durango, and on the west by Sonora and Sinaloa.

Mountains.—The Sierra Madre traverses almost the entire State, being known in various parts as the Sierras de Enmedio, Carcay, Escondida, del Nido, De la Campana, De los Frailes, Morreon, Chupadores, De las Cruces, De las Mesteñas, Almagres, Jaroises and Cerro San Mateo, Colorado, Overo, etc.

Rivers.—The Rio Grande, on the northern boundary; the Conchos river, considered one of the most picturesque rivers of Mexico; the Rio Florido, Casas Grandes, Ninoava and Del Carmen.

Lakes.—Laguna Guzman, Santa Maria, along the northern border; Laguna del Jaco, De Palomas, in the eastern part; Laguna del Cuervo, and Peña blanca.

Products.—Gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, lead, wheat, corn, beans, grapes, cotton, wool, cattle, sheep, horses, mules.

The principal mining districts are Gaudalupe y Calvo, Zapuri, Batopilas, Urique, Guazapares, Jesus Maria, Potrero, Morelos, Chinapa, Pinos Altos, Concepcion, Cusihuiriachic, Muguriachic, Maguarechic, San Francisco del Oro and Hidalgo del Parral. These are all silver mines, Celos producing also gold and copper; Urique, lead, and San Francisco del Oro, gold.

A large number of these mines are worked by foreigners, principally Americans, who employ modern machinery and processes which result in a profitable yield. The Batopilas mines are being worked with especial success by ex-Governor Alexander R. Shepherd, formerly of the District of Columbia, as the representative of a New York company in which he is largely interested

The annual product of the mines amounts to $1,423,600, and the number of men employed is 4,920. Coal is found in Sierra Rica el Carmen.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The amount and value of the yearly crops are as follows:

Wheat	48,767,000	kilogr.,	valued at	$2,060,390
Corn	107,942,600	"	"	1,520,310
Barley	9,993,300	"	"	281,500
Black Beans	4,131,600	"	"	232,760
Red Pepper	1,008,400	"	"	82,600
Cotton	566,600	"	"	70,826

Chick Peas	2,008,780	kilogr.,	valued at.....	$56,5
Garden Beans.....	1,015,400	"	"	28,6
Potatoes.....	323,000	"	"	19,8
Rice.....	210,000	"	"	18,0
Lentils.....	95,900	"	"	4,8
Anise.....	38,000	"	"	3,5

COTTON FACTORIES.

NAME.	MONTHLY PRODUCT.	OWNER.
La Industria.....	2,500 pieces cloth.....	Antonio Ozansol
Talamantes.....	1,000 " "	José Maria Sini.
Dolores.....	4,000 " "	Ramos y Amadc

The State is divided into twenty-one cantons, or counties, as follows: Itu bide, with 26,391 inhabitants; Arteaga, 6,428; Degollado, 6,466; Jimen 4,967; Hidalgo, 20,934; Camargo, 13,029; Rosales, 4,322; Bravos, 10,62 Ojinaga, 6,279; Mina, 19,488; Allende, 13,000; Galeana, 5,683; Victor 4,125; Matamoros, 10,255; Abasolo, 12,947; Guerrero, 10,432; Rayo 9,000; Balleza, 14,050; Meoqui, 7,090; Aldama, 3,652; Andres del Ri 16,383.

Within the limits of the State there are 5 cities, 16 towns, 133 villages, 1 anded estates, and 956 farms.

The taxable property of the cities is valued at $2,580,300; of the countr .t $4,556,584.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 73 primary schools for boys, with 3,350 pupils; chools for girls, with 928 pupils; a law school, with 123 students, and high eminary, with 200 students.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

The State organization dates from 1824. The Governor is elected for fo rears. The Secretary of State receives a salary of $1,800 per annum. The are eight jefes politicos (county supervisors), viz.: At Iturbide, Hidalg lel Parral, Allende, Camargo, Bravos, Balleza, Victoria, Galeana.

The Legislature is composed of twelve members.

The judiciary has one president and two magistrates.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has one principal administration at Chihuahua, with nine estafetas and te gencies; one principal administration at Hidalgo del Parral, with six estafet and three agencies. A foreign exchange post office is established at Ujinag and Paso del Norte.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has telegraph offices at Allende (or San Barto omé), Chihuahua, Hidalgo del Parral, Rosales, Rio Florido, Santa Rosalia.

TELEPHONES.

The Mexican Telephone Company has an exchange at Chihuahua city.

RAILROADS.

The Mexican Central is running its cars from El Paso south via Chihuahua to Jimenez, and building south through Durango, Zacatecas, to the City of Mexico.

The Sonora road has projected a branch from El Paso west to connect with the main line.

The Texas, Topolobampo and Pacific is projected, with its main line from Eagle Pass, and branches from Presidio del Norte to cross the State from northeast and east.

The Sinaloa and Durango is projected, to connect with the Mexican Central Railroad, in the southwestern part of the State.

CHIHUAHUA,

Situated in the centre of the State and near the Conchos river, is the capital, with a population of 28,000. The streets cross each other at right angles, are well paved, and kept in a cleanly condition. A tramway is now being laid through the principal part of the city. Near the Plaza Mayor is the famous cathedral, which cost about $800,000. It has a large dome and two towers. The other buildings of note are the State House, Mint, Convent of San Francisco, a branch of the Mexican National Bank, the Banco de Santa Eulalia, and several theatres and hotels. Since the opening of the Mexican Central Railroad this city has been growing rapidly.

Prominent Merchants.—Dress Goods: Retelsen & Deyetan, J. Gonzalez Treviño, H. H. Norwald, Felix F. Maceira, F. Maimanus é hijo, Pedro Mignagoren, Juan Jauretche, Angel Guerrero, Eduardo Petocnik, Ramon Armendariz, Miguel San Martin, Manuel Altamirano, Juan M. Asúnzolo, Luis Fandoa, J. Genaro Chavez. Fancy Goods· Miguel Salas, Domingo Lequinazabal. Hardware and Cutlery: Rembez & Besaury, Lorenzo M. del Campo, Felix Besaury, Navarro Hermanos.

Druggists.—E. Laffon, Francisco Yúdico, Urbano Bermudez, Dionisio Frias, José M. Jaurrieta.

Physicians.—Jesus Muñoz, Francisco Paschal, Canuto Elias, Luis Muñoz, Daniel Muñoz, Manuel Marquez, Francisco Echeverria.

Lawyers.—Laureano Muñoz, José M. Revilla, Aristea Vega, Abraham H. Perez, Emigdio Rodriguez, Luis G. Irigoyen, Diego Romero, Joaquin Villalva, Guadalupe Romero, Antonio Ochoa, Pablo Ochoa, Manuel Prieto, Pedro R. Prieto.

French Club.—No. 3 Ocampo street.

Government lands in this State are valued at $851.12 per sitio de ganado mayor, or 19 cents per acre.

STATE OF DURANGO.

Population: 190,846. *Area:* 110,070 *square kilometres.*

Situated between 22° 56′ and 26° 28′ lat. north and 3° 45′ and 7° 50′ long. west from Mexico City; is bounded on the north by Chihuahua, on the east by Coahuila, on the southeast by Zacatecas, on the south by Jalisco and on the west by Sinaloa.

Mountains.—The Sierra Madre with its various branches occupies the western part of the State, under the name of Sierra de la Candela; San Francisco, with the celebrated Cerro del Mercado (Iron Mountain), to the east and La Brena to the southeast of Durango City. The Sierra de Santa Maria is situated in the southeastern part of the State.

Rivers.—The Nazas river (336 kilometres in length), with several branches, traversing the central part of the State from west to east; the Mesquital, running from north to south through the southern part, and the Tunal.

Lakes.—Laguna Tlahualila, on the northeastern border; Laguna Guatimape, in the central part of the State.

Products.—Wheat, cotton, flax, potatoes, fruits of the tropics and temperate zone, cattle, sheep, mules, horses, gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, tin, sulphur, lime, plaster of paris, marble and alabaster.

The mining industry has been considerably developed by foreign capital, the principal mining districts being San Dimas, Guarisamey, Gavilanes, Todos Santos, Guanacevi, Papasquiaro, Inde, El Oro, Cuencamé Parilla Mapimi, Tamasula, Canelas, Topia, Bojada, Biramoa.

The products of the mines amounted to $1,420,645, employing 4,925 hands.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The amount and value of the yearly crops are as follows:

Corn	112,038,000	kilogr.,	valued at	$2,268,000
Cotton	2,928,000	"	"	854,000
Wheat	11,274,000	"	"	476,000
Black Beans	4,495,500	"	"	195,000
Red Pepper	916,200	"	"	56,260
Barley	2,500,000	"	"	45,000
Rice	375,000	"	"	31,000
Spanish Peas	228,760	"	"	13,072
Potatoes	196,200	"	"	11,700
Chick Peas	142,000	"	"	6,000
Garden Beans	109,700	"	"	5,560
Lentils	93,600	"	"	3,420

COTTON FACTORIES.

NAME.	MONTHLY PRODUCT.	OWNER.
At Durango—		
Providencia	..10,000 kilogr. thread ...1,000 pieces cloth.. ...3,900 " prints	Garza, Hermanos & Co.
At Nombre de Dios—		
La Constancia	4,000 " cloth	Julio Hildebrandt.
El Salto	1,000 " cloth	Toribio Bracho.
At Cuencame—		
Belem	3,000 " cloth	Toribio Bracho.
Guadalupe	1,500 " cloth	Refugio Pulido.
Two leagues from Durango—		
El Tunal	..10,000 kilogr. thread, ...1,000 pieces cloth...	German Stahlknecht.

There are also the cotton factory Tambor, at Papasquiaro, and the Mapim factory, at Mapimi.

At the capital there is a steam flour mill, and an iron foundry, distillery and perfumery works.

The State is divided into thirteen partidos (or counties): Durango, with 41,741 inhabitants; Mezquital, 9,048; Nombre de Dios, 17,137; San Juan de Guadalupe, 5,392; Cuencamé, 15,198; Mapimi, 14,931; Nazas, 8,001; San Juan del Rio, 21,400; Santiago Papasquiaro, 20,565; Del Oro, 7,757; Indé, 9,041; San Dimas, 2,210; Tamazula, 18,425.

There are 8 cities, 11 towns, 46 villages, 143 landed estates and 389 farms in the State. The taxable property in cities is valued at $4,386,790; in the country, at $9,731,858.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 95 primary schools for boys, with 3,102 pupils, and 30 primary schools for girls, with 1,350 pupils; besides a normal school, with 51 students; Institute Juarez, with 200 students; college for girls, with 100 students; Mariano for girls, with 100 students, and a seminary, with 150 students for secondary and higher education.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Was organized in 1824, its constitution proclaimed in 1858 and amended in 1863. The Governor is elected for four years, and receives a salary of $3,600 per annum.

Each district and the capital has a jefe politico (county supervisor).

The Secretary of State receives a salary of $1,800 per annum.

The Legislature is composed of ten members.

The judiciary is composed of four magistrates, each of whom receives a salary of $1,800 per annum.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has one principal distributing office at Durango, with fifteen estafetas and fourteen agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has telegraph offices at Avino, Cerro Gordo, Cuencamé, Durango, Villa Lerdo, Nazas, San Pedro del Gallo, Hacienda del Salto, Nombre de Dios.

RAILROADS.

The Mexican Central is building its main line through the State from northwest to southeast.

The International Construction Company proposes building its main line from Eagle Pass through the eastern part of the State.

DURANGO,

The capital of the State, with 28,000 inhabitants, has, besides the State buildings and literary institute, one theatre, a public library containing 5,022 volumes, mint and assay office, one hospital, poor-house, glass factory, tannery, tobacco factory, several hotels, natural hot baths, and a branch of the national monte pio (public pawn shop).

Prominent Merchants.—Francisco Gurza & Co., Doorman & Co., Julio Hildebrand successores, German Stahlknecht & Co., Juambelz hermanos, Salcido hermanos, C. Rodriguez, Lowre hermanos, Rios & Co., Pedro del Rio, Andres Basterra, José Maria Alvarez, Juan B. Olagaray, Bose & Schmidt and Henggeler & Deras.

Lawyers.—Francisco G. del Palacio, Ladislao L. Negrete, Pedro Escobar y Cano, Miguel G. del Palacio, Rodrigo Duran, Bernardo de la Torre, Francisco Uranga, Carlos Brava, Luis Fernandez, Rafael Bracho and J. Jacobo Rojas.

Physicians.—Carlos Santa Maria, Felipe P. Gavilan, Juan de Dios Palacios, José Reyes, J. Gonzalez, Eduardo Vargas, Librado Castillo and Francisco Lazalde.

Druggists.—Manuel de Avila, Eusebio de Ostolaza.

The other towns are Nombre de Dios, with 5,722 inhabitants, and San Juan del Rio, with 7,800 inhabitants, both of which are celebrated for the manufacture of the liquor mescal, a distilled product from the maguey, or century plant. Nazas, with 6,526 inhabitants, is almost exclusively a factory town, having several cotton factories near the Nazas river.

Government lands are valued at $438.90 per sitio de ganado mayor, or 9⅛ cents per acre.

STATE OF GUANAJUATO.

Population: 834,845. *Area:* 29,550 *square kilometres.*

Situated between 19° 56′ and 21° 41′ lat. north and 0° 35′ and 3° 6′ long. west from Mexico City; bounded on the north by San Luis Potosi, on the east by Queretaro, on the south by Michoacan and on the west by Jalisco.

Mountains.—The richest part of the Sierra Madre traverses the State, being known as the Sierra de Guanajuato and Sierra Gorda. The principal mountains near the State capital are: Cerro de los Llanitos, 2,900 metres; Gigante, 2,800 metres, and Cubilete, 2,300 metres above sea level.

Rivers.—The Lerma river waters the central southern portion of the State; the La Laja runs from north to south near San Miguel de Allende, Chamacuera, turns west near Celaya, and empties at Salamanca into the Lerma river; the Turbio river, near Leon; the Guanajuato, near the capital, and other small mountain streams.

Lakes.—The Laguna Cienega, near Salamanca, and Laguna Yuriria, in the central southern part of the State.

Products.—Rice, tobacco, cane sugar, añil, fruits of the tropics and temperate zone, cotton, corn, barley, wheat, cattle, sheep, gold, silver, mercury, copper, iron and coal.

The mining industry of the State, though carried on in a primitive manner, has been the most productive in the world, the rich mines in the United States and South America not excepted. The mining districts are Guanajuato, Leon, Sierra Gorda, Allende, Santa Cruz. The mines in the District of Guanajuato are situated on the famous Veta Madre, and include the celebrated mines Valenciana, Mellado, Secho, Cata, Rayas, La Luz, S. Pedro, Mejia Mora, and others. They have produced since the 15th of April, 1558, a total of $521,106,638, by far the greatest yield on earth, compared with the territory worked. The annual product of the mines amounts to $5,487,791; number of hands employed, 18,415.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The amount and value of the yearly crops are as follows:

Corn	478,396,600	kilogr.,	valued	at	$10,107,000
Wheat	35,199,000	"	"		1,983,000
Black Beans	18,868,100	"	"		805,690
Barley	26,151,200	"	"		460,400
Red Pepper	4,729,200	"	"		394,100
Chick Peas	2,330,000	"	"		98,450
Potatoes	504,600	"	"		30,200

Spanish Peas.....	465,000 kilogr., valued at.....		$ 22,507
Cane Sugar.....	126,000 " "		16,000
Garden Beans.....	218,900 " "		13,260
Lentils.....	161,900 " "		9,380
Anise.....	54,000 " "		5,000

COTTON FACTORIES.

NAME.	MONTHLY PRODUCT.	OWNER.
La Reforma.....	1,400 kilogr. thread 5,700 pieces cloth	
La Providencia.....	1,500 kilogr. wick. 1,300 " thread 6,000 pieces cloth	.....Eusebio Gonzalez.
Batanes.....	2,200 kilogr. thread 1,000 pieces cloth	.....Alberto Arzamedo.
La Americana.....	3,100 kilogr. thread 10,000 pieces cloth	.....Portillo y Heyser.

In Celaya there is a woolen mill, producing fine cassimeres. The cotton factory at Leon is lighted by electricity. In the State Penitentiary at Salamanca a large amount of merchandise is manufactured by the convicts.

The State is divided into six departments, viz.: Guanajuato, with 183,338 inhabitants; Del Valle, 112,330; Leon, 164,493; Celaya, 156,447; Allende, 147,891; Sierra Gorda, 70,446.

It contains 8 cities, 13 towns, 42 villages, 421 landed estates and 889 farms.

The taxable property of the cities is valued at $9,876,394; of the country, at $21.273,616.

EDUCATIONAL

The State supports 176 primary schools for boys, with 10,754 pupils; 145 primary schools for girls, with 7,045 pupils; a State college, with 319 students; normal school, with 19 students; young ladies' normal school, with 39 students; school of fine arts, with 217 students; college at Leon, with 81 students; college at Celaya, with 54 students; college at Allende, with 66 students; seminary at Leon, with 180 students.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Was organized in 1824, and its constitution proclaimed March 14, 1871. The Governor is elected for four years, and receives an annual salary of $4,000. There is also a Secretary of State, and in each of the 31 partidos into which the six departments have been divided, a jefe politico.

The Legislature is composed of 13 members and their substitutes.

The judiciary consists of four magistrates, receiving a salary of $3,000 per annum each, and three State fiscus.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has its principal distributing office at Guanajuato, with 9 estafetas (postal routes) and 11 agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has telegraph offices at Apaséo, Acámbaro, Abasolo, Celáya, Dolores Hidalgo, Guanajuato, Irapuato, Leon, Pénjamo, Romita, San Felipe Torres Mochas, San Miguel de Allende, San Jose Iturbide, San Luiz de la Paz, San Diego de la Union, Silao, San Francisco del Rincon, San Pedro Piedra Gorda, Salamanca, Salvatierra and Valle de Santiago.

The Jalisco State Telegraph Company has offices at Celaya, Salamanca, Irapuato, Guanajuato, Silao and Leon.

TELEPHONES.

The Mexican Telephone Company has exchanges at Salamanca, Guanajuato, and Leon.

RAILROADS.

The Mexican Central has its main line in operation through the State; also a branch from Silao to Guanajuato, and one from Celaya to Guadalajara under construction.

The Mexican National Construction Company (Palmer-Sullivan Railroad) has projected its main line from San Luis Potosi south through the State.

The International Construotion Company has its main line projected to run through the State, connecting Zacatecas with Queretaro.

GUANAJUATO,

The capital of the State, with 71,000 inhabitants, was founded by the Spaniards in 1554, and incorporated as a city on Dec. 8, 1741. From the village of Marfil runs the Cañada, or ravine, of Marfil, for a distance of about three miles, to the city of Guanajuato, and a traveler coming from the plains of Irapuato on approaching the Sierra Madre can scarcely imagine a thriving city being hidden by these cragged mountains—a city which is destined by nature to become once more a centre of riches, culture and enterprise.

It has a magnificent gubernatorial palace, theatre, two hospitals, a mint State college, several hotels (Diligencia), a cathedral, several churches, large market hall, and among the many notable buildings one called "Granaditas," celebrated for its defense during the war of independence in 1810.

Prominent Merchants.—Gonzalez y Villaseñor, Caire y Aúdriffred, Pedro Oscar, Francisco Pedraza, Diego Abascal, Manuel Ajuria, Francisco Castañeda, Juan Romero, Lino Gutierrez, Eulogio Mingo Palasson, F. Obregon hermano, Stallforth, Alcozar & Co., Franco Parkman.

Commission Merchants.—Ramon Fragua, Jesus Fernandez, Francisco P. del Rio, Florentino Manriquez, Feliciano Guzman.

Lawyers.—Joaquin Chico, J. Ortiz Careaga, J. M. Chico, I. Albarran, Remigio Ibañez, G. A. Elizalde, Luis Robles Rocha, J. M. Arizmendi, Juan Bribiesca, Manuel Chico Arizmendi, Zenon Guerrero, F. Garcia, V. C. Patiño, Jesus Puente, Pedro Delgado, Camilo Jazo, Manuel Sanchez, Carlos Chico, Carlos Alcocer, Canuto Villaseñor and Andres Tovar.

Physicians.—José Herrera y Weixler, Braulio Moreno, Alfredo Duges, José Bribiesca, Saavedra, Jesus Chico, Vicente Gomez y Conto, José Rúiz Treviño, Ricardo Cabrera, Abraham Santibañez, E. José Lanusa, Romulo Lopez, Tomas Chavez, Jesus Soto, Tomas Casillas, J. M. Bribiesca Cabrera, Manuel T. Gonzalez, Manuel Gonzalez Torres, Agustin Villalobos, Francisco Salgado, Luis Cruz, Vicente Salcedo and Andres Tellez.

LEON.

With 82,000 inhabitants, is a thrifty agricultural and mining town. It contains a large municipal building, several fine churches, market hall, hospital and hotels, and is connected by a tramway with the railway station of the Mexican Central Railroad.

Prominent Merchants.—Rico, Puga & Co., Pöhlo y Guedea, Portillo y Güemes, Rembez y Bezauri, Ramon del Olmo, Andres Bravo, Fernando Salas Puente, Lauro Segura, Pedro Esteves, Hilarion Torres and Enrique Gonzalez.

CELAYA.

Has 30,000 inhabitants.

Prominent Merchants.—D. Eusebio Gonzalez, Rafael Molina, Juan Prado Rolases hermanos.

Other places of importance are Irapuato, Salamanca, Salvatierra (celebrated for the water-powers of the Lema river) and Acámbaro.

Government lands are valued at $3,511.32 per sitio de ganado mayor, or 78¾ cents per acre.

STATE OF GUERRERO.

Population: 301,498. *Area:* 63,570 *square kilometres.*

Situated between 16° 10′ and 18° 45′ lat. north and 1° 8′ long. east and 3° 7′ long. west from Mexico City; is bounded on the north by Michoacan, Mexico, Morelos and Puebla, on the east by Oaxaca, south by the Pacific Ocean, and on the west by Michoacan.

Mountains.—The Sierra Madre del Sur divides the State in almost equal parts from southeast to northwest, being in various parts known as the Sierra de la Vieja, Tepostepec, Tasco and Tlapa.

Rivers.—The Mescala or Balsas river runs through the northern part of the State; the Cocula, Ayutla, Ometepec, Papagayo and Tecpam, all emptying into the Pacific Ocean.

Lakes.—The principal are the Mita, Tecpam, Papagayo, Nuxco and Coyuca.

Seaports.—Sihuatanejo, Acapulco and Palizado.

Products.—Guerrero is an agricultural and mining State, producing the finest tropical fruits, cotton, cacao, sugar cane, rice, tobacco, medicinal plants, dye and precious woods, as well as gold, silver, mercury, lead, sulphur, copperas, nitrate of potash, coal, asbestos, petroleum, etc.

The mining industry of the State is almost at a stand-still, notwithstanding the rich deposits in placer and other mines have long been known.

The mining districts are: Tasco, silver, lead, copper; Hidalgo, silver, cinnabar; Aldama, silver, gold, copper, lead, cinnabar; Guerrero, silver; Bravos, coal, silver, iron; Morelos, copper, silver; Allende, coal; Tavares, iron, platina, gold, copper, petroleum; La Union, coal; Chilapa, silver; Tepantitlan, silver, gold, copper, lead, mercury.

The annual products of the mines are $218,012, employing 747 men.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The amount and value of the yearly crops are as follows:

Corn	170,229,000	kilogr.,	valued at		$3,063,800
Cotton	1,980,000	"	"		495,000
Black Beans	7,291,700	"	"		308,100
Red Pepper	1,853,700	"	"		115,850
Cane Sugar	850,000	"	"		106,000
Sesam Seed	1,178,600	"	"		83,000
Rice	290,000	"	"		21,000
Chick Peas	479,000	"	"		21,000
Tobacco	70,700	"	"		18,450
Vanilla	1,300	"	"		13,000

Coffee	42,000	kilogr.,	valued at	$10,000
Cacao	13,200	"	"	8,300
Anis	38,000	"	"	3,800
Añil	2,000	"	"	3,000
Sarsaparilla	9,100	"	"	2,380
Potatoes	16,000	"	"	1,000

COTTON FACTORIES AND GINS.

In Atoyac there is a cotton factory, known as the "Perseverancia," which belongs to Rafael Bello & Son, and produces 2,000 pieces of cotton cloth per month. There are several cotton gins in the State, the principal ones belonging to Guillen hermanos, Eduardo Caamaño, Celestino Iturburu; and at the hacienda San Luis, one driven by water-power, belonging to Juan Fermin Huarte.

The State is divided into the following 12 districts and one partido (or county): Bravos (district of the centre), with 16,200 inhabitants; Guerrero, with 18,600; Alvarez, 25,600; Morelos, 43,890; Abasolo, 17,450; Allende, 15,800; Tabares, 21,100; Galeana, 14,150; Mina, 30,000; Alarcon, 23,000; Aldama, 27,300; Hidalgo, 30,500; partido (county) of La Union, 12,000. Total, 295,590.

There are within its limits 11 cities, 2 towns, 231 villages, 116 landed estates and 607 farms.

The taxable property is valued in the cities at $685,397; in the country, at $2,391,538. Total, $3,076,935.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Was organized in 1849. The Governor is elected for four years and receives an annual salary of $3,000; Secretary of State, $2,100 per annum.

Each district and the partido of La Union is presided over by a jefe politico (county supervisor).

The Legislature is composed of 13 members.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 392 primary schools for boys, with 13,006 pupils, and 28 primary schools for girls, with 1,755 pupils; a State college, with 36 students; seminary at Chilapa, with 60 students; Colegio Guadalupano, at Tlapa, with 8 students; Colegio Josefino, at Alcosauca, with 6 students.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has one principal distributing office at Acapulco (for foreign exchange), with two estafetas (postal routes) and three agencies, and at Ciudad de los Bravos one estafeta and seven agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Telegraph has offices at Acupulco, Chilpancingo, Dos Caminos, Iguala, Mezcala, Colonia de San Marcos and Tasco.

TELEPHONES.

The Mexican Telephone Company has an exchange at Acapulco.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers call at Acapulco.

RAILROADS.

The Mexico-Acapulco Railroad, chartered June 7, 1880, with a subsidy of $8,000 per kilom., is projected.

The Pacific Coast Railroad, running along the coast, is projected.

CHILPANCINGO (OR CIUDAD DE LOS BRAVOS)

Is the capital, with 3,000 inhabitants. The principal buildings are the State and gubernatorial buildings, and a literary institute.

Prominent Merchants.—Gabriel F. de Celis, Miguel Parra, José Maria Villamar and Cástulo Salazar.

Lawyers.—José E. Celada, Manuel Patiño, Felipe Olivera, Francisco Rojas, Vicente Torreblanca and Antonio Aguirre.

ACAPULCO.

This city has a population of about 3,000. It possesses one of the finest harbors on the Pacific coast, and carries on an extensive trade with San Francisco and Central America, as well as with the interior.

Prominent Merchants.—J. M. Indart; Alzuyeta, hermano & Co.; Oetlin, Geriche & Co.; Pedro Uruñuela & Co.; Agustin Dempwolff, Meyerink & Co.

Physicians.—Manuel Ortiz and Roberto Posada.

Hotels.—The "Luisiana" and "Hotel del Pacifico."

CHILAPA

Has 2,000 inhabitants.

Merchants.—Andraca hermanos.

Lawyer.—Sr. Andraca.

Physician.—José M. Espinosa.

TASCO

Has 14,000 inhabitants, and is celebrated for its rich gold mines.

Government lands are valued at $1,316.17 per sitio de ganado mayor, or 29⅔ cents per acre.

STATE OF HIDALGO.

Population: 427,350. *Area:* 21,130 *square kilometres.*

Situated between 19° 37′ and 21° 17′ lat. north and 1° 9′ long. east and 0° 46′ long. west from Mexico City. Bounded on the north by San Luis Potosi, on the northeast by Vera Cruz, on the east by Puebla, on the south by Tlaxcala and Mexico, and on the west by Queretaro.

Mountains.—The northern part of the State is mountainous, the Cerro de "Los Organos" and Sierra Alta de Zacualtipan being the principal peaks.

Rivers.—The Moctezuma river forms the western boundary, separating it from Queretaro and passes through the southwestern part of the State; the Amajaque, running from south to north through the central part, and the Metztitlan, running from southwest to northeast, emptying into the laguna of the same name.

Lakes.—Laguna Metztitlan in the central part; Laguna de Apam and Tecocomulco in the southern part.

Products.—All kinds of fruits of the tropics and temperate zone; maguey producing the national beverage, "pulque," and exceedingly rich mines of silver, iron, copper, lead, coal, sulphur, etc.

The mining districts are Pachuca, Real del Monte, Chico, Potosi, Capula, Tepenené, Zimapan, Toliman, Jacala, Encarnacion, Zacualtipan, Bonanza and Cardonal. The annual product of the mines is $4,739,656, employing 16,250 men.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The amount and value of the annual crops are:

Corn	245,376,000	kilogr.,	valued at		$3,456,000
Black Beans	10,143,700	"	"		428,610
Red Pepper	2,293,600	"	"		143,350
Cotton	228,600	"	"		66,675
Wheat	1,488,100	"	"		62,910
Barley	2,976,300	"	"		52,400
Cane Sugar	370,000	"	"		46,000
Rice	205,000	"	"		17,000
Potatoes	261,600	"	"		15,600
Spanish Peas	312,900	"	"		15,445
Chick Peas	203,000	"	"		11,400
Anise	110,000	"	"		11,000
Lentils	153,300	"	"		8,500
Sesam Seed	120,950	"	"		7,500
Garden Beans	173,200	"	"		7,320
Sarsaparilla	9,800	"	"		2,790

COTTON FACTORIES.

NAME.	MONTHLY PRODUCT.	OWNERS.
Santiago	2,000 pieces cloth	Pontal, Castella & Co.
La Esperanza	Idle	Barron, Forbes & Co.
Gayol	Not known	Antonio Gayol.
La Maravilla	1,600 kilogr. wick..... 1,400 pieces cloth.....	A. Hope.

The State is divided into fourteen districts, as follows: Actopan with, 42,250 inhabitants; Apam, 13,308; Atotonilco, 26,600; Huejufla, 48,141; Huichapam, 34,535; Ixmiquilpan, 39,758; Metztitlan, 17,197; Jacala, 19,351; Molango, 26,089; Pachuca, 47,762; Tula, 28,761; Tulancingo, 47,564; Zacualtipan, 13,231; Zimapan, 22,803.

It contains 2 cities, 12 towns, 442 villages, 157 landed estates and 632 farms.

The taxable property is valued in the cities at $2,895,276; in the country, at $12,415,324. Total, $15,310,600.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 442 primary schools for boys, with 15,819 pupils; 76 primary schools for girls, with 3,371 pupils; a literary institute, with 70 students, and a seminary at Tulancingo, with 50 students.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Was organized in 1869, and its constitution promulgated in 1870.

The Governor is elected for four years and receives an annual salary of $4,000. The Secretaries of State and of the Treasury each receive $2,400 per annum.

The Legislature is composed of 11 members, each receiving a salary of $1,880 per annum.

The judiciary is composed of six magistrates, two secretaries, one fiscus and one attorney for the poor. Each magistrate and fiscus receives as salary $2,400; secretaries, $1,440, and attorney for the poor, $1,200 per annum.

Each district is presided over by a jefe politico.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

There is one principal distributing office at each of the following cities: Apam, with two estafetas (postal routes) and five agencies; Huejutla, three estafetas and five agencies; Pachuca, four estafetas and ten agencies; Tula de Hidalgo, four estafetas and six agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has offices at Ometusco, Tepeji del Rio and Tula *de Hidalgo.*

The State of Hidalgo Telegraph Company has offices at Pachuca, Real del Monte, Tulancingo, Acaxochitlan, Huauchinango, Actopam, Ixmiquilpam, Huichapam, Zimapam, Atotonilco, Huazca.

Telegraph del Comercio has offices at Apam, Irolo, Nopala, Salto, Tepeji, Tula.

TELEPHONES.

The Mexican Telephone Company has exchanges at Pachuca and Real del Monte.

RAILROADS.

The Mexican Railroad (Vera Cruz-Mexico City) passes through the southern part of the State at Apam.

The Hidalgo Railroad, connecting Mexico City by the way of Irolo and Pachuca with Tulancingo, is now in operation to Pachuca.

The Nautla-San Marcos Railroad, chartered from Nautla (Vera Cruz) June 25, 1881, with a subsidy of $6,000 per kilometre, is projected to cross the State.

The Mexico-Tantojon Railroad, chartered Aug. 26, 1881, to connect Mexico City with Tantojon, a village in northern Vera Cruz, is projected to pass through the State.

PACHUCA,

The capital of the State, has 25,000 inhabitants, and is celebrated for the great wealth accumulated from the mines in the vicinity. Here the miner, Bartolomé de Medina, first used the amalgamation process, known as the "patio."

The prominent buildings are the palace of the Governor, cathedral, theatre, Literary Institute, and several modern edifices, evidencing the wealth of their owners.

Prominent Merchants.—Juan B. Langier, José Marquivas & Co., Francisco Cacho & Co., Marcial Islas, Adolfo Merchesjer, Nicolas Valdés, Urudi & Aranzábal, José Gonzalez, Jacinto Gonzalez, Gabriel Urquijo, Antonio Tafolla, Felix Kant, Reyes Alvarez and Viuda de Boule.

Lawyers.—Ignacio Duran, Francisco Hernandez, Luis Hernandez, Felix Vergara Lope, Francisco Valenzuela y Paredes, Emilio Islas, Miguel Mejia, Manuel Boix, Pablo Islas, Enrique Barredo, Juan B. Carballeda and Arturo M. Caceres.

Physicians.—Rodrigo Ramirez, Miguel Varela, Angel Contreras, Joaquin Segura y Pesado, Alejandro Ross, Santiago Robles, Manuel Roman, Francisco Guerrero, Cenobio Viniegra, Fernando Ponce, Francisco Martinez Elizondo Joaquin Alatriste de Lope.

Mining Engineers.—José Maria Cesar, Rodolfo Muñoz, Guillermo Segura, Joaquin Gonzalez, Jesus P. Manzano, José Serrano, Alberto Hoppenstedt, Juan B. Blasquez, Miguel Montufar, Luis Lozano Murillo, Manuel Icaza, Atilano Manriquez, Angel Romero, Antonio Dominguez, Ramon Almaraz,

Juan N. Cuatápara, Felipe N. Parres, Domingo Gutierrez, Antonio Caso, Ignacio Ortuño and Manuel Veytia.

Notaries Public.—Pedro Gil, Julio Armiño, Ricardo Perez Tagle and Felix Vergara Lope.

Drug Stores.—Del Refugio, De Dolores, Martinez and Contreras.

TULANCINGO.

Has 9,616 inhabitants, and is the seat of a bishop and vicar-general.

Merchants.—Calixto Manuel, Pontal Castella, José Maria Lopez Vinay, Juan B. Ortiz and Tomas Urutia.

Lawyers.—José Maria Carbajal, Luis G. Vazquez, Francisco y Manuel Madariaga, José Maria y Macedonio Sanchez, Manuel Arroyo, Gabriel Ormaechea, Manuel Soto and Ignacio Moreno.

Physicians.—Refugio Galindo, Manuel Limon and Nemorio Andrade.

Notaries Public.—Refugio Rojas and Vicente Jofre.

Drug Store.—De Lezama.

IXMIQUILPAN

Has 13,116 inhabitants.

Merchants.—Marin, Yañez and Badillo.

Lawyer.—Rafael Casasola.

Physician.—Agustin Guzman.

Drug Store.—De Ramirez.

HUICHAPAN

Has 11,726 inhabitants.

Lawyer.—Fidencio Uribe.

Physician.—Enrique Play.

TULA

Has 5,733 inhabitants.

Merchant.—Perfecto Espinosa.

Drug Store.—De Pozo.

ACTOPAN

Has 8,780 inhabitants.

Physician.—Petronilo Flores.

Drug Store.—De Flores.

APAN

Has 7,606 inhabitants.

Merchants.—Agustin Chiron, Apolinar del Rosal, José Maria Perez.

Lawyer.—Pedro Quiroz.

Physician.—Vicente Sierra.

This city is the principal shipping place for pulque.

HUEJUTLA.

Population, 19,458.

Merchants.—A tander, José Maria Herver and Vicente Furiati.

Lawyer.—Cristoforo Rivera.
Physician.—Manuel Andrade.
Mining Engineer.—Francisco Herrera.
Druggist.—De Andrade.

ZIMAPAN

Has 15,053 inhabitants.

Merchants.—Federico Ledesma, Luis G. Sanchez, Demetrio Ibarra and Viuda de Garrido.

ATOTONILCO.

Population, 14,009.

Merchants.—Melquiades Rodriguez, Roman Romero and Carlos Lozano.
Lawyers.—Emilio Duran and Faustino Badillo.
Engineers.—Arcadio Ballesteros and Ernesto Castillo.

ZACUALTIPAN

Has 7,421 inhabitants.

Merchants.—Crisanto Chagoya, Ignacio Torres and Josefa Chagoya.

JACALA.

Population, 7,213.

Merchants.—Luis Cisneros, Nicolas Mayorga, Dolores Rubio and Joaquin Vega.

METZTITLAN.

Population, 8,200.
Merchant.—N. Perez.
Lawyer.—Piña.

MOLANGO.

Population, 6,233.
Lawyer.—Francisco Angeles.

Government lands are valued at $2,633.41 per sitio de ganado mayor, or 58½ cents per acre.

STATE OF JALISCO.

Population: 983,484. *Area:* 101,430 *square kilometres.*

Situated between 19° 3′ and 23° 24′ lat. north and 2° 20′ and 6° 48′ long. st of Mexico City; bounded on the north by Sinaloa, Durango, Zacatecas d Aguascalientes, on the east by San Luis Potosi, Guanajuato and Michoın, on the south by Michoacan and Colima, and on the west by the Pacific ean.

Mountains.—The Sierra Madre traverses the centre of the State, sending : several branches, viz.: The Sierra de Tapalpa, Del Tigre and De Nayarit, d the volcano Colima, 3,668 metres high, in the southern part, and Bufa Bolaños, 1,250 metres high.

Rivers.—Acaponeta, San Pedro or Mesquital; Rio Grande de Santiago, Lerma, 869 kilometers long, and the Ameca river.

Lakes.—Chapala lake, 60 miles long and about 16 miles wide.

Seaports.—San Blas, Navidad, Chametla and Tomatlan.

Products.—Corn, wheat, barley, sugar cane, coffee, maguey (producing the ıous liquor, Tequila), cotton, beans, gold, silver, copper, iron, mercury and muth.

Jalisco is a rich mining State, and is divided into the mining districts of pic, Mascota, San Sebastian, Talpa, Tequila and Tapalpa, including the ıous mines of Bolaños, Cuale and Bramador.

The annual product of the mines is $1,677,530, employing 5,750 men.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The amount and value of the annual crops are:

rn	748,410,000	kilogr.,	valued at	$15,811,400
ıeat	88,910,000	"	"	4,377,950
bacco	2,422,300	"	"	710,000
.ck Beans	23,878,300	"	"	672,630
d Pepper	5,970,000	"	"	497,500
ne Sugar	2,950,000	"	"	368,000
tton	2,448,000	"	"	306,000
:e	1,075,000	"	"	91,000
:atoes	874,800	"	"	52,500
ley	2,272,000	"	"	40,000
ick Peas	590,520	"	"	29,5[illegible]6
nilla	2,340	"	"	23,400
rden Beans	862,900	"	"	18,750
ıite Beans	330,800	"	"	15,200

Añil	10,000 kilogr.,	valued at		$15,000
Anise	95,000 "	"		8,000
Sesam Seed	123,570 "	"		8,000
Sarsaparilla	19,900 "	"		5,210

COTTON FACTORIES.

NAME.	MONTHLY PRODUCT.	OWNERS.
Janja	20,000 kilogr. thread, 5,000 pieces cloth	Barron, Forbes & Co.
Bellavista	2,000 pieces cloth	Juan A. de Aguirre.
Atemajac	2,500 pieces cloth	Pólomar, Gomez & Co.
La Escoba	47,800 kilogr. thread, 3,000 pieces cloth	Fernandez del Valle Hermo
El Salto	17,152 kilogr. thread, 2,000 pieces cloth	Lowerce Hermanos.
La Victoria	14,352 kilogr. thread	F. Rincon Gallardo.
La Productora	1,000 pieces cloth	Liberato Munguia.
La Experiencia	14,352 kilogr. thread	F. Martinez Negrete.
Santiago	1,000 pieces cloth	Nicholas Perezé Hijo.
El Rio	4,800 kilogr. thread, 2,000 pieces cloth	Adolfo Kindt.

There are also two paper mills, three tobacco factories, one glass factory and one or two woolen factories.

POLITICAL DIVISION.

The State is divided into twelve cantons or counties, as follows: Guadalajara, with 184,935 inhabitants; Lagos, 80,655; De la Barca, 133,820; Sayula, 81,807; Ameca, 49,160; Autlan, 35,877; Tepic, 127,802; Colotlan, 42,582; Ciudad Guzman, 109,148; Mascota, 26,460; Teocaltiche, 74,676; Tequila, 36,562. Total, 983,484.

It has within its limits 10 cities, 24 towns, 283 villages, 385 landed estates and 2,646 farms.

The taxable property is valued in cities at $14,165,493; in the country, at $22,654,580. Total, $36,820,073.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State has 439 primary schools for boys, with 28,376 pupils; 275 primary schools for girls, with 11,160 pupils; besides, for secondary and professional instruction, the Institute of Sciences, with 353 alumni; lyceum for boys, 425; lyceum for girls, 206; seminary for girls, 700; Catholic lyceum, 259; College de Lagos, 54; seminary at Zapotlan, 200; Art School, 206.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Was organized in 1824 and its constitution proclaimed in 1857.

The Governor receives a salary of $6,000, and the Secretary of State $3,000 annually.

Jefes politico for each canton (county) are appointed by the Governor.

The Legislature consists of nine members.

The Tribunal of Justice is composed of five magistrates, receiving each a salary of $2,280 per annum.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has distributing offices at the following places: Guadalajara, with eight estafetas (postal routes) and twenty agencies; Lagos, with four estafetas and seven agencies; Tepic, two estafetas and seven agencies; Ciudad Guzman, one estafeta and twelve agencies; Mascota, three estafetas and eleven agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has its telegraph offices at La Barca, Etzatlan, Guadalajara, Lagos, Santiago Ixcuintla, San Blas, Tolotlan, Tepic, Tequila, Zapotlanejo, Zacoalco, Zapotlan.

The State Telegraph of Jalisco has offices in this State at Lagos, San Juan de los Lagos, Jalostotitlan, Zapotitlan, Zapotlanejo, Guadalajara, Santa Ana Acatlan, Zacoalco, Sayula, Zapotlan el Grande, S. Marcos, Tonila, Tequila, Ahualulco, Etzatlan, Ixtlan, Ahuacatlan, Tepic, San Blas, Ameca, Villa de Encarnacion, Teocaltiche.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGES.

The Mexican Telephone Company has exchanges at Guadalajara, Lagos and San Blas.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers and those of the Gulf of California Steamship Company call at San Blas. Another line is to be established on Lake Chapala.

RAILROADS.

The Mexican Central Railroad has the following branches within this State under construction: From Guadalajara to San Blas, Guadalajara to S. Luis Potosi, Guadalajara to Celaya; in operation, Leon to Lagos, Guadalajara southeast to Lake Chapala and San Blas to Mazatlan.

The Mexican National Construction Company, on the northern shore of Lake Chapala by the way of Colima to Manzanillo is projected.

The Pacific Coast Railroad, from San Blas north to Mazatlan and south to Manzanillo is projected.

There are tramways at Tepic, Lagos and Guadalajara.

GUADALAJARA,

The capital of the State, with 93,875 inhabitants, has been called the Chicago of Mexico on account of its rapid growth, liberal ideas and enterprise. Its manufactures in iron, steel, glass and earthenware are celebrated all over the Republic. The gubernatorial residence and State House, as well as the

cathedral, mint, hospital and several other public buildings, command the admiration of every visitor. The principal hotels are the Hidalgo, Independencia, Nuevo Mundo and Museo.

Newspaper.—La Revista Occidental, weekly.

Prominent Merchants.—Warehouses: Palomar Gomez & Co.; Francisco Martinez Negrete & Co.; Theodor Kunhardt; Alfonso Heyman; Fernandez Somellera hermanos; Man'l Fernandez del Valle; German Hell & Co.; Oetling & Co.; Justo B. Gutierrez; Agustin Gil; Antonio Alvarez del Castillo. Tobacconists: Enrique de la Peña y hermano; Heraclio Frias & Co.; Sandoval, Franco & Co. Dry Goods: Martinez Gallardo y hermano; Teofilo Lebre; Juan Muñoz & Co.; Antonio Alcarez; Canuto Romero; Ramon Ugarte; Man'l Ornelas; Francisco Silva; José Garibi & Co.; Julio Rossi, Feliciano Corona; Luciano Gomez y hermano; Felix Muñiz; Juan Bobadilla; Luis Cruz & Co. Hardware and Cutlery: Julio Yurgensen; Agustin Blume; Agustin Bartholly; Mauricio Rhod. Fancy Goods and Trimmings: Martin Gaviri; Ramon Garibay; Donaciano Corona; Miguel Garibi; Celso Cortes; Isabel Cortes; Antonio Romero; Ramon Gomez; Gonzalez Olivares hermano; Loweree y hermanos and Marduefio y Camarena.

Druggists.—Lazaro Perez, Nicolas Puga, Nicolas Tortolero and Vidal Torres.

Lawyers.—Esteban Alatorre, Jesus L. Camarena, Jesus L. Portillo, Emeterio Robles Gil, Man'l Mancilla, Santiago Romero, Francisco O'Reilly, Justo V. Tagle, Leopoldo Riestra, Emiliáno Robles, Antonio Zaragoza, José Maria Verea, Firmin G. Riestra, José de J. Camarena, Trinidad Bonilla, Trinidad Enriquez, José G. Gonzalez, Vicente Amador, Enrique Pazos, Bernardo Boz, Venturo Reyes and Diego Boz.

Physicians.—Pablo Gutierrez, Justo P. Topete, Jesus Castillo, José M. Camarena, Antonio Arias, Teodoro Fuentes, Pablo Vazquez, José M. Castillo, José M. Benitez, Abundio Acevedo, Fortunato Arce, Antonio Naredo, Juan Zavala, Ignacio Torres and Salvador Garciadiego.

LAGOS

Has a population of 20,000. The Mexican Central Railroad and Mexican National Construction Company have depots here.

CIUDAD GUZMAN.

Population 25,000.

Commission Merchant.—J. N. Rochas.

SAYULA,

With 16,000 inhabitants.

Merchant.—Francisco Cortina.

Government lands are valued at $1,755.61 per sitio de ganado mayor, or 39½ cents per acre.

STATE OF MEXICO.

Population: 710,579. *Area:* 20,300 *square kilometres.*

Situated between 18° 20′ and 20° 19′ lat. north and 0° 31′ long. east and 1° 17′ long. west from Mexico City. Bounded on the north by Hidalgo and Queretaro, on the east by Tlaxcala and Puebla, on the southeast by Morelos, on the south by Guerrero, on the west by Michoacan. The State embraces the Federal District with the National capital.

Mountains.—Various branches of the Sierra Madre cross the State and are known as the Sierra de Sultepec, Temascaltepec, Zacualpan and Nancititla; also the Cordilleras Del Popocatepetl, De las Cruces and Monte Alto. The principal mountains are: Nevado de Toluca, 4,400 metres high; Somera, 2,600 metres high, La Aguja and Telapon.

Rivers.—The Lerma river, rising from Lerma lake, runs north through the centre of the State; Cutzamala, runing from north to south on the border line of Michoacan; the Cuautitlan, Remedios, Consulado and other smaller streams.

Lakes.—Laguna de Lerma, Chalco, Zumpango, San Cristobal, Xaltocan and Texcoco.

Products.—The State is both an agricultural and mining country, producing all fruits of the tropic and temperate zones, corn, castor beans, cheese, soap, cattle, wool, gold, silver, lead, iron and coal.

The mining districts are Mineral del Oro, native gold, silver and iron; Temascaltepec, gold, silver, lead, mercury, marble and iron; Ixtapa del Oro, silver, lead and gold; Tejupilco, silver and iron; Amatepec, silver; Zacualpam, silver, iron and copper; Nancititla, silver; Sultepec, gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, tin, antimony and cinnabar.

The annual mining product is valued at $458,900, employing 1,500 men.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The annual crops, in amount and value, are as follows:

Corn	437,142,000	kilogr.,	valued at	$9,235,30
Wheat	11,650,900	"	"	820,49
Black Beans	16,485,700	"	"	464,38
Barley	23,711,800	"	"	417,40
Red Pepper	4,262,200	"	"	266,39
Cane Sugar	1,050,000	"	"	131,000
Spanish Peas	1,890,560	"	"	81,024
Garden Beans	1,956,000	"	"	56,120
Potatoes	549,300	"	"	32,900



Chick Peas	183,100 kilogr., valued at		$9,030
Sesam Seed	99,270 " "		6,000
Anise	25,000 " "		2,400
Lentils	22,900 " "		1,300

COTTON FACTORIES.

NAME.	MONTHLY PRODUCT.	OWNERS.
Rio Hondo	3,200 pieces prints	Isidoro de la Torre.
La Colmena	4,425 kilogr. wick 4,056 " thread 6,000 pieces cloth	Francisco Arzamendi.
Miraflores	6,400 " " 2,766 kilogr. thread 1,844 " wick	J. H. Robertson & Co.

WOOLEN FACTORIES.

San Ildefonso	1,200 kilogr. wick 900 " thread 2,500 pieces cloth	F. de P. Portilla, hijos.
Arroyozarco	Not reported	Dolores Rosas.
Zepoyautla	In liquidation	F. Martinez.

The State also contains 3 iron foundries, 24 distilleries, 2 breweries, 3 gas works. 1 salt works, 1 tobacco factory, 2 glass works, 34 sugar mills, 57 flour mills and 5 oil mills.

The State is divided into fifteen districts (counties), as follows: Toluca, with 82,204 inhabitants; Cuautitlan, 32,583; Chalco, 54,002; Ixtlahuac, 62,964; Jilotepec, 50,342; Lerma, 41,752; Morelos, 32,066; Sultepec, 36,578; Tejupilco, 47,018; Tenango, 54,349; Bravo, 42,263; Tenancingo, 52,069; Texcoco, 48,542; Tlalnepantla, 48,011; Zumpango, 25,836.

It embraces 5 cities, 21 towns, 601 villages, 389 landed estates and 567 farms.

The taxable property is valued in the cities at $4,496,963; in the country at $18,101,955. Total, $22,598,918.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 887 primary schools for boys, with 41,321 pupils; 181 primary schools for girls, with 10,245 pupils; besides a literary institute, with 250 students.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

The Governor is elected for four years, with an annual salary of $4,000. The Secretary of State receives $2,500 per annum.

Each district is presided over by a jefe politico (county supervisor).

The Legislature is composed of seventeen members and their substitutes, the members receiving a salary of $1,800 per annum.

The Judiciary is composed of six magistrates, one fiscus and one secretary.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has one distributing office at Chalco, with one estafeta (postal route) and nine agencies; one distributing office at Cuautitlan, with three estafetas and one agency; one distributing office at Jilotepec, with two estafetas and three agencies; one distributing office at Tacubaya, with six agencies; one distributing office at Texcoco, with two agencies; one distributing office at Toluca, with four estafetas and sixteen agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has telegraph offices at Ayotla, Cuautitlan, Ixtlahuaca, Jilotepec, Polotitlan, San Felipe del Obraje (or del Progreso), San Juan Teotihuacan, Tula, Tenango, Tenancingo Tlalnepantla, Arroyozarco and Soyaniquilpan.

The old Vera Cruz and Mexico Telegraph Company has an office at Chalco.

The Jalisco State Telegraph Company has offices at Huehuetoca, Tula and Nopala.

TELEPHONES.

The Mexican Telephone Company has exchanges at Toluca and Texcoco.

There are 314 kilometres and 250 metres of telephone and telegraph wire in operation in the State.

RAILROADS.

The Mexican Railroad (Vera Cruz-Mexico City) passes through the northwestern part of the State.

The Mexican Central Railroad, connecting the national capital with Queretaro, Leon, etc., is in operation through the State.

The Mexican National Construction Company (Palmer-Sullivan Railroad) is in operation from Mexico City, *via* Toluca, through the State.

The Mexico-Cuautla Morelos Railroad, running southeast, is in full operation.

The Mexican Southern Railroad, projected in a southeastern direction to connect the national capital with Puebla, Tehuacan, Oaxaca, etc., is under construction.

The Mexican Oriental, Interoceanic and International Railroad is projected through the northeastern part of the State.

A branch of the Hidalgo Railroad is being constructed.

The International Construction Company's main line is projected through the northeastern part of the State.

The Mexican Central Table Land Railroad, chartered September, 1882, from Mexico City to reach Cuernavaca, Puente de Ixtla, Tenancingo and Tenango *via* Toluca and Ixtapa del Oro, to extend to the Pacific port of Zihuatanejo, with branches to Tacambaro, Ario, Huétamo, Uruapam, Patzcuaro, Zitacuaro and Morelia, is projected.

TOLUCA,

The capital of the State, and connected with the national capital by the National Construction Company's railroad, has a population of 11,376, and is growing rapidly since the opening of the railroad.

The prominent buildings are the gubernatorial palace, theatre, scientific college and several good hotels.

Merchants.—Benito Sanchez, Agustin Hoth, Cortina y sobrino, Garduño, Trevillo hermanos, Benigno Rojas, Agustin Ayala and A. Stein.

Lawyers.—Antonio Inclan, Alberto Garcia, Manuel Villegas, Valentin Gomez Tagle, Pedro Ruano, Feliciano Sieray Rosa and Miguel Cobos.

Physicians.—Mariano Hernandez, Antonio Hernandez, Alberto Gutierrez, Miguel Licea, Nicolas Iñigo, Enrique Villada and José Ramos.

AMECA-AMECA (de Juarez).

Population, 10,000.

Merchants.—Francisco Noriega Mijares, Juan Noriega Mijares, Ramon del Valle, José M. Cardenas and Ventura Ayxala.

Physician.—José M. Lopez Tello.

Druggists.—Policarpo Guerrero and José M. Lis.

Hotels.—Hotel del Ferrocarril, De Barcelona and Neria.

TEXCOCO.

Population, 5,000, situated near Lake Texcoco.

Merchants.—Macedonio Uribe, Nabor Violante, Ignacio Aveleyra and Tomas Cesar.

Druggist.—Ruperto Jaspeado.

Government lands are valued at $3,511.32 per sitio de ganado mayor, or 78¾ cents per acre.

STATE OF MICHOACAN.

Population: 661,534. *Area:* 61,400 *square kilometres.*

Situated between 17° 54′ and 20° 28′ lat. north and 0° 50′ and 4° 24′ long. west of Mexico City; is bounded on the north by Jalisco, Guanajuato and Queretaro, on the east by the State of Mexico, on the south by Guerrero, on the southwest by the Pacific ocean and on the west by Colima and Jalisco.

Mountains.—Almost the entire State is traversed by the Sierra Madre and other mountains, with the exception of the southwestern part, towards the Pacific coast. The principal peaks are, Palamban, 3,150 metres; Periban, Pic de Tancitaro, 3,860 metres; volcano of Jorullo, 1,300 metres; Pic de Quinceo, 3,324 metres.

Rivers.—The Balsas or Mescala river, forming the southern division between the State of Guerrero, 682 kilometres long; the Lerma river forms two-thirds of the northern border line, and the Tacambaro, Zitacuaro and Del Marquez rivers.

Lakes.—Part of Chapala lake, in the northwest corner of the State; lakes Cuitzeo, Patzcuaro and Maruata.

Seaports.—Though no regular seaports have been established by the Federal Government, the natural inlets of S. Telmo Buserio and Maruata have considerable trade by the small coasting fleet.

Products.—The varied climate in the State produces tropical fruits such as oranges, lemons, limes, bananas, figs, as well as sugar cane, rice, mulberry, cotton, coffee of excellent quality at Uruapan, wheat, etc. The mines produce gold, silver, copper, mercury, iron, coal, lead, sulphur, antimony and magistral.

The mining industry has long been developed in several parts of the State, which is divided into the mining districts of Tlalpujahua, Ozumatlan, Sinda, Truchas and Curucupaseo.

The annual mining product amounts to $1,554,820, employing 4,216 men.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The annual crops in amount and value are as follows:

Corn	408,524,000	kilogr.,	valued at	$8,630,790
Wheat	8,079,800	"	"	569,000
Cane Sugar	8,550,000	"	"	1,070,000
Black Beans	15,338,200	"	"	648,090
Red Pepper	3,893,200	"	"	324,430
Barley	5,928,500	"	"	167,000
Cotton	420,000	"	"	140,000
Coffee	495,500	"	"	121,000

Rice	850,000	kilogr.,	valued at	70,000
Afiil	42,000	"	"	63,000
Spanish Peas	1,190,000	"	"	51,000
Garden Beans	768,200	"	"	43,280
Vanilla	3,400	"	"	34,000
Sesam Seed	432,000	"	"	30,000
Chick Peas	443,000	"	"	18,730
Potatoes	173,900	"	"	10,300
Tobacco	40,200	"	"	8,500
Sarsaparilla	13,500	"	"	4,280
Anise	40,000	"	"	4,000

COTTON FACTORIES.

LOCATION.	NAME.	MONTHLY PRODUCT.	OWNERS.
Morelia	La Paz	3,000 pieces cloth	Compañia Industrial.
"	La Union	1,500 " "	Felix Alva & Co.
Uruapan	El Paraiso	5,000 " "	Ramon Farias.

In Morelia are also a large cigarette factory, several tobacco factories, brewery and other industries.

The State is divided into fifteen districts (counties), as follows: Morelia, 74,761 inhabitants; Zinapécuaro, 41,302; Maravatio, 41,828; Zitácuaro, 56,592; Huétamo, 29,600; Tacámbaro, 25,900; Ario, 25,499; Pátzcuaro, 55,408; Uruápan, 61,756; Apatzingan, 16,179; Coalcoman, 8,500; Jiquilpan, 30,275; Zamóra, 71,599; Piedád, 59,359; Puruándiro, 62,976. Total, 661,534.

Within its limits are 10 cities, 19 towns, 234 villages, 496 landed estates and 1,597 farms.

The taxable property is valued in the cities at $6,896,402; in the country at $13,615,022. Total, $20,511,424.

EDUCATIONAL.

There are 154 primary schools for boys, with 7,000 pupils; 89 primary schools for girls, with 3,200 pupils; besides for higher education, College of San Nicolas, 300 students; Seminary of Morelia, 300 students; Seminary of Zamora, 100 students.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Was organized in 1826, its constitution proclaimed Feb. 1, 1858, and amended June, 1859, and July, 1875. The Governor is elected for four years. There is also a Secretary of State, and in each of the districts a jefe politico (county supervisor).

The Legislature is composed of thirteen members, each receiving a salary of $1,500.

The State Judiciary consists of fourteen judges of the first appeal, two judges of the civil courts and two judges of the criminal court.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has one distributing office at Maravatio, with one estafeta (postal route) and four agencies; one distributing office at Morelia, with nine estafetas and fourteen agencies; one distributing office at Zamora, with four estafetas and nine agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has its telegraph offices at Maravatio, Morelia, La Piedad, Patzcuaro, Puruandiro, Quiroga, Tlalpujahua, Tarétan, Tacámbaro, Uruapan, Zamora, Zitacuaro, Zinapecuaro. The State Telegraph connects Morelia and Patzcuaro.

TELEPHONES.

The Mexican Telephone Company has an exchange at Morelia.

RAILROADS.

The Mexican National Construction Company is building a railroad from Morelia to La Piedad and La Barca, and has built from Morelia by way of Zinapecuaro to Acambaro, Maravatio, Toluca to Mexico City.

The Pacific Coast Railroad is projected to run along the coast, connecting Manzanillo with Acapulco.

The Patzcuaro and Pacific Railroad, chartered Sept. 15, 1880, with a subvention of $8,000 per kilometre, is projected by the State.

MORELIA,

The capital of the State, with 25,000 inhabitants, is one of the finest cities of the Republic and possesses a climate of an agreeable temperature. Besides the palace of the Governor and Archbishop, there is a cathedral, seminary, hospital, two asylums, several good hotels and wholesale mercantile houses, and a tramway railroad.

Prominent Merchants.—Gustavo Gravenhorst, Ramon Ramirez, Benito Barroso, Luis Infante, José Maria Infante, Nemesio Ruiz, Salvador Macouzet, Santiago Ortiz, Loreto Martinez del Campo, Eduardo Iturbide, Placido Guerrero, Vallejo hermanos, José J. Retana, Pablo Torres Arroyo, Audiffred hermanos, Chavez & Guido, Atanasio Miér and Juan Galvan.

Lawyers.—Bruno Patiño, José Trinidad Guido, Jacobo Ramirez, Luis Alvarez, Angel Padilla, Pascual Ortiz, Francisco W. Gonzalez, Angel Garmendia, Zeferino Paramo, Isidro Huarte, Antonio Martinez de la Lastra, Nestor Caballero, Luis Gonzalez Gutierrez, Juan B. Rubio, Luis Conto and Manuel G. Lama.

Physicians.—Francisco Iturbide, Antonio P. Mota, Rafael Montaño, Ramiro, Luis Iturbide, Mateo Gonzalez, Francisco Torres, Angel Carreon and Anto[illegible] Gil.

URUÁPAN,

With 11,238 inhabitants, is situated on the picturesque mountain stream called Cupatitzio river. It is celebrated for its exceedingly fine-flavored coffee as well as for the cataract of Tzararacua. Some of the heroes of the second war of independence, Generals Cárlos Salazar and Arteaga, Colonel Villagomez, and others, are buried here.

PÁTZCUARO,

With 11,589 inhabitants, is situated on the beautiful lake of the same name. Alexander Von Humboldt considered it one of the prettiest spots on earth.

APATZINGAN,

With 6,701 inhabitants, is celebrated for the assembling of the first National Congress during the war of independence.

Other places of importance are Zamóra, with 18,795 inhabitants, having a tramway railroad. Puruandiro, Tacámbaro, Maravatio, Ario, La Piedad and Jiquilpan.

Michoacan has been called the "cradle" of Mexican independence, because the celebrated patriots Morelos, Iturbide, Ocampo, Mendoza and others were born on its soil.

Government lands (terrenos baldios) are valued at $1,755.61 per sitio de ganado mayor, or 39½ cents per acre.

STATE OF MORELOS.

Population: 159,160. *Area:* 4,600 *square kilometres.*

Situated between 18° 19′ and 19° 10′ lat. north and 0° 31′ long. east and 0° 18′ long. west from Mexico City; bounded on the north by the Federal District, on the east by Puebla, on the south and southwest by Guerrero, and on the northwest by Mexico and the Federal District.

Mountains.—The whole State is mountainous, being in the very heart of the volcano region. From the Popocatepetl, 5,410 metres high, several ranges enter the State. The prominent peaks are, Sierra de Ocotlan in the south, Cerro de Oaxtepec, Frio Animas, Jiutepec, and Sierra de Ajusco, 3,000 metres.

Rivers.—The Cuernavaca and Cuautla are the most noteworthy, besides the Amacusac, running from northwest to southeast in the southern part of the State.

Products.—Coffee, sugar, fruits of the tropics, rice, alcohol, marble, silver, cinnabar and kaolin.

The mining industry is almost entirely dormant for want of sufficient capital.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The amount and value of the annual crops are:

Corn	89,232,000	kilogr.,	valued at	$1,885,200
Cane Sugar	13,200	"	"	1,650,000
Rice	1,500,000	"	"	130,000
Black Beans	3,038,800	"	"	128,400
Coffee	168,000	"	"	52,000
Red Pepper	286,800	"	"	17,920
Wheat	113,600	"	"	4,800

The State is divided into five districts (or counties), as follows: Cuernavaca, 41,110 inhabitants; Morelos, 34,158; Jonacatepec, 32,378; Tetecala, 30,468; Yautepec, 21,046.

It comprises 5 cities, 12 towns, 105 villages, 48 landed estates and 53 farms.

The taxable property is valued in the cities at $1,260,300; in the country, at $4,200,000.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 47 primary schools for boys, with 8,209 pupils; 40 primary schools for girls, with 5,387 pupils; and a school regional, with 46 pupils.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Was organized in 1869, its constitution promulgated in the same year and amended in 1878.

The Governor is elected for four years, receiving a salary of $3,600 per annum; Secretary of State, $2,000 per annum.

Each district has a jefe politico (county supervisor).

The Legislature is composed of nine members, each with a salary of $1,320 per annum.

The Judiciary is composed of four magistrates, each receiving a salary of $1,800 per annum; one fiscus and two secretaries.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has one distributing office at Cuernavaca, with three estafetas (postal routes) and two agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has telegraph offices at Cuernavaca and Puente de Ixtla.

The State of Morelos Telegraph Company has offices at Cuernavaca, Xochitepec, Tlaltizapan, Jojatla, Tetecala, Yautepec, Cuautla and Jonacatepec.

TELEPHONES.

The Mexican Telephone Company has exchanges at Cuernavaca, Yautepec, Tlayacapam, Cuautla, Yecapixtla, Jonacatepec and Jantetelco.

RAILROADS.

The Mexico-Cuautla Morelos Railroad is in full operation.

The Mexico-Amacusac Railroad, chartered April 16, 1878, with a subsidy of $8,000 per kilometre, is under construction.

The Cuernavaca-Acapulco Railroad, chartered July 8, 1880, with a subsidy of $8,000 per kilometre, is under construction.

The Mexico-Toluca Railroad, by the way of Cuernavaca, chartered July 29, 1881, without a subsidy, is projected.

CUERNAVACA,

Capital of the State, with 14,000 inhabitants, is one of the coziest and cleanest cities of the Mexican Republic. The palace of the Governor was once the abode of Hernan Cortez. There is also one church, and the celebrated agricultural college, Acapatzingo—for a short time the residence of Maximilian.

Hotels.—San Pedro, Hotel del Fenix and Hotel de las Diligencias.

Merchants.—Fermin Güemes, Aramburu, Fortul & Co., Juan Pagaza, Felipe Neridel Sel and Agustin Muñoz.

Lawyers.—Refugio de la Vega and Manuel Rendon.

Physicians.—Pedro Garcia, José Cirilo Marquez and Juan Duque de Estrada.

About six miles south from Cuernavaca are the largest sugar mills in the State, if not in the whole Republic. One called Temirco, belonging to I. T. Guerra; the other, Atlacomulco, the property of the Count of Monte Leone. The latter devotes almost the entire proceeds of this large industry to charitable purposes.

CUAUTLA MORELOS,

With 7,000 inhabitants.

Hotels.—Hotel Haller and Hotel Nicolas Zayas.

Sugar Mills.—Coahuixtla, belonging to Manuel Mendoza Cortina; Santa Ines Rabanillo, property of Agustin Robalo hermanos.

Merchants.—Angel Ibargüen, Lucio Montero and Francisco Diaz.

Physician.—Dr. Ramirez.

YAUTEPEC,

With 6,000 inhabitants.

Sugar Mills.—Atlihuayan, belonging to Escandon, hermanos, in liquidation; San Carlos, administrator of I. de la Torre; Oacalco, property of I. M. Flores.

Merchants—José Negrete and Felix Vertiz.

Lawyer.—Ignacio Peña Ruano.

TETECALA,

With 8,000 inhabitants.

Sugar Mills.—Santa Cruz, belonging to Francisco Celis; Miacatlan, belonging to Guillermo Barron; San Gabriel, belongs to Ignacio Amor; San José, belonging to Ignacio Romero Vargas.

Merchants.—Francisco Celis and Maria Torres.

JONACATEPEC

With 6,000 inhabitants.

Sugar Mill.—Santa Clara y Tenango, belonging to Garcia Icazbalceta.

Merchant.—Antonio Tajonar (hijo).

Government lands are valued at $3,511.32 per sitio de ganado mayor, or 78⅞ cents per acre.

STATE OF NUEVO LEON.

Population: 203,284. *Area:* 61,200 *square kilometres.*

Situated between 23° 26′ and 27° 23′ lat. north and 0° 35′ long. ea and 2° 10′ long. west of Mexico City; bounded on the north by Coahuila an Tamaulipas, on the east by Tamaulipas, on the southwest by San Luis Poto and on the west by Coahuila.

Mountains.—The Sierra Madre sends out several branches, especially in th central, western and southern parts, being known as the Sierras de la Silla, D Picachos, Santa Clara, De la Iguana and De Gomez.

Rivers.—The Monterey, Salado, San Juan (which runs into the Rio Grande he Sabinas, Conchos, Pesqueria and Pilon.

Products.—Cotton, sugar cane, barley, wheat, marble, cinnabar, coppe ulphur, silver, lead, iron, nitrate of potash, corn, beans, maguey fibre, woo ides, cotton cloth, and all kinds of fruits of the tropics and the temperat ones.

The principal mining operations have been carried on in the District guana, Potrero and in the southern ranges of the town of Bustamante, in th atter place the product being especially sulphur, nitrate of potash, sulphate ime, alabaster, marble and large deposits of muriate of soda, none of whicl owever, have received the attention they deserve.

The silver mines of Iguana, discovered in 1757, produced many million as did the mines of Cerralvo, which were worked by the Spaniards; but fc want of sufficient capital they have been abandoned. The Coyaches and Ca nen mines are being prospected by an American company.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The amount and value of the annual crops are as follows:

Wheat	20,290,000	kilogr.,	valued at	$1,143,10
Corn	56,362,000	"	"	836,08
Barley	37,000,000	"	"	782,00
Cotton	2,475,000	"	"	309,37
Black Beans	2,267,800	"	"	111,80
Cane Sugar	440,000	"	"	55,00
Red Pepper	624,900	"	"	52,07
Rice	380,000	"	"	32,00
Potatoes	357,100	"	"	21,40
Garden Beans	182,200	"	"	13,20
Spanish Peas	124,600	"	"	7,12
Lentils	153,900	"	"	6,18
Chick Peas	70,400	"	"	3,96

COTTON FACTORIES.

NAME.	MONTHLY PRODUCT.	OWNERS.
El Porvenir	2,000 pieces cloth	Antonio L. Rodriguez.
La Fama	1,000 " "	Manuel Sepulverda.
La Leona	1,500 " "	Roberto Lazo.

The La Fama was the first cotton factory established in the Republic. There are also a number of sugar mills.

The State is divided into ten districts, whose forty-five separate municipalities are under the immediate supervision of the Governor.

It contains 4 cities, 39 towns, 101 villages, 247 landed estates and 952 farms.

The taxable property is valued in the cities at $3,294,500; in the country, at $4,612,420.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Was organized in 1824 and its constitution amended in 1878.

The Governor is elected for four years, receiving a salary of $3,000 per annum; Secretary of State, $1,800 per annum.

The Legislature is composed of eleven members, each receiving $100 per month during the sessions.

The Judiciary is composed of three magistrates, each receiving $1,800 per annum; there is also one fiscus. In Monterey are located three states attorneys.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 181 primary schools for boys, with 8,928 pupils; 104 primary schools for girls, with 4,732 pupils; for higher and professional education, a civil college, with 123 students; law school, 63 students; college of medicine, 49 students; seminary, 32 students.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has one distributing office at Monterey, with seven estafetas (postal routes) and twenty agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has telegraph offices at Villa Garcia, Galeana, Lampazos, Linares, Marin, Monterey, Montemorelos, Salinas Victoria, Villa de Santiago, Villaldama and Zarazoza.

TELEPHONES.

The Mexican Telephone Company has on exchange at Monterey.

RAILROADS.

The Mexican National Construction Company is building a railroad from Laredo, by the way of Monterey, Saltillo and San Luis Potosi, to Mexico City, and has the road in full operation from Laredo to Saltillo. A branch of the same railroad, from Matamoros west to Camargo, is being constructed.

The Mexican-Oriental, Interoceanic and International Railroad (Gould-De Gress), starting from Laredo south, is being constructed. A branch of the same railroad, starting from Matamoros southwest, will probably reach the State at Linares, connecting with the main line.

A tramway road is being built at Nuevo Laredo.

MONTEREY,

The capital of the State, with 42,000 inhabitants, is situated on the river of the same name, 168 miles from Laredo, and since railroad connection with the U. S. has been established, the city has taken a bold step for improvements of all kinds. It became a city in 1596, and was named in honor of Gaspar de Zuñiga y Acevedo, Conde de Monterey, who was the ninth Vice-King of New Spain. The visitor is attracted by the general air of peace and restfulness produced by the antique European architecture of the buildings, a style of deep repose peculiar to the mediæval ages. The Obispado, a structure of the Moorish type, was the former episcopal residence, but long since abandoned as such and converted into a fort. Its general appearance, though, remains the same as originally, and the dome over the chapel is so strikingly like that of a Turkish mosque that the visitor finds himself awaiting the appearance of the muezzin to call the hour for prayer. The Plaza de Zaragoza presents an inviting scene to the lounger; double rows of stone seats on the outer sides of the plaza afford comfortable resting places, while ample avenues and serpentine walks shaded by trees of heavy foliage and redolent with the odors of flowers entice one to a stroll. The air is cooled by the falling waters of a beautiful marble fountain in the centre of the square. The El Cerro de la Silla, or Saddle mountain, rises from the plain adjacent to the city, and with its riven sides and awful front presents the picture of a scarred and grand old warrior guardian.

Newspapers.—La Revista, daily, and La Frontera, semi-weekly.

Prominent Merchants.—Martinez Cárdenas, Zambrano hermano & Co., Hernandez hermanos succesores, Bernardino Garcia, Patricio Milmo, José Gutierrez, Jacinto Galindo, Juan B. Gonzalez, Pragedis Garcia, Reinaldo Bernardi and Federico Palacios.

Lawyers.—Domingo Martinez, Rafael de la Garza, Guadalupe Cavazas, Lazaro Garza Ayala, Trinidad G. Doria, Francisco G. Doria, Genaro Garza Garcia, Canuto Garcia, Isidro Flores, Antonio M. Elizondo, Francisco Valdez Gomez, Francisco Quiroz y Martinez, Modesto Villareal, Viviano L. Villareal, Felicitos Villareal, Jesus Treviño and Emeterio de la Garza.

Physicians.—J. Eleuterio Gonzalez, Carlos Ayala, Juan de D. Treviño, Tomas Hinojosa, A. Lafon, D. Martinez Echartez, E. Zamora, José Martinez, Eusebio Rodriguez, Antonio Garcia and Guadalupe Martinez.

CADEREYTA-JIMENEZ,

With 16,000 inhabitants, the seat of a district judge, is considered the most beautiful city of the State.

MONTEMORELOS.

With 10,000 inhabitants.

Lawyer.—Hermenegildo Davila.

Physicians.—Antenogenes Ballesteros, Perfecto Barbosa and D. Serna.

GALEANA,

With 6,500 inhabitants. Near this city is a natural bridge, called Puente de Dios, across the Galeana river, and 75 feet above its waters, which a short distance farther forms a cataract of 195 feet fall.

LINARES,

With 12,000 inhabitants, is the seat of a district judge.

Physicians.—Luis Villareal and Macedonio Garcia Perez

DOCTOR ARROYO

With 1,800 inhabitants.

CERRALVO,

With 3,000 inhabitants.

VILLALDAMA,

With 2,000 inhabitants.

LAMPAZOS,

With 7,000 inhabitants.

Merchant.—Nemesio Garcia.

Government lands are valued at $851.12 per sitio de ganado mayor, or 19 cents per acre.

STATE OF OAXACA.

Population: 754,468. *Area:* 86,950 *square kilometres.*

Situated between 15° 45′ and 18° 20′ lat. north and 0° 46′ and 5° 7′ long. east of Mexico City. Bounded on the north by Puebla and Vera Cruz, on the east by Vera Cruz and Chiapas, on the south by the Pacific ocean and on the west by Guerrero.

Mountains.—The Sierra Madre traverses the whole State, being known in parts as the Cordilleras de Itundujia and Mijes, Cimaltepec, Cerro de la Sirena and Cerro de San Felipe del Agua (3,300 metres), north of Oaxaca City; Zempoaltepetl (3,668 metres).

Rivers.—The principal rivers are the Rio de Villa Alta, running north into the Papaloapan; the Rio Verde, in the western part of the State, running south and emptying into the Pacific ocean, as does the Tehuantepec river, running from northwest to southeast. The Coatzacoalcos river rises in the eastern part of the State, running north and emptying into the Gulf of Mexico.

Lakes.—The Lagunas Superior and Inferior, forming the southern limit of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, have become widely known through the various surveys for a ship canal and ship railway across that Isthmus.

Seaports.—La Ventosa, Salina Cruz, Puerto Angel and Puerto Escondido.

Products.—Silver, gold, copper, lead, iron, slate, lime, salt, petroleum, cotton, sesam seed, alfalfa, anise, rice, añil, cacao, sugar cane, white wax, peas, beans, cochineal, maguey, corn, wheat, vanilla, mahogany, cedar, various kinds of palms, etc.; fruits of the tropics and temperate zone abound, and the production of the fibre called "pita," as well as the fermentation of the liquor "mescal," are special industries of the State.

The State is divided into the mining districts of Villa Alta, silver (from 25 to 1,000 marcs per monton); Villa Juarez, gold, silver, lead; Nochistlan, gold, iron; Etla, gold; Villa Alvarez, gold, lead, iron; Ocotlan, gold; Juquila, silver, lead; Tlaxiaco, coal, silver, lead; Pochutla, petroleum; Oamiltepec, salt.

The annual mining product amounts to $191,920, employing 650 men.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The annual amount and value of the crops are as follows:

Corn	416,662,000	kilogr.,	valued	at	$8,802,700
Cane Sugar	7,100,000	"	"		885,000
Black Beans	17,320,900	"	"		737,420
Wheat	7,693,800	"	"		541,820
Red Pepper	4,341,000	"	"		316,750

Añil	58,000	kilogr.,	valued at	$87,000
Tobacco	217,600	"	"	48,250
Coffee	195,500	"	"	48,000
Vanilla	4,325	"	"	43,250
Anise	390,000	"	"	32,000
Spanish Peas	651,000	"	"	27,900
Rice	240,000	"	"	19,000
Potatoes	307,400	"	"	18,810
Barley	615,500	"	"	13,000
Garden Beans	461,900	"	"	12,600
Chick Peas	297,500	"	"	11,130
Cacao	7,000	"	"	6,000
Sesam Seed	35,900	"	"	2,500
Lentils	24,800	"	"	1,750

The raising of cattle, horses, sheep, etc., employs considerable capital in this State.

The State contains 29 distilleries, 13 cotton gins, 233 sugar mills, 368 corn mills, 490 flour mills (wheat), 17 tobacco factories, 266 soap factories, 476 distilleries of mescal, 5 hardware factories and 200 earthenware factories.

COTTON FACTORIES.

The San José, belonging to Zorilla, Trápaga & Co., produces 2,800 pieces of cloth, and the Xia, belonging to Mowatt & Grandison, Hijos, produces 6,900 kilogrammes of thread and 4,000 pieces of cloth per month.

There is also one woolen mill.

The State is divided into twenty-six districts, as follows: Central District (Oaxaca), 58,991 inhabitants; District of Villa Alvarez, 46,621; Ocotlan, 29,804; Ejutla, 21,882; Miahuatlan, 35,242; Pochutla, 11,281; Juquila, 16,473; Jamiltepec, 36,814; Tlacolula, 37,217; Yautepec, 22,388; Tehuantepec, 24,528; Juchitan, 29,238; Tuxtepec, 20,402; Villa Alta, 44,393; Choapam, 11,036; Etla, 24,103; Cuicatlan, 16,990; Teotitlan, 26,642; Nochistlan, 34,896; Teposcolula, 30,974; Coixtlahuaca, 14,646; Huajuapan, 37,680; Tlaxiaco, 46,745; Silacayoapam, 26,632; Juxtlahuaca, 15,785.

The State contains 3 cities, 15 towns, 968 villages, 116 landed estates and 787 farms.

The taxable property is valued in the cities at $5,793,011; in the country at $2,837,578. Total, $8,630,589.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 234 primary schools for boys, with 16,420 pupils; 47 primary schools for girls, with 3,296 pupils; a State institute, with 416 students; girls academy, with 250; Catholic college, with 150 students; Seminary Tridentino, with 216 students.

There is also a State hospital and an asylum for the poor.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Was organized on Jan. 31, 1824. The Governor is elected for four years, with a salary of $4,000 per annum. The chief clerk (official mayor) receives $2,500 per annum. Each district is presided over by a jefe politico (county supervisor), appointed by the Governor.

The Legislature is composed of sixteen members, with a salary of $1,500 per annum.

The Judiciary is composed of a presiding regent, receiving $2,400 per annum; seven magistrates, with $2,000 per annum, and one fiscus.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has one distributing office at Oaxaca, with five estafetas (postal routes) and twenty agencies; one distributing office at Tehuantepec, with three estafetas (postal routes) and six agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has telegraph offices at Dondominguillo, Ixtlan (or Villa Juarez), Juchitán, Oaxaca, San Cárlos Yautepec, Salina Cruz, Teotitlan, Tlacolula, Tequisistlan and Tehuantepec.

TELEPHONES.

The Mexican Telephone Company intend opening an exchange at Oaxaca.

RAILROADS.

The Mexican Southern Railroad, starting from Mexico City by way of Puebla, Tehuacan to Oaxaca and Puerto Angel, chartered March 22, 1878, with a subsidy of $8,000 per kilometre, has been commenced.

The Pacific Coast Railroad, connecting Acapulco with Puerto Angel, Tehuantepec, etc., is projected.

The Mexican Southern Railroad, from Anton Lizardi, on the Gulf of Mexico, to Huatulco and Puerto Angel, chartered Aug. 25, 1880, with a subsidy of $8,000 per kilometre, is being constructed.

The Tehuantepec Interoceanic Railroad, chartered to Edward Learned, June 2, 1879, and forfeited to the Government, is now vigorously being built by the Federal authorities.

The Tehuantepec Ship Railway, chartered May 28, 1881, to Capt. Jas. B. Eads, to connect the Gulf of Mexico from the navigable waters of the Coatzacoalco river with the Pacific ocean (Laguna Superior), is now being surveyed and operations commenced.

OAXACA (OR OAXACA DE JUAREZ),

The capital of the State, on the Atoyac river, has 27,273 inhabitants, and, besides the gubernatorial palace, many fine buildings. The State library contains 13,479 volumes.

Prominent Merchants.—Allende y Sobrino, Barriga é hijo, Cobo de la Peña, Juan Dominguez, Gabriel Esperon, Ignacio Figuero, Juan Garcia, Luis G Hinrichs, Cárlos & Co., Quijano & Co., Gustavo Stein & Co., Trapaga, Juan S. Wiecher & Co., Maqueo hermanos, Juan Jimenez, Luis Moya, Mariano Ramirez, M. Puyos, Andres Flores and Ramon Ibañez.

Lawyers.—Cenobio Marquez, Juan Maria Santealla, José Santos Unda, Ildefonso Angulo, Cárlos Bellesteros, Francisco Carranza, Francisco Contreras, Francisco Cortes, José Maria Cortes, Juan Escobar, Felix Romero, José Maria Castro, Miguel Castro, Geronimo Larrazabel, Nicolas Lopez Garrido, Agustin Canseco, Antonio Falcon, José Guerrero, Inocencio Santealla, Joaquin Ruiz, José Silva, Pedro Mejia, Francisco Ramirez, Rafael Hernandez, José Ocampo, Octaviano Diaz, Gumesindo Rueda, Manuel Rojas, Manuel Pimentel, Santiago Cruz, Ortiz Perez, Francisco Perez, José Roldan, Emilio Romero, Benjamin Peralta, Manuel Contreras, Justo Benitez, Rodolfo Sandoval, Dario Vasconselos and Pablo Pantoja.

Physicians.—José Antonio Alvarez, Manuel Bustamante, Esteban Calderon, Fernando Cerlos, Alberto Castellanos, Gabriel Hernandez, José Maria Muñoz, Francisco Rincon, Ramon Castillo, Manuel Llanez, Antonio Vasconselos, Juan I. Vasconselos, Reyes Manuel Ortega, José Valverde, Manuel Hernandez, Felix Angulo and Ramon Bolaños.

Government lands are valued at $1,316.17 per sitio de ganado mayor, or 29⅔ cents per acre.

STATE OF PUEBLA.

Population: 784,466. *Area:* 31,120 *square kilometres.*

Situated between 17° 52′ and 20° 36′ lat. north 0° 47′ and 2° 18′ long. east of Mexico City; bounded on the north by Vera Cruz and Hidalgo, on the east by Vera Cruz, on the south by Guerrero and Oaxaca, on the west by Morelos, Mexico, Tlaxcala and Hidalgo.

Mountains.—A wide range of high mountains traverses the State, being known as the Sierras de Huauchinango, Zacapoaxtla, Zacatlan and Teziutlan, in the north, and the Sierra de las Mistecas in the south. The principal peaks are the Popocatepetl, 5,400 metres; the active volcano, Iztacihuatl, 4,786 metres; La Malinche, 4,107 metres, and Pico de Orizaba, 5,295 metres.

Rivers.—The Atoyac, rising in the mountains of Tlaxco; in the northern part, the Vinasco, Pantepec, Cazones and Zempoala; and the Tehuacan, in the doutheastern part of the State.

Lakes.—Laguna de Alchichica and Quechelac, in the eastern central part.

Products.—This State is the most advanced in the industrial pursuits, and produces precious woods, cotton, ramie, cacao, vanilla, coffee, cochinilla, tobacco, rice, sugar cane, gum arabic and aromatic resins; fruits of the tropics and temperate zone; corn, beans, grapes, tea and marble (known as Puebla marble or Mexican onyx), gold, silver, iron, copper, coal, etc.

The principal mining operations in the State are now concentrated in the coal and iron mines in the districts of Matamoros de Izucar, Acatlan and Chiautla; in the Cerros de Xochiapulco and Xochitlan, district of Tecamalchalco, zinc abounds; in the district of Zacatlan, lead is found; in the Cerro del Convento, at three kilometres south of Tetela, gold, silver, iron and manganese is met with. Anthracite coal and lignite are found in Tecomatlan.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The annual amount and value of the crops are:

Corn	400,093,500	kilogr.,	valued at		$8,452,600
Wheat	23,675,000	"	"		1,300,000
Black Beans	16,657,900	"	"		704,280
Cane Sugar	5,250,000	"	"		656,000
Barley	27,264,000	"	"		476,000
Red Pepper	4,316,200	"	"		359,690
Spanish Peas	2,422,000	"	"		103,800
Garden Beans	2,307,000	"	"		97,500
Potatoes	1,484,000	"	"		64,500

Sesam Seed.....	550,000	kilogr.,	valued at	40,000
Rice	468,000	"	"	39,000
Chick Peas.....	639,000	"	"	36,000
Anise.....	190,000	"	"	17,000
Lentils	168,100	"	"	10,900

There are three paper mills, five iron foundries, dye works, tanneries, a match factory, marble quarries, wooden and glassware and woolen goods factories, distilleries, and earthen and porcelainware factories.

COTTON FACTORIES.

The monthly products are as follows:

Patriotismo	Velasco, hermano, proprietor	2,300 kilogr. wick. 7,350 " thread. 7,000 pieces cloth.
Carolina	Manuel Garcia Torruel, proprietor	450 kilogr. wick. 5,500 " thread. 8,000 pieces cloth.
Constancia Mexicana	Pedro Berges, proprietor	690 kilogr. wick. 2,300 " thread. 5,500 pieces cloth.
Economia	Pedro Berges, proprietor	450 kilogr. wick. 4,600 " thread. 3,200 pieces cloth.
San Juan de Enmedio	Rosalio P. de Furlong, proprietor	5,300 pieces cloth.
Alsacia	Manuel Rueda, proprietor	550 kilogr. wick. 1,400 " thread. 3,500 pieces cloth.
Santa Cruz	Florencio Gavito, proprietor	450 kilogr. wick. 8,000 pieces prints.
Providencia	Rivero y Mendivil, proprietor	450 kilogr. wick. 3,400 pieces cloth.
Concepcion	Bello y Cabrera, proprietor	1,850 kilogr. thread. 3,200 pieces cloth.
San Juan Amatlan	Benitez, hermano, proprietor	935 kilogr. thread. 4,750 pieces cloth.
Beneficencia	Juan Matienza, proprietor	450 kilogr. wick. 1,400 " thread. 2,000 pieces cloth.
Guadalupe	Luis Haro y Tamariz, proprietor	225 kilogr. wick. 1,100 " thread. 1,000 pieces cloth.
Independencia	Juan Calva y Romero, proprietor	225 kilogr. wick. 1,850 " thread. 4,000 pieces cloth.
La Teja	Ortiz Barbolla, hermano, proprietor	1,000 pieces cloth.
La Victoria	A. Villegas & Co., proprietors	4,600 kilogr. thread. 2,800 pieces prints.
Name not known	Sota & Co., proprietors	800 pieces cloth.
Molino del Cristo	Apolonio Hernandez, proprietor	2,000 pieces cloth.
San Jose	Alejandro Quijano, proprietor	1,450 kilogr. thread. 2,000 pieces cloth.
Asuncion	Manuel Rueda, proprietor	3,200 pieces cloth.
Concepcion	Benitez, hermano, proprietor	450 kilogr. wick. 3,500 pieces cloth.

There is also one woolen mill belonging to Santos L. de Letona, product not given.

The State is divided into twenty-one districts: Acatlan, with 40,496 inhabitants; Alatriste, 31,493; Atlixco, 41,310; Chalchicomula, 46,703; Chautla, 31,187; Cholula, 35,631; Huauchinango, 44,812; Huejotzingo, 36,353; Libres, 24,754; Matamoros, 77,274; Puebla, 73,708; Tecali, 27,163; Tecamachalco, 41,891; Tehuacan, 49,515; Tepeaca, 33,697; Tepexi, 47,907;

Teziutlan, 23,550; Tetela, 27,047; Tlatlanquitepec, 15,046; Zacapoaxtla, 24,800; Zacatlan, 50,129.

Within its limits are 10 cities, 17 towns, 598 villages, 480 landed estates and 587 farms.

The taxable property is valued in the cities at $14,380,690; in the country, at $15,458,774. Total, $29,839,464.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 889 primary schools for boys, with 50,320 pupils; 118 primary schools for girls, with 15,000 pupils. For higher professional education, a college (Carolino) with 350 students; college of medicine, 25 students; academy of fine arts, 592 students; and fifteen colleges, 738 students.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Was organized on Oct. 4, 1824, its second constitution amended Sept. 18, 1861, and again amended Feb. 5, 1880.

The Governor is elected for four years, receiving a salary of $5,000 per annum. There are also a Secretary of State and Militia; Secretary of the Treasury and Public Credit; Secretary of Public Works and Instruction; Secretary of Justice, Cultus and Police, each receiving a salary of $2,400 per annum.

Each district is presided over by a jefe politico.

The Legislature comprises twenty-two members, each with a salary of $1,800 per annum.

The Judiciary is composed of the supreme court, with one president, five magistrates and their substitutes; the superior court, with one president, five magistrates and their substitutes; three judges and their substitutes of the first appeal; three judges and their substitutes of sentence; and in each district a judge of first and second appeal and of sentence; two attorneys of the poor; one procurador general and substitute; one procurador and substitute of the first and second appeal.

There is also a State Board of Health.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has one distributing office at Puebla, with sixteen estafetas (postal routes) and thirty agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has telegraph offices at Cañada de Ixtapa (or Morelos), Esperanza, Miahuacatlan, Mazatepec, Puebla, San Martin Texmelucan, San Marcos, San Juan de los Llanos, Tlaxcala, Tlatlanquitepec, Tehuacan, Teziutlan and Zacapoaxtla.

The Vera Cruz Telegraph Company has offices at San Martin Texmelucan, Puebla, San Marcos, Chalchicomula and Esperanza.

TELEPHONES.

The Mexican Telephone Company has an exchange at Puebla and at San Martin Texmelucan.

RAILROADS.

The Mexican (Vera Cruz) Railroad is running through the central part of the State, having a branch from Apizaco to Puebla.

The railroad from San Martin Texmelucan to Puebla is in operation, chartered Nov. 14, 1878, for account of the Federal Government.

The San Marcos Railroad, to connect with the above, is in full operation, chartered Sept. 14, 1880, with a subsidy of $8,000 per kilometre.

The Puebla-Tlajiaco Railroad, chartered August 3, 1881, with a subsidy of $6,000 per kilometre, is projected.

The Puebla-Matamoros Izucar Railroad, chartered May 6, 1878, with a subsidy of $8,000 per annum, is under construction.

There is a tramway service in Puebla city.

PUEBLA,

The capital of the State, is situated on the picturesque Atoyac river and contains a population of 76,817. Its streets are wide and straight, lighted with gas, and it has a tramway service. The prominent buildings and institutions are a magnificent cathedral, palaces of the Governor and City Council, State museum, San Pedro Hospital (general), San Francisco Hospital (belonging to the Federal Government), obstetrical hospital, and one each for the insane and women, poor house, orphan asylum, house of correction and penitentiary. A contract has lately been let to light the city by electricity.

Prominent Merchants.—Marroquin, Ramon Lainé, M. Toquero, Francisco Trasloceros, Mier y Conde, Manuel Garcia Teruel, Diel & Co., J. B. Lions & Co., Chaix & Co., M. Gomez Ligero, José Maria Coutolene, Arnaud Salles, José Diaz Rubin, José Caloca, Adolfo Arrioja, Luis Bello, Dionisio Velasco, Luis Garcia Ternel, Francisco Cabrera, Antonio Rosales, Manuel Conde, Felix Perez, Ramon Acho, Florencio Gavito, Mucio Hernandez, Hernandez & Co., Nestor Rangel, Antonio Rosales y H. Dorenberg, Antonio Miera y Vicente Olivares.

Lawyers.—Francisco Gomez Daza, Clemente Lopez, Joaquin Ruiz, Felix Beistegui, Joaquin Zamacona, Agustin Fernandez, Manuel Marchenna, Ignacio Enciso, Manuel Arrioja, Joaquin del Moral, Juan Herrera, Eduardo Zarate, Miguel Anzurez, Nicolas Melendez, Rafael E. Aguilar, Pablo Herrera, Toribio Quiñones, Vicente Espinosa y Bandini, Manuel Vital, Rafael Izunza y Augon, José de Jesus Lopez, José Maria Carrasco, Joaquin Ibarra, Ignacio Quintana, José M. Gavito, Carlos Zavala, Rafael Limon Arenas, Joaquin Martinez Ramos, Carlos Baez, Ramon G. Daza, Angel M. Polo, Elizio Escobar, Juan Palacios, Eugenio Sanchez, José M. Cantu, Luis Fernandez de Lara, Ignacio M. Rodriguez, Eduardo Novoa, Antonio Tello, Miguel Sandoval, Crispin Aguilar y Bobadilla and J. de la L. Sosa.

Physicians.—Francisco Morin, Esteban Lamadrid, Miguel Salas, Sam Morales, Manuel Diaz Noriega, Joaquin Arrioja, Francisco Arrioja, Jesus D Gonzalez, N. Cardona, Pedro Avalos, José Maria Calderon, Carlos de and Pedro Espindola.

Government lands are valued at $3,511.32 per sitio de ganado mayor, 78⅞ cents per acre.

STATE OF QUERETARO.

Population: 203,250. *Area:* 8,300 *square kilometres.*

Situated between 20° 1′ and 21° 26′ lat. north and 0° 6′ and 1° 16′ long. west from Mexico City; bounded on the north by San Luis Potosi, on the east by Hidalgo, on the southeast by Mexico, on the south by Michoacan and on the west by Guanajuato.

Mountains.—In the northern part is the Sierra Gorda, several branches traversing the State under the name of Cerros de las Cabras, Ceja de Leon, Cerro Grande and Santa Ines.

Rivers.—The Otra Banda, passing through the State capital; the San Juan, Huimilpan and Batan; the Lerma river forming the southernmost boundary and the Moctezuma river forming the eastern boundary between Hidalgo.

Products.—Gold, silver, copper, lead, antimony, lithographic stone, marble, opals, agate, porcelain clay, corn, beans, jalap root, and fruits of the tropic and temperate zone.

The mining districts are Cadereyta, Jalpan and Toliman. In the first are the celebrated groups of El Doctor, Las Aguas, Vizarron and Tierra Colorado.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The annual amount and value of the crops are:

Corn	103,547,000	kilogr.,	valued at	$2,450,000
Wheat	7,696,400	"	"	325,200
Cane Sugar	2,250,000	"	"	280,000
Black Beans	4,254,300	"	"	179,760
Red Pepper	1,078,200	"	"	44,920
Barley	1,421,400	"	"	30,000
Añil	20,000	"	"	30,000
Potatoes	480,000	"	"	28,800
Spanish Peas	641,200	"	"	27,480
Chick Peas	339,300	"	"	14,340
Tobacco	47,300	"	"	10,900
Garden Beans	374,300	"	"	10,840
Lentils	154,200	"	"	8,970

THE COTTON FACTORY

In Queretaro, the Hercules, belonging to Rubio hermanos, produces 12,000 pieces cloth per month; in the Hacienda de Batan there is also a cotton factory.

The State is divided into six districts, as follows: Querétaro, with 65,995 inhabitants; Amealco, 27,308; Cadereyta, 22,268; Jalpam, 22,096; San Juan del Rio, 36,818; Toliman, 28,765.

It contains 4 cities, 4 towns, 42 villages, 121 landed estates and 306 farms.

The taxable property is valued in the cities at $4,121,849; in the country, at $4,370,682. Total, $8,492,531.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 101 primary schools for boys, with 6,271 pupils; 62 primary schools for girls, with 2,922 pupils; a civil college, with 152 students; Lyceum Sanjuanense, with 50 students; seminary, with 200 students.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Was organized in 1824, and its constitution amended in 1879.

The Governor is elected for four years, receiving a salary of $3,000 per annum; Secretary of State, $1,500 per annum.

The Legislature is composed of eight members.

The Judiciary consists of one President and two magistrates, receiving a salary of $1,200 per annum each.

Each district is presided over by a jefe politico.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has one distributing office at Querétaro, with fourteen estafetas (postal routes) and eight agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has telegraph offices at Cadereyta Mendez, Querétaro and San Juan del Rio.

The Jalisco State Telegraph Company has offices at San Juan del Rio and Queretaro.

TELEPHONES.

The Mexican Telephone Company has an exchange at Querétaro.

RAILROADS.

The Mexican Central Railroad, connecting Mexico City with Leon, Aguascalientes, etc., is in full operation through the State; a branch of the same railroad is projected to connect Queretaro by the way of Celaya and Guadalajara with San Blas.

The main line of the International Construction Company's railroad is projected to connect the capital with Mexico City.

QUERÉTARO,

The capital of the State, with 48,000 inhabitants, situated on the Otra Banda river, is a very enterprising city. In 1848 the articles of peace were signed here between the United States and Mexico, and on the Cerro de las Campanas, close to the city, Maximilian, the noble-hearted, but ill-advised, gave up his life with the brave Generals Miramon and Mejia, in May, 1867. The city

has a gubernatorial palace, cathedral, several churches, theatre, and an extensive aqueduct supplies the city with excellent water. There is also a tramway service and the city is lighted by electricity.

Newspaper.—La Sombra de Arteaga, weekly.

Prominent Merchants.—Carlos Rubio, Arnaud y Martel, Rivera y MacGregor, José Garcia and Gonzalez.

Lawyers.—Juventino Guerra, Prospero Vega, Alfonso Septien, José Arteaga, Manuel Muñoz and Eduardo Lopez.

Physicians.—Manuel Septien, José M. Esquivel, José Suirob and M. Jimenez.

SAN JUAN DEL RIO,

On the river of the same name, with 11,000 inhabitants. The city has a tramway service.

Merchants.—Manuel Perrusquia, Pablo Berruecos, Francisco Echeverria, Alejandro Camacho, Pedro Argain and Matias Ruiz.

Lawyers—J. Basurto, N. Baliesteros and Juan Lopez.

Government lands are valued at $3,511.32 per sitio de ganado mayor, or 78⅞ cents per acre.

STATE OF SAN LUIS POTOSI.

Population: 516,486. *Area:* 71,210 *square kilometres.*

Situated between 21° 14′ and 24° 37′ lat. north and 0° 34′ long. east and 3° 20′ long. west from Mexico City; bounded on the north by Coahuila, northeast by Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas, east by Vera Cruz, south by the States of Mexico, Queretaro, Guanajuato, southwest by Jalisco and on the west by Zacatecas.

Mountains.—The Sierra Madre traverses the State in various branches, known as the Sierra del Venado, Gorda, Naola, Guadalcazar and Ramos. The eastern range of low hills is known as the Huasteca Potosina.

Rivers.—The Rio Bagres runs through the southeastern part taking up the Rio Verde.

Lakes.—In the western part are several small lagunes, where considerable salt is produced.

Products.—Sugar, coffee, tobacco, corn, beans, wheat, fruits of the temperate zone, magueys, a fibre called "istle," woods of great variety, cattle, horses, mules, marble, plaster, salt, iron, coal, tin, cinnabar, lead, silver, gold and petroleum.

The mining industry has attained quite an importance in the State. The districts are San Luis, Cerro de San Pedro, Cerro de la Rasposa, Cerro de los Blancos y Peltonte, Bernalejo, Catorce, Charcas, Sabino, Peñon Blanco, Laguna de Tapado, Ramos and Guadalcazar. The annual products of the mines are $3,404,745, employing 11,650 hands.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The annual amount and value of the crops are as follows:

Corn	287,862,400	kilogr.,	valued at	$6,081,600
Wheat	12,780,000	"	"	20,000
Black Beans	11,796,300	"	"	506,880
Red Pepper	3,400,000	"	"	253,000
Barley	9,230,000	"	"	195,000
Rice	725,000	"	"	60,000
Chick Peas	568,500	"	"	20,590
Garden Beans	431,600	"	"	12,500
Potatoes	180,000	"	"	10,500

COTTON FACTORY.

El Venado, belonging to J. H. Bahnsen & Co., produces 1,700 kilogrammes wick, 1,500 kilogrammes thread, 2,784 pieces cloth, per month.

The State is divided into thirteen partidos (or counties), as follows: San Luis Potosi, with 127,622 inhabitants; Santa Maria del Rio, 50,982; Catorce, 56,520; Moctezuma, 40,820; Guadalcazar, 29,990; Cerritos, 29,750; Salinas, 15,899; Rio Verde, 41,210; Ciudad del Maiz, 30,103; Hidalgo, 37,862; Tancanhuitz, 21,691; Ciudad de Valles, 17,325; Tamazunchale, 16,712.

Each partido has one jefe politico (county supervisor).

The State contains 12 cities, 42 towns, 243 villages, 159 landed estates and 156 farms.

The taxable property is valued in the cities at $5,449,369; in the country, at $7,681,336. Total, $13,130,705.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 183 primary schools for boys, with 9,486 pupils; 56 primary schools for girls, with 3,690 pupils; a scientific literary institute, with 200 students; and a seminary (Guadalupano Josefino,) with 200 students.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Was organized in 1824, its constitution proclaimed in 1857 and amended in 1862. The Governor is elected for four years, receiving a salary of $4,000 per annum. Secretary of State, $2,400 per annum.

The Legislature is composed of fifteen members, receiving $1,800 per annum.

The Judiciary consists of four magistrates and one president, each receiving $2,400 per annum.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has one distributing office at San Luis Potosi, with thirteen estafetas (postal routes) and fifteen agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has telegraph offices at Buena Vista, Catorce, Cerritos, Charcas, Guadalcazar, Matehuala, Moctezuma, Ciudad del Maiz, Peotillos, Rioverde, San Luis Potosi, Peñon Blanco, Valle de San Francisco, Santa Maria del Rio, Tancanhuitz, Tamazunchale, Villa de Reyes, Alaquines and Ahualulco.

TELEPHONES.

The Mexican Telephone Company has an exchange at San Luis Potosi.

RAILROADS.

The Mexican Central Railroad is constructing a branch from Tampico, passing through the capital of the State and connecting the same with Guadalajara and San Blas.

The Mexican National Construction Company (Palmer-Sullivan Railroad) is building its main line from Laredo and Saltillo, south through San Luis, to connect it with Mexico City. A branch of the same railroad is projected to connect San Luis with Zacatecas.

The International Construction Company has projected a branch from Tampico to San Luis and thence southwest to connect with the main line.

The Mexican, Oriental, Interoceanic and International Railroad (Gould-De Gress) has projected a branch from the main line in Tamaulipas, passing through Victoria to San Luis Potosi.

There is a tramway service in the capital.

SAN LUIS POTOSI,

The capital of the State, with 45,000 inhabitants, is a thrifty business place, and next to Mexico City destined to be the largest railroad centre of the Mexican Republic. It is on the east side of the great plateau of Anahuac, in a valley extending from north to south, about forty-five miles. Seen from a distance, after ascending the plateau, San Luis, with its eighteen domes and towers, presents the appearance of a Moorish city. Like all Mexican cities, its streets are narrow and run at right angles. After the royal decree dividing Mexico into intendencies, the City of San Luis Potosi was made the capital of the intendency of the same name, the present State of Texas forming, as a province, a part of that intendency.

Newspapers.—La Crésalida and El Correo de San Luis, weeklies; El Republicano, semi-weekly.

Prominent Merchants.—Muriedas & Co., J. H. Bahnsen & Co., Matias H. Soberon, Aristi & Co., Herculano M. de Lara successors, A. Gutheil & Co., Pittman & Co., Caire & Texier, Aguerre hermanos, Campos y Gomez, Pons-hermano, Carlos Danne, Ortolozaga & Co., Antonio Delgado Renteria, Balmori & Co., Larrache successors, Gastinel & Auber, Ignacio Noriega, Juan José Ottermin, Santiago Diliz, Juan Eguillor, Gedowius & Co., J. Heredia, J. M. Otahegui and José Rodriguez Angelina.

Lawyers.—Tomas del Hoyo, Ignacio Arriaga, Francisco Macias Valadez, Rafael E. Sousa, Conrado Diaz Soto, Rafael Gordoa, Francisco de P. Ramos, Joaquin Degollado, Miguel Villalobos, Severo I. Reyes, Mariano Palau, Manuel Ambris, Moctezuma, Manuel Martinez, Santiago Chavira, Mariano Chavez, Silvestre Lopez Portillo, Jacobo Villalobos, José M. Aguirre and Ramon Ramos Flores.

Physicians.—Angel Carpio, Buenaventura Paz, Flaviano D. Romero, Ignacio Gama, José Gama, Francisco Estrada (padre), José M. Coca, Juan M. Diaz Sandi, Joaquin Lopez Hermosa, Dr. Schaffner, Antonio Sosa, Alejo Monsisvais, Alberto Lopez Hermosa and Juan Cabral.

MATEHUALA,

With 25,000 inhabitants.

Merchants.—Soriano y Almanza, Barrenechea hermanos, Trinidad Avila and Moreno hermanos.

Lawyers.—Aguirre, Anastasio Gaitan, Ignacio Barajas, Mariano Irigoyen and Joaquin H. Villalobos.

Physicians.—Nicolas Zertuche and Santiago Atchett.

CIUDAD DEL MAIZ,

With 23,845 inhabitants.

Merchants.—Joaquin Barragan, J. Dominguez, Francisco Anaya and Pedro Horta.

Lawyer.—Juan B. Barragan.

RIO VERDE,

With 26,035 inhabitants.

Merchants.—Antonio Castro y Carreon, Administrator of José Pando and Antonio Castillo.

Lawyers.—Antonio Mejia Borja and Tirso Garcia.

Physician.—Dr. Cervantes.

Government lands are valued at $2,633.41 per sitio de ganado mayor, or 58⅘ cents per acre.

STATE OF SINALOA.

Population: 186,491. *Area:* 93,730 *square kilometres.*

Situated between 22° 32′ and 27° 55′ lat. north and 6° 12′ and 10° 28′ long. west of Mexico City. The Fuerte river at the north separates this State from Sonora; the Sierra Madre to the east divides it from Chihuahua and Durango; at the southeast the Cañas river is the division between Jalisco, and the Gulf of California and Pacific ocean form the western boundary.

Mountains.—The Sierra Madre, on the eastern border, sends a number of hills to the west, following the course of the rivers.

Rivers.—The principal rivers are the Fuerte (200 miles), Sinaloa (180 miles), Culiacan (150 miles), with the Humaya, the Elota (110 miles), Piastla, Mazatlan, Rosario and Cañas rivers.

Seaports.—Navachiste, Tamazula, Altata, Angeles and Mazatlan, the latter being one of the principal ports on the Pacific coast.

Products.—The State produces all kinds of fruits and cereals, such as oranges, bananas, cocoanuts, cherries, corn, cotton, añil, sugar cane, palm oil, rubber, potatoes, tobacco, besides brazil and iron wood, pine, cedar, ebony, mahogany, poplar, mesquite and many others.

The State is divided into nine mining districts, as follows: Rosario, silver, gold, copper, salt; Concordia, silver, coal, mercury; Mazatlan, silver, gold, copper, salt; San Ignacio, gold silver, copper; Cosalá, silver, gold, lead, copper, salt; Culiacan, silver, gold, lead, salt; Mocorito, silver, lead, copper; Sinaloa, gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, salt; Fuerte, silver, gold lead, copper, salt.

The annual product of the mines is $1,829,810, employing 2,000 men.

The pearl, seal and cod fisheries constitute an important factor of the State industry.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The annual amount and value of the crops are:

Corn	94,887,200	kilogr.,	valued at		$2,194,800
Cotton	1,500,000	"	"		500,000
Cane Sugar	3,150,000	"	"		395,000
Black Beans	3,953,200	"	"		167,040
Wheat	2,414,000	"	"		148,000
Red Pepper	1,002,600	"	"		83,550
Rice	610,000	"	"		52,000
Añil	22,000	"	"		35,000

Tobacco	102,900	kilogr.,	valued at	$26,850
Potatoes	301,800	"	"	15,460
Common White Beans	163,600	"	"	4,740
Anise	16,000	"	"	1,500

COTTON CLOTH FACTORIES.

La Bahia, at Mazatlan, belonging to Melchers successores, produces 3,800 pieces unbleached cloth per month; La Union, at Villa Union, Echeguren Bros., proprietors, produces 5,000 pieces per month; El Coloso, at Culiacan, Joaquin Redo & Co., proprietors, produces 6,000 pieces per month.

Sugar Mills.—At Culiacan, Joaquin Redo, proprietor, and another at Mochicahui, Francisco O. y Sarmiento, proprietor.

There is also an iron foundry at Mazatlan, belonging to Joaquin Redo and Vicente Ferreira, successores, and gas works at Mazatlan.

The soil and climate is similar to that of Sonora; along the coast somewhat sandy, but fertile; the north and northeastern part mountainous and well covered with timber of all kinds; the interior valleys very fertile.

The State is divided into nine districts and twenty-nine municipalities, viz.: Rosario, 18,184 inhabitants; Concordia, 12,276; Mazatlan, 29,034; San Ignacio, 8,810; Cosalá, 16,023; Culiacan, 35,592; Mocorito, 14,990; Sinaloa, 25,802; Fuerte, 25,780. Total, 186,491.

It contains 4 cities, 10 towns, 80 villages, 98 landed estates and 192 farms.

The taxable property is valued in the cities at $3,658,446; in the country, at $5,751,890. Total, $9,410,336.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State has 238 primary schools for boys, with 6,600 pupils; 42 primary schools for girls, with 2,600 pupils; 1 college (Rosales), with 30 students; 1 grammar school, with 20 students; 1 nautical college, with 26 students; and 1 seminary, with 50 students.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Was organized in 1834.

The chief executive officers are the Governor, a Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer.

Each district has its jefe politico (county supervisor).

The Judiciary is composad of one president and three magistrates, with $2,160 annual salary.

The Legislature consists of nine members, receiving $1,800 salary each per annum.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has one distributing office at Mazatlan, with ten estafetas (postal routes) and *fifteen* agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has telegraph offices at Copala, Concordia, Villa Union, Mazatlan, Quelite, Elota, Quilá, Culiacan, San Ignacio, Cosalá, Guadalupe de los Reyes, Altata, Fuerte, Mocorito, Pánuco and Rosario.

TELEPHONES.

The Mexican Telephone Company has an exchange at Mazatlan.

RAILROADS.

The Mexican Central Railroad is constructing a branch to connect Mazatlan with San Blas.

The Sinaloa and Durango Railroad, between Altata and Culiacan, is now in operation.

The Pacific Coast Line, to run along the coast, connecting Altata with Mazatlan and San Blas, is projected.

The Texas and Topolobampo Railroad, to connect Mazatlan with Alamos in Sonora, is projected.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, running between Panama and San Francisco, call at Mazatlan, as do the steamer Newbern of the California Steamship Company, and the steamer of the Gulf of California Line. The Federal Government has a lighthouse established at Mazatlan.

CULIACAN,

The capital of the State, with 10,000 inhahitants, is situated on the Culiacan river, about 155 miles from Mazatlan. It has a state house for the sessions of the Legislature; a mint, cotton factory and several large business houses. The national college (Rosales) was established in this city in 1875.

Newspapers.—El Continental and El Estado de Sinaloa, weeklies.

Prominent Merchants.—Redo Valadez, O. Salmon, Robert R. Simon & Co. and Angel Urrea.

Physicians.—Ramon Ponce de Leon, J. Paliza, Rafael Taboada and Ignacio Preslon.

Mining and Civil Engineers.—Luis G. Orozco, Celso Gaxiola, Geo. Douglas, Mariano Martinez de Castro and Enrique Amezcua.

MAZATLAN,

Is situated on a peninsula, 1,500 feet above sea level, and is protected by a fort. It has a population of about 17,000 inhabitants, and carries on quite an extensive trade with California, Durango, northern Jalisco and the interior of the State. The city contains a custom house, city hall, military barracks, cotton factory, two iron foundries, gas works, horse railroad, one church and two hotels—the Iturbide and Nacional.

Prominent Business Men.—Melchers successores; Bartning hermanos & Co.; Joaquin Redo, Hernandez Mendia & Co.; J. de la Quintana & Co.; Juan Somelleria & Co.; Rogers & Marshall; Juan Cristobal Farber; Edward Coffey; Budwig & Rasch; Isaac V. Coppoll; Charpentier, Reynard & Co.; Heyman & Co.; Jesus Escobar; Federico Koerdell & Co. and Haas & Aguiar.

Bankers.—Echeguren, hermana & sobrinos and J. Kelli & Co.

Commission Merchants.—Francisco Duhagon and Maxemin hermanos.

Agents for Subscriptions.—Bartolomé Carbajal & Serrano and Donaciano Paez.

Lawyers.—Francisco Gomez Flores, José Maria Iribarren, Jesus Rio, Francisco Alcalde and Albino Pulido.

ROSARIO,

A city of about 6,000 inhabitants, is situated near the Rosario river, and is celebrated for its silver mines near by. It has considerable trade with Durango and Guadalajara. Sr. Domingo Rodriguez is one of the leading lawyers.

COSALÁ

Is a town of about 5,000 inhabitants, sixty miles southeast from Culiacan, and is celebrated for its silver mines. Sr. Rafael Villegas is the principal lawyer.

Government lands command the same price as in Sonora, viz.: $438.90 per sitio de ganado mayor.

STATE OF SONORA.

Population: 115,424. *Area:* 204,600 *square kilometres.*

Situated between 26° 39′ 42″ and 32° 25′ lat. north and 9° 10′ and 15° 49′ long. west of Mexico City; bounded on the north by Arizona, on the north-west by the Colorado river, on the west by the Gulf of California, on the south by the Fuerte river, forming the division line between the State of Sinaloa and east by the State of Chihuahua.

Mountains.—The Sierra Madre forms a natural barrier to the east and send out the Cordilleras de Antúnez, De Cananea, De Batuco and Alamos; also the Sierras de Sahuaripa, Oposura and Prieta.

Rivers.—The principal rivers are the Sonora, Mayo (80 leagues), Yaqui (150 leagues), San José and Altar river (108 leagues).

Seaports.—Guaymas, on the Gulf of California and Libertad, north of Tiburon Island, and the proposed harbor of Topolobampo.

Products.—This State is principally known as one of the richest mining States of the Mexican Republic and is divided into the mining districts of Hermosillo, silver, gold, lead, copper, salt, alum and marble; Guaymas, gold, silver, copper, salt, lead, alum, iron, sulphur and marble; Ures, gold, silver, lead, tin, iron, lime, plaster of paris, rock salt, beryl and topaz; Arizpe, gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, tin, nitrate of potash, rock salt, marble and coal; Alamos, gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, antimony, sulphur, rock salt and marble; Altar, gold, silver, copper, iron, salt, sulphur, carbonate of soda and marble; Sahuaripa, gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, tin, alum and antimony; Magdalena, gold, silver, copper, iron, lime, plaster of paris, nitrate of potash and carbonate of soda; Oposura (or Moctezuma), gold, silver, copper, lead, nitrate of potash, carbonate of soda, lime, plaster of paris, mercury, marble and coal.

The annual product of the mines is $1,640,272, employing 5,600 men.

THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

In 1882 were as follows:

Corn	66,262,880	kilogr.,	valued at	$1,399,920
Wheat	4,970,000	"	"	280,000
Cane Sugar	2,210,000	"	"	276,000
Black Beans	2,751,900	"	"	116,280
Red Pepper	699,900	"	"	58,390
Rice	610,000	"	"	50,000
Potatoes	504,000	"	"	31,500
Spanish Peas	331,000	"	"	16,555
Chick Peas	247,900	"	"	10,770
Lentils	123,500	"	"	5,470

The raising of cattle, sheep, horses and mules is carried on in some districts, while the temperate climate produces an abundance of all kinds of fruits, such as oranges, lemons, citrons, limes, grapes, pomegranates, peaches, figs, apples, pears, apricots, guavas, etc; also cotton, flax, indigo, coffee and tobacco. On the Alameta, Altar and Ignacio rivers especially excellent cotton is produced. The soil varies from the sandy, dry and arid on the coast to the richest undulated alluvial and gradually rising valleys in the interior. The mountains are clad with extensive forests of pine, oak, brazil wood, mulberry mesquite, etc. The climate is varied, from extreme heat to freezing, which latter is reached during the winter months, from November to March. The warm season commences in May and the heat becomes extreme during the months of June, July and August.

FACTORIES.

Cotton thread and unbleached cotton cloth are manufactured at the factory "Angeles," in San Miguel de Horcasitas, owned by Ortiz Bros., employing 300 hands and producing 1,000 pieces common cloth per month; also factories in Oposura, and near the Yaqui and Mayo rivers, District of Alamos and Guaymas; sombrero factory of palm leaves in Nuri, District of Alamos, and one in Villa Pesqueira, District of Ures; shoe factory in Guaymas; soap factory and distillery of spirits in Hermosillo and Alamos.

Articles of Exportation.—Mineral ores, flour, hides and hats.

The State is divided into nine districts, or counties, and ninety-five municipalities, or townships. The districts and populations are as follows: Altar, 5,468; Magdalena, 5,500; Arispe, 6,543; Moctezuma, 9,395; Sahuaripa, 8,000; Ures, 18,282; Hermosillo, 25,000; Guaymas, 15,000, and Alamos, 22,236.

Within its limits are 5 cities, 12 towns, 93 villages, 112 landed estates and 461 farms.

The taxable property in the cities amounts to $2,350,600; in the country, to $4,872,900. Total, $7,223,500.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

From 1822 to 1830 this State formed part of the State of the Occident, which in the latter year was divided into the States of Sonora and Sinaloa. The State constitution was proclaimed Feb. 23, 1861, and amended in 1872.

The chief executive of the State is the Governor, elected for four years, receiving an annual salary of $4,800, and a Vice-Governor. Each district is presided over by a jefe politico (county supervisor), who are elected by the people.

The Tribunal of Justice has a president, two magistrates and one fiscus.

The Legislature is composed of thirteen members, receiving an annual salary of $1,560 each.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 80 primary schools for boys, with 3,500 pupils; primary schools for girls, with 740 pupils; 1 college for boys, with 80 dents, and 1 college for girls, with 50 students, for secondary, superior professional instruction.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

There is one distributing office at Hermosillo, with eight estafetas (po routes) and forty-one agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has a central office (section 19) at Guaymas, seven stations.

TELEPHONES.

The Mexican Telephone Company has an office at Guaymas, with sev subscribers.

RAILROADS.

The Sonora Railroad, chartered September 14, 1880, and receiving a sub of $7,000 per kilometre, connects at Nogales with the N. M. & A. R. R, ning thence south through Magdalena and Hermosillo to Guaymas; now full operation.

Texas and Topolobampo Railroad, chartered June 13, 1881, with a sub of $5,000 per kilometre, to connect at Alamos with the branch of the So Railroad; projected.

Pacific Coast Railroad, chartered June 22, 1881, to run from the mouth the Colorado river along the coast, through Guyamas, etc.; projected.

Alamos to the Port of Yavaros Railroad, chartered July 20, 1881; projec

Lobos and Sasabé Railroad, chartered May 31, 1882, to run between port on the Gulf of California called Puerto de los Lobos and the frontier t of Sásabe; projected, though the first company have forfeited their charter.

A railroad from the coal beds of the Yaqui to Morrito, chartered Decem 15, 1880; projected.

HERMOSILLO,

The capital of the State, with 25,000 inhabitants, situated in a valley near Sonora river, has clean and well paved streets. The principal buildings the Capitol, mint, assay office, municipal building, prison, public school, theatre, two churches and casino.

Hotels.—The Iturbide, Nacional, Cinco de Mayo and Cosmopolitan.

Prominent Business Men.—Albiztegui y Alatorre, Francisco G. Nori Agustin A. Pesquiera, Ruiz y Mascareñas, Celedonio Ortiz and Carlos Man

Lawyers.—N. Rodriguez, I. Trelles and Alejandro Guerrero.

Physicians.—Eugenio Pesquiera, Gabriel Monteverde, José Gandara and Rodriguez y Gomez.

Commission Merchants.—Florencio Velasco, Camou Bros. and Antonio Calderon.

ALAMOS,

On the Yaqui river, with 5,000 inhabitants, is the principal trading place with Chihuahua and northern Sinaloa, and is one of the leading mining towns in the State.

Prominent Merchants.—Ocharan & del Corte, Quirino Corbalá, Antonio Goycoolea & Co., Pedro S. Salazar, B. Marti Casal, Miguel C. Urrea and Vincente Ortiz & hijo.

Lawyers.—Salvador Tirado, Pedro Ochoa, Ricardo Searcy and Jesus Ceballos.

Physicians.—Alfonso Ortiz and Antonio J. Carbajal.

Commission Merchants.—J. M. Ortiz y hermanos and Tomas R. Bours é hijo.

GUAYMAS.

This port on the Gulf of California is situated about sixty miles above the mouth of the Yaqui river, and is completely sheltered from the sea by the Islands of Pajaros, San Vicente, Pitayas and Tierra Firma, and contains about 5,000 inhabitants. Since the completion of the Sonora Railroad business is increasing rapidly, and quite a number of wholesale importing houses have been established. The city has a shoe, soap and ice factory, oyster canning establishment, court of the first and second appeal, hospital, railroad, telegraph and telephone offices, and the Wells-Fargo Express Company's office.

The prominent buildings are, Mexican custom house, one church, the Cosmopolitan Hotel and Hotel de Guaymas, and the Theatre Alvarez.

Ocean traffic is carried on by the steamers City of Mexico and State of Sonora, the first arriving on the 14th and leaving on the 15th or 16th, carrying passengers to La Paz, Mazatlan, Cape St. Lucas, Altata, Magdalena Bay and San Francisco; State of Sonora, sailing every three weeks for La Paz, Altata, Mazatlan, San Blas, Chamela and Manzanillo.

The price of the Government lands (terrénos baldios) is fixed for the years 1883–1884 at $438.90 per sitio de ganado mayor (4,477 acres), or $9\frac{7}{10}$ cents per acre.

STATE OF TABASCO.

Population: 104,747. *Area:* 30,680 *square kilometres.*

Situated between 16° 46′ and 18° 40′ lat. north and 4° 50′ and 8° 9′ long. east from Mexico City; borders on the north on the Gulf of Mexico, on the east on Campeche and Guatemala, on the south on Guatemala and Chiapas, and on the west on the State of Vera Cruz.

Mountains.—In the central southern part runs a low ridge parallel with the Macuspan river, called the Cordillera El Tortuguero.

Rivers.—The Grijalva (or Mescalapa), 549 kilometres; the Teapa, Tacotalpa, Usumacinta and Chiltepec.

Lakes.—Laguna de Santa Ana and Cupilquillo

Seaports.—Frontera, on the Gulf, and San Juan Bautista on the Grijalva river.

Products.—Cacao, sugar cane, coffee, tobacco, cotton, corn, beans, rice, vanilla, hides and deer-skins, mahogany, cedar, guayacan, fustic, brazil wood, dye woods, medicinal plants and tropical fruits, petroleum, marble and rock salt.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The annual amount and value of the crops are:

Corn	53,602,500	kilogr.,	valued at	$1,121,040
Cacao	1,050,000	"	"	880,000
Cane Sugar	1,100,000	"	"	137,000
Vanilla	10,340	"	"	110,300
Black Beans	2,199,500	"	"	92,940
Rice	920,000	"	"	76,000
Coffee	176,500	"	"	59,000
Red Pepper	560,500	"	"	46,710
Tobacco	111,500	"	"	29,080
Sarsaparilla	49,170	"	"	17,280

The State is divided into twelve partidos (or counties), as follows: The Centre, with 24,081 inhabitants; Nacajuca, 9,613; Jalpa, 3,677; Comalcalco, 9,475; Cunduacan, 14,150; Huimanguillo, 8,520; Teapa, 6,158; Tacotalpa, 2,997; Jalapa, 5,893; Macuspana, 13,021; Jonuta, 3,735; Balancan, 3,427.

It contains 2 cities, 11 towns, 93 villages, 67 landed estates and 263 farms.

The taxable property is valued in the cities at $1,622,490; in the country, at $2,968,785. Total, $4,591,275.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 48 primary schools for boys, with 2,695 pupils; 17 primary schools for girls, with 525 pupils; the Institute Juarez, with 65 scholars, for secondary and higher instruction.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

The constitution was proclaimed in 1857.

The Governor is elected for four years, receiving $3,000 per annum; a Secretary of the Interior receives $1,800 per annum. Each partido has one efe politico (county supervisor).

The Legislature is composed of seven members.

The Judiciary consists of two magistrates, with an annual salary of $1,800; one fiscus and one general assessor.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has one distributing office at San Juan Bautista, with two estafetas (postal routes) and sixteen agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has telegraph offices at Cunduacán, Frontera, San Juan Bautista, Trapiche, Teapa, Tacotalpa and Isla del Carmen.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

The New York, Havana and Mexican Mail Steamship Line (F. Alexandre & Sons) has steamers calling at Frontera.

The steamers of Bulnes hermanos run from San Juan Bautista to Frontera.

Also a steamer line from San Juan Bautista to Paso de Cosahuyapa.

LIGHTHOUSES.

The Federal Government has a lighthouse at Frontera.

RAILROADS.

There are no railroads operated or projected in the State, except a tramway car service established in San Juan Bautista.

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA,

The capital of the State, with 12,000 inhabitants, is situated on the left bank of the Grijalva river, has a gubernatorial palace and many houses of modern construction.

Prominent Business Men.—Romano hermanos, Bulnes hermanos, M. Berreteaga & Co., Burelo Mŏsquera & Co., Ruiz de la Peña y hermanos, Ramos Lanz hermanos, Graham & Vidal, Jamet & Sastre, Maldonado é hijo, Oliver hermanos, Policarpo Valenzuela, Gabriel Mijares, A. Barranco & Co., José *Pulido y* hermano, Juan Reina, Isidoro M. Diez and Ramon Boix.

Lawyers.—Limbano Correa, Manuel Sanchez Marmol, Fernando Duque de Estrada, Serapio Carillo, Marcelino Burelo, Quintin Saury, Santiago Cruces, Santiago Cruces Sastré, Pedro Salazar, Romulo Becerra y Fabre, Joaquin D. Casasus, M. Molina Solis, Pantaleon Gomez Gil, Bartolo Conde, Fernando Duret, Luis Presenda Sanchez, Francisco Capetillo, José M. Sandoval, Luis Montero, Mariano Pedrero and José A. Dominguez.

Physicians.—Manuel Mestre, Adolfo Castañares, Sebastian Zapata, J. Garcia, Alejandro del Rio, J. Cherizola, B. Sanchez, M. Garcia Piña, P. Lopez de Mendoza, José M. Iris, Benito Cruces, Francisco Presenda and Antonio Soler.

Druggists.—Fernando Mendez, Estrada M. Ponz, L. Ponz, Salvador Serralta and Rafael Montellano.

Notaries.—Tomas Sosa Ortiz, Candelario Vera, Gabriel Torralba, Faustino A. Torralva, Enrique Montero and Santiago Buselo.

Other places of more or less importance are: Teapa, Cunduacan, Huimanguillo, Cárdenas, Comalcalco, Frontera, Macuspana, Jalpa and Jonuta.

The Government lands are valued at $1,316.17 per sitio de ganado mayor or 29⅔ cents per acre.

STATE OF TAMAULIPAS.

Population: 140,137. *Area:* 78,280 *square kilometres.*

Situated between 22° 4′ and 27° 38′ lat. north and 1° 59′ long. east and 1° 7′ long. west from Mexico City; bounded on the north by the United States (Rio Grande), on the east by the Gulf of Mexico, on the south by Vera Cruz and on west and southwest by San Luis Potosi.

Mountains.—The Cordilleras del Chamal and Cucharas as part of the Sierra Madre, in the west, and the Sierra de los Martinez, in the east.

Rivers.—The Rio Grande (or Rio Bravo del Norte), 2,280 kilometres. The Tamesi uniting with the Panuco river at Tampico. The Panuco (as southern limit), the San Fernando, Rio de la Marina and the Rio Purificacion.

Lakes.—Laguna del Carpintero, Altamira, Morales and Madre.

Seaports.—Tampico, Soto la Marina, Bagdad on the Gulf coast and Matamoras on the Rio Grande.

Products.—Hides, sugar, dye woods, building timber, ebony, corn, barley, silver, iron, copper, mercury, coal, petroleum, salt, earthenware, cotton, rice, potatoes, tampico fibre, cattle, horses, mules and sheep.

Though quite a large number of mines were worked at various periods in the Sierra de San Carlos, very little, if anything, is now being done in this important industry. Lately American companies have been formed to work some of the silver mines in the San Carlos mountains and the coal beds near the Rio Grande at Guerrero.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The annual amount and value of the crops are as follows:

Corn	79,383,600	kilogr.,	valued at	$1,677,120
Cane Sugar	2,400,000	"	"	300,000
Vanilla	23,900	"	"	239,000
Cotton	504,000	"	"	168,000
Black Beans	3,407,200	"	"	143,970
Sarsaparilla	270,800	"	"	94,140
Rice	1,125,000	"	"	94,000
Wheat	1,455,500	"	"	82,000
Red Pepper	868,500	"	"	72,480
Potatoes	421,400	"	"	25,200
Barley	475,700	"	"	13,400

The State is divided into five districts, as follows: Ciudad Victoria, with 34,155 inhabitants; Matamoros, 27,232 inhabitants; Tampico, 20,950; Tula (de Tamaulipas), 36,668; Mier, 21,132.

Within its limits are 4 cities, 27 towns, 19 villages, 107 landed estates and 322 farms.

The taxable property is valued in the cities at $2,685,960; in the country, at $2,996,355.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 89 primary schools for boys, with 6,300 pupils; 21 primary schools for girls, with 3,200 pupils. There is also a Catholic seminary at Victoria, College San Juan, at Matamoros; boys and girls' high schools at Tampico and Matamoros, and business college at Matamoros.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

The Governor is elected for four years, and receives a salary of $3,600 per annum; the Secretary of State receives $2,400 per annum.

The Legislature is composed of eleven members, and each district is presided over by a jefe politico.

The Judiciary is composed of one president, with $2,400 salary per annum; two magistrates and one fiscus, at $1,800 per annum.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has one distributing office at Victoria, with one estafeta (postal route) and three agencies; one distributing office at Matamoros, with seven estafetas and one agency; one distributing office at Tampico, with five estafetas and three agencies; one distributing office at Tula, with two estafetas and four agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has telegraph offices at Bagdad, Barra de Tampico, Camargo, Caderejta Jimenez, Cerralvo, Guerrero, Jimenez, Jaumave, Matamoros, Mier, Nuevo-Morelos, Paso del Tasajo, Padilla, Reynosa, San Fernando de Presas, Tula de Tamaulipas, Tampico, Tantoyúquita, Villagran, Victoria, Camargo and Altamira.

The Mexican Cable Company has an office at Barra de Tampico and Tampico.

TELEPHONES

The Mexican Telephone Company has exchanges at Tampico, Matamoros and Victoria.

RAILROADS.

The Mexican Central Railroad branch from Tampico to San Luis Potosi is now under construction.

The International Construction Company's Railroad from Tampico to San Luis Potosi is projected.

The Mexican, Oriental, Interoceanic and International Railroad (Gould-De Gress), from Laredo, is projected, with the main line along the eastern part of the State. The same railroad company's branch from Matamoros southwest to the main line. The same railroad company's branch from Victoria south-

west to San Luis Potosi and east to the main line. The same railroad company's branch from Tampico northwest to the main line.

The Mexican National Construction Company's Railroad (Palmer-Sullivan), from Matamoros west to Camargo, Mier and Monterey.

Mier-Guerrero Railroad, chartered Aug. 24, 1881, without subsidy.

The Tamaulipas International Railroad from San Fernando to Victoria, and branch from Matamoros, via Santander to San Fernando, chartered May 23, 1881, has been incorporated with the International (Gould-De Gress) Railroad system and has commenced construction from Matamoros south.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

The New York, Havana and Mexican Mail Steamship Company (F. Alexandre & Sons) have steamers running from New Orleans and calling at Bagdad and Tampico.

The Gulf Coast steamers of Bulnes hermanos call at Tampico and Bagdad.

The Royal Mail Steamship Company's steamers from Southampton call at Tampico.

The Imperial German Mail Steamship Company's steamers from Hamburg call at Tampico.

CIUDAD VICTORIA,

The capital of the State, with 6,000 inhabitants, has a gubernatorial palace and State offices.

Prominent Merchants.—Pablo Lavin, Casimiro Lavin, Viuda de Martinez, Francisco Cortina and José Zorilla.

Lawyers.—Juan Garza and Blas Gutierrez.

TAMPICO,

With 5,500 inhabitants, on the left bank of the Panuco river, has considerable trade with the United States and Europe, as well as with San Luis Potosi. It has a theatre, casino, two hospitals, telegraph and telephone offices and repair shops of the Mexican Central Railroad Company.

Newspaper.—El Semanario, weekly.

Prominent Merchants.—Juan J. Viña, Federico Shutz, Viuda de Camacho & Co., Maza, Trapaga & Co., Viuda de Borde & Co., De la Lastra & Co., Fusco hermanos, Caloca y Castaños, Ugarte hermanos, Simon Torres and Juan Castillo.

Lawyers.—J. Nicolas Arce and Modesto Ortiz.

Physicians.—Platon Ostos and Emilio Robert.

Druggist.—J. de la Garza.

Dentist.—Mauricio Braverman.

MATAMOROS,

On the right bank of the Rio Grande (opposite Brownsville, Texas), with 12,000 inhabitants, has a custom house for ocean and inland importation. The

State Government has a gubernatorial palace, until last year occupied by the Governor and State officers, a cathedral and several other churches, two theatres, chamber of commerce, casino, commercial college, telegraph and telephone offices, and tramway service.

Newspapers.—La Lampara, semi-weekly; El Progreso, tri-weekly; La Revista del Norte, tri-weekly.

Prominent Merchants.—Santiago Belden, Francisco Armendaiz, Armendaiz, Maiz y hermano, Adolfo Mark y hermano, José de la Mora, Cross & Co., J. P. Bosch, Francisco Garcia, F. Iturria and Gaspar A. Lynch.

Lawyers.—Diego Castillo Montero, Manuel Mendiola, Justo Treviño, Leon Aragon and Trinidad Gonzalez Doria.

Physicians.—Ignacio Martinez, Carlos McManus, Manuel Gallardo, Rafael Caraza, Miguel Cicero and José Ortega.

Government lands are valued at $851.12 per sitio de ganado mayor, or 19 cents per acre.

STATE OF TLAXCALA.

Population: 138,988. *Area:* 4,200 *square kilometres.*

Situated between 19° 6′ and 19° 42′ lat. north and 0° 29′ and 1° 26′ long. east from Mexico City; bounded on the northeast, east and south by Puebla, on the west by Mexico and on the northwest by Hidalgo.

Mountains.—The State is situated at the foot of the Sierra Malinche, or Matlacueyatl, 14,704 feet above sea level, in the southern part, and the chain of mountains called Rancheria de Tlaxco and Alzayanca, forming the border line from northwest to southeast.

Rivers.—The Atoyac river, rising in the San Martin mountains, and the Zahuapam river rising in the Cerro de Tlaxco.

Lakes.—The Laguna de Acuitlapico, in the southern central part, the Rosario, in the west, and the Tonecuila, in the east.

Products.—Silver, lead, copper, chalcedony, coal, barley, wheat, beans, corn, flax, pita fibre and pulque.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The annual amount and value of the crops are:

Corn	75,810,000	kilogr.,	valued at	$1,602,000
Barley	66,480,000	"	"	1,100,000
Wheat	22,265,600	"	"	940,800
Black Beans	3,159,500	"	"	133,500
Garden Beans	5,842,900	"	"	126,950
Spanish Peas	2,762,200	"	"	98,650
Chick Peas	1,775,000	"	"	75,000
Potatoes	1,800,000	"	"	75,000
Red Pepper	801,000	"	"	66,750
Lentils	498,600	"	"	17,730

COTTON FACTORIES.

San Manuel, belonging to Luis Garcia Ternel, produces 2,000 pieces cloth per month; El Valor, belonging to C. Marron Velasco, produces 2,000 pieces cloth per month.

The State is divided into five districts, as follows: Hidalgo, with 44,187 inhabitants; Zaragoza, 28,225; Juarez, 35,284; Morelos, 14,825; Ocampo, 16,467.

It contains 1 city, 4 towns, 109 villages, 136 landed estates and 143 farms.

The taxable property is valued in the cities at $585,964; in the country, at $5,621,896. Total, $6,207,860.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 176 primary schools for boys, with 8,100 pupils; 18 primary schools for girls, with 1,550 pupils, and a State institute, with 40 students, for higher education.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Was organized in 1857, its constitution promulgated September 30, 1857, amended April 29, 1868, and again amended August, 1881.

The Governor is elected for four years, receiving a salary of $3,000 per annum; Secretary of State, $1,800 salary per annum.

Each district has a jefe politico (county supervisor), receiving $600 salary per annum, with the exception of those at Tlaxcala (Hidalgo) and Huamantla (Juarez), who receive $720 per annum.

The Legislature is composed of ten members, receiving a salary of $1,000 per annum.

The Judiciary is composed of one president and three magistrates, salary $2,000; one procurador general, salary $1,200; one attorney of the poor, salary $600 per annum.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has one distributing office at Tlaxcala, with six agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has telegraph offices at Apizaco, Huamantla and Tlaxcala.

The old Vera Cruz Telegraph Company has offices at Tlaxcala and Huamantla.

RAILROADS.

The Mexican (Vera Cruz) Railroad passes through the southeastern part of the State.

Santa Ana Chautenpam-San Martin Texmelucan Railroad, *via* San Pablo Apetatitla and Tlaxcala, chartered September 15, 1882, is projected.

TLAXCALA,

The capital of the State, with 44,187 inhabitants, near the Zahuapan river, has the State offices, preparatory institute, cathedral and several fine private residences.

HUAMANTLA (De Juarez),

With 35,284 inhabitants, is a station on the Mexican Railroad.

ZACATELCO (De Zaragoza)

With 28,225 inhabitants.

TLAXCO (De Morelos),

With 14,825 inhabitants.

CALPULALPAM (De Ocampo),

With 16,467 inhabitants.

Prominent Merchants in the State.—Trinidad Rojas, Manuel Hernandez, Miguel Gomez, Lorenzo Viñas, Juan Vazquez, Felix Diaz Conti, Albino Rodriguez, Cirilo Sanchez, Dimas Lopez, Trinidad Calderon, Nicolas Hernandez, Miguel Carranza, J. Lastre, Secundino Aguilar, Bernardo Caso, Pomposo Picazo, Ignacio Picazo, Rafael Picazo, Agustin Garcia Corona, Agustin Rivera, Mariano Calderon, Miguel Leon, Manuel Rivera, Pedro Carrasco, Ignacio Escudero, Jesus Jimenez, Nicolas Charpennel, Jesus Nájera, Ignacio Ceron, José Maria de Jesus Marquez, Nicolas Mellado and Juan Heredia.

Physicians.—Mariano Guerra Manzanares, Miguel Barrientos, Francisco Crespo, Luis Gastelu, Martin Ramirez and Ignacio Maria Montaño.

Druggists.—Jesus Escudero, Joaquin Crespo, Francisco Atamoros, Gregorio Cervantes, Agustin Ramirez, José Maria Crespo, Andres Gomez and Antonio Najera.

Lawyers.—Francisco Zempoalteca, Francisco de P. Marin, Manuel Loaiza, Manuel Grajales, Antonio M. Viscaino, Rafael Casco, Juan Payan Leon, Ignacio Marquez, Manuel Mateos and José Maria Perez.

Government lands are valued at $2,633.41 per sitio de ganado mayor, or 58⅓ cents per acre.

STATE OF VERA CRUZ.

Population: 542,918. *Area:* 67,920 *square kilometres.*

Situated between 16° 46′ and 22° 15′ lat. north and 0° 28′ and 5° 18′ long. east of Mexico City; borders in the north on Tamaulipas, in the east on the Gulf of Mexico and Tabasco, in the south on Chiapas and Oaxaca, in the west on Puebla, Hidalgo and San Luis Potosi.

Mountains.—The State is very mountainous, except a narrow strip along the coast. These elevations are known as the Sierra de Zongolica, Ozuluama, Chiconquiaco, Jalacingo, Huatusco and Tuxtlas; the highest points being the Citlaltepetl, or Pic of Orizaba, an active volcano, 5,295 metres above sea level; Volcano de Tuxtla, 1,500 metres, and Cofre de Perote, 4,089 metres.

Rivers.—The Panuco river, forming the northern boundary between Tamaulipas (499 kilometres long), the Tuxpan, Tecolutla, Nautla, Jamapa, Blanco, Papaloapan (361 kilometres), San Juan, Coatzacoalco (361 kilometres), Uspanapa and Tonala, all emptying into the Gulf of Mexico.

Lakes.—Laguna de Tamiahuac, Pueblo Viejo, Mandiuga, Catemaco, Camaronera, Alvarado and Santecomapam.

Seaports.—Tuxpan, Tecolutla, Nautla, Vera Cruz, the principal seaport of the Mexican Republic; Alvarado, Tlacotalpam, Santecomapam and Coatzacoalco.

Products.—Coffee, tobacco, cotton, vanilla, honey, rhubarb, quina, dried fish, india rubber, cedar, mahogany, ebony, rose and tulip wood, hides, gold, silver, coal and petroleum.

Mining has been carried on only in two districts. The mining districts and their minerals are: Jalapa, lead, gold, copper, iron and coal; Tulancingo, gold and silver; Orizaba, lithographer's stone, sulphur, mercury, gold and Puebla onyx. In Tonalixco (Sierra de Zongolica) diamonds have been found.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The annual amount and value of the crops are:

Corn	286,817,200	kilogr.,	valued	at	$8,079.360
Cotton	10,560,000	"	"		3,520,000
Cane Sugar	12,500,000	"	"		1,550,000
Coffee	5,880,000	"	"		1,470,000
Tobacco	3,391,100	"	"		884,370
Black Beans	11,950,000	"	"		504,930
Vanilla	28,900	"	"		346,400
Red Pepper	2,725,800	"	"		227,150

Barley	7,029,000	kilogr.,	valued at	$148,500
Rice	860,000	"	"	72,000
Wheat	781,000	"	"	44,000
Sesam Seed	520,000	"	"	38,000
Sarsaparilla	87,400	"	"	31,400
Chick Peas	280,000	"	"	12,000
Spanish Peas	319,900	"	"	11,425
Potatoes	138,900	"	"	8,030
Garden Beans	227,900	"	"	6,600
Anise	32,000	"	"	3,000

COTTON FACTORIES.

Their monthly product is as follows:

El Molino, Bernardo Sayago, proprietor, 5,000 kilogrammes thread; Lucas Martin, Carlos Garcia Ternel, proprietor, 1,350 kilogrammes thread, 2,600 pieces cloth, and 180 pieces prints; Probidad y Victoria, Emilio Manuel & Co., proprietors, 2,800 pieces cloth; Industria Jalapeña, Agustin Cerdan, proprietor, 850 pieces of cloth, and 100 kilogrammes wick; Cocolapan, Escandon, hermo, proprietor, 2,400 kilogrammes thread and 1,600 pieces cloth.

The State is divided into eighteen cantons (counties), as follows: Acayucan, with 19,696 inhabitants; Coatepec, 31,228; Cordoba, 38,267; Cosamaloapam, 17,587; Chicontepec, 40,455; Huatusco, 17,926; Jalacingo, 36,572; Jalapa, 55,029; Minatitlan, 15,467; Misantla, 9,030; Orizaba, 48,521; Ozuluama, 27,279; Papantla, 27,834; Tantoyuca, 32,530; Tuxpan, 28,765; Tuxtlas, 26,075; Vera Cruz, 51,930; Zongolica, 18,727.

It contains 5 cities, 12 towns, 734 villages, 237 landed estates and 973 farms.

The taxable property is valued in the cities at $14,665,884; in the country, at $8,268,790. Total, $22,934,674.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 580 primary schools for boys, with 20,021 pupils; 146 primary schools for girls, with 5,937 pupils; and for higher education, the Instituto Vera Cruzano, with 102 students; college for girls, with 87 students; State college at Orizaba, with 53 students; girls' high school at Orizaba, with 60 students; preparatory college at Cordoba, 171 students; girls' college at Cordoba, with 186 students; preparatory college at Jalapa, 130 students; preparatory college at Tlacotalpam, with 40 students; College of Tantoyuca, with 44 students; four private colleges, with 143 students.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Was organized in 1824, its constitution proclaimed Nov. 18, 1857, and amended Feb. 13, 1871, and Oct. 10, 1873.

The Governor is elected for four years, receiving a salary of $6,000 per annum. Secretary of State, $2,800 per annum. Chiefs of the Department

of the Interior, Treasury, War, Municipalities, Public Instruction and Works, each with a salary of $1,800 per annum.

The Legislature is composed of eleven members. Each canton is presided over by a jefe politico.

The Judiciary consists of one president and one fiscus, with $3,600 salary per annum; five magistrates, salary $3,000 per annum; attorney of the poor, salary $1,200 per annum.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has one distributing office at Cordoba, with four agencies; at Jalapa, with six estafetas and fifteen agencies; at Orizaba, with two estafetas and three agencies; at Tuxpan, three estafetas and seven agencies; at Vera Cruz, with ten estafetas and twenty-five agencies. (Tuxpan and Vera Cruz are post offices for foreign exchange).

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has telegraph offices at Barra de Tuxpan, Camaron, Cordoba, Huatusco, Orizaba, Ozuluama, Tuxpan, Tamiahuac, Tantima and Vera Cruz.

The Old Mexico-Vera Cruz Telegraph Company has offices at Orizaba, Cordoba, Vera Cruz, Perote and Jalapa.

The Tuxpan-Teziutlan Telegraph Company has offices at Jalacingo, Tlapacoyan, Papantla and Tuxpan. The same company has another line with offices at Vera Cruz, Medellin, Alvarado, Tlacotalpam, Cosamaloapam, S. Nicolas, S. Andres Tuxtla, Acayucan and Minatitlan.

The Mexican Cable Company from Galveston, *via* Tampico, to Vera Cruz and Minatitlan.

TELEPHONES.

The Mexican Telephone Company has exchanges in Cordoba, Orizaba, Vera Cruz, Jalapa, Tuxpan and Minatitlan.

RAILROADS.

The Mexican Railroad Company, chartered Aug. 31, 1857, connects Vera Cruz with Mexico City, by the way of Cordoba, Orizaba, Esperanza, Apizaco, Ometusco and Otumba.

At Apizaco, a branch, is running to Puebla; from Tejeria (station on the Mexican Railroad) a branch runs to Jalapa.

From Esperanza station runs a branch to Tehuacan, State of Puebla, chartered Aug. 14, 1877.

A railroad from Vera Cruz to Medellin, chartered May 4, 1875, with a subsidy of $5,000 per kilometre, is in operation.

A railroad from Vera Cruz to Alvarado, with branch to Anton Lizardo, chartered March 26, 1878, with a subsidy of $8,000 per kilometre, is now in operation.

A railroad from Anton Lizardo to Huatulco and Puerto Angel, on the Pacific coast, chartered Aug. 25, 1880, with a subsidy of $8,000 per kilometre, is projected.

A railroad from Jalapa to San Andres Chalchicomula, State of Puebla, chartered Sept. 6, 1880, with a subsidy of $8,000 per kilometre, is in construction.

The Oriental, International and Interoceanic Railroad Company, chartered Sept. 8, 1880, with a subsidy of $9,500 per kilom., to run from Laredo through Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, Vera Cruz, Hidalgo, Tlaxcala to Mexico City, with branches from Matamoros southwest, San Luis Potosi northeast, Tampico northwest, and also a branch from Tuxpan west to connect with the main line.

A railroad from Jalapa to Vera Cruz, chartered Jan. 10, 1881, with a subsidy of $8,000 per kilometre, is in construction.

The Mexico Southern Railroad, chartered May 1, 1881, without a subsidy, has been merged into the Oriental, International, Interoceanic Railroad, receiving the same subsidy, and is proposed to run from Mexico City, *via* Puebla, Tehuacan, Oaxaca, to and along the Pacific coast to the border of Guatemala, having branches from Vera Cruz, *via* Anton Lizardo, to the main line; also from Puebla to Atlixco.

The Tehuantepec Railroad, chartered to Edward Learned, June 2, 1879, with a subsidy of $7,500 per kilometre, to connect the Gulf of Mexico with the Pacific ocean, is now being constructed by the Federal Government after its forfeiture by the original company.

The Tehuantepec Ship Railway, chartered to Jas. B. Eades, May 28, 1881, without a subsidy, to connect the navigable waters of the Coatzacoalco river with the Pacific ocean, is now under construction.

The Hidalgo Railroad, chartered Sept. 7, 1878, with a subsidy of $8,000 per kilometre, to connect Tuxpan with the Mexican Railroad, is under construction and twenty-two kilometres finished.

A railroad from Nautla to San Marcos, chartered June 25, 1881, with a subsidy of $6,000 per kilometre, to run from Nautla to San Marcos.

A railroad from Camaron, a station on the Mexican Railroad to Huatusco, chartered Sept. 30, 1882, with a subsidy of $5,500 per kilometre, is projected.

A railroad from Perote to the Morelos Railroad, chartered June 27, 1881, with a subsidy of $6,000 per kilometre, is projected.

A railroad from Minatitlan to San Juan Bautista (Tabasco), chartered Aug. 3, 1881, with a subsidy of $6,000 per kilometre, is projected.

A railroad from Mexico to Tantojon, chartered Aug. 26, 1881, without a subsidy, is projected.

The Santecomapam-San Andres Texmelucan Railroad, to connect Santecomapam, on the Gulf of Mexico, with San Andres Texmelucan, in Puebla, chartered Dec. 14, 1882, is projected.

There is a tramway service established in Vera Cruz, Jalapa, Orizaba, Cordoba, Tuxpan, and between Cordoba and Amatlan de los Reyes.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

The New York, Habana and Mexican Steamship Line (F. Alexandre & Sons) have steamers running from New Orleans to Tuxpan and Vera Cruz, and also from New York and gulf ports to Vera Cruz.

The Morgan Steamship Company have steamers direct from Morgan City and Galveston to Vera Cruz.

The steamers of Bulnes hermanos, along the Gulf coast, call at Tuxpan, Vera Cruz, Alvarado and Minatitlan.

Steamer Line from Vera Cruz to Minatitlan.

The Harris (West Indian) Steamship Line, running from Liverpool to Vera Cruz.

The Imperial German Mail Steamship Company, running from Hamburg to Vera Cruz and Tampico.

The Royal Mail Steamship Line, from Southampton to Vera Cruz and Tampico.

The French-Transatlantic Steamship Company, running between San Nazaire and Vera Cruz.

The French Steamship Line, from Marseilles to Vera Cruz.

The Spanish (Antonio Lopez) Steamship Line, running between Cadiz and Vera Cruz.

The Spanish (Marquis del Campo) Steamship Line, from Santander to Vera Cruz.

The Italian Steamship Line, from Genoa to Vera Cruz.

There are river steamers up to the navigable waters of the Panuco, Tuxpan and Coatzacoalcos rivers.

ORIZABA,

The capital of the State, with 20,696 inhabitants, is quite a manufacturing town. Besides the State Government buildings there are several churches, Hotel de Deligencias, Hotel Juarez and the extensive repair shops of the Mexican Railroad Company.

Newspaper.—El Reproductor, weekly.

Lawyers.—Agapito M. y Muñoz, Manuel D. Perez, Eduardo L. Guevara, J. M. de los Rios, José Domingo Zamora, Ramon Albarran, José de S. Rendon, Juan N. Mendizabal and José H. Carrazco.

Physicians.—Francisco de P. Carrillo, Macario Ahumada, Timoteo Elguera, Luis G. Meza, Juan de la Torre, Ismael Talavera, Juan Kremesey and Gregorio Mendizabal.

Druggists.—Manuel Valdez, Leopoldo Rincon, José Ariza, José de S. Bustamante, Francisco Arnaud, Miguel Mendizabal, Luciano Vignon, Basilio Bulnes and Samuel Trujillo.

VERA CRUZ,

The principal seaport of the Mexican Republic, with 16,720 inhabitants, is defended by the celebrated fort of San Juan de Uloa. The Federal custom

house receipts average about $750,000 per month. The State has a palace for the Governor here, also a cathedral, branch of the Banco Nacional Mexicano, several churches, a theatre, casino, several hotels (Hotel de Deligencia, Hotel Veracruzano, etc.), foundry, cigar factories, gas works, telegraph, telephone, and electric lighting in some streets, and tramway service.

Newspapers.—Opinion del Pueblo, weekly; El Ferro Carril, daily.

Prominent Merchants.—M. C. de Markoe & Co.; R. C. Ritter & Co.; Cos, Castillo & Co.; Landero Pasquel & Co.; Bonne, Struck & Co.; D'Oleire & Co., successores; Düring & Co.; Agustin Gutheil; Ed. Rangel, Jr.; Jauffred Ollivier & Co.; C. A. Martinez & Co.; Torre, Fisher & Co.; Jorge Banelto; Javier Muñoz; J. Galeana & Co.; M. Guillaron & Co., successores; Wittenez, Vila & Co.; Francisco de Prida & Co.; Lascurain hermanos, and P. de Mendez & Co.

Tobacco Merchants.—E. Goyereche & Co.

Lawyers.—José M. Manero Embides, José M. Lopez Escalera, José Miguel Caraza, Bernardo Calero, Luis B. Santealla, Agustin Moreno, Leandro M. Alcolea, Manuel G. Mendez, M. Felipe Ledon and Tomas Calero.

Physicians.—Juan F. del Rio, Miguel Heras, Ignacio Alvarado, José Sanfelin, Zacarias Molina, Manuel Cabrera, Alfredo Velasco, Ernesto Hegewisch and Narciso del Rio.

Druggists.—Belen J. Valdez, Rafael Rosell, Manuel Corrillo, Antonio Varela, Carlos Mariscal, Antonio P. Redondo, Mucio Ramos, José C. Corrillo, Adolfo Follenweider, G. Müller successores, and Luis H. Y. Hoyos.

CORDOBA,

A station on the Mexican Railway, with 11,600 inhabitants, founded in 1618, is celebrated for its excellent coffee, as is the Indian village of Amatlan de los Reyes (5,620 inhabitants), with which the city is being connected by a tramway road. The city has several old churches, two hospitals, literary institute, telegraph and telephone offices, and a branch of the Hypothec Bank of Mexico.

Hotels.—De Deligencia and Bella Union.

Prominent Merchants.—Cirilo Mingo, Francisco Abascal, Juan Tornel, Hugo Fink, I. Lacour & Co. and Luis Carbajal.

Lawyers.—Juan B. Sariol, Platon Torres, F. M. de la Llave, José M. Mena and Manuel Gomez.

Physicians.—A. A. Russell, Dr. Merker, C. Peña, R. Rodriguez Rivera and F. T. Elguera.

TUXPAN,

Near the mouth of the Tuxpan river, with about 7,000 inhabitants, carries on an extensive trade in honey, deer-skins, chicle (chewing) gum, india rubber, cedar wood, fustic and sarsaparilla. The Boston and Mexican Oil Company, as well as the Vera Cruz Oil Company, have commenced borings for petroleum in various places near Tuxpan. The city has a custom house, municipal hall, parish church, prison and hospital, and tramway service.

JALAPA,

With 13,987 inhabitants, is considered one of the prettiest cities in the State, and is celebrated as the birth place of General Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana and Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, Presidents of the Mexican Republic. The convent of San Francisco was commenced by Hernan Cortes and finished in 1556. Jalapa has a municipal hall, a palace formerly occupied by the State Government, cathedral, casino, and many fine residences and villas.

Hotels.—Hotel Pino and Hotel Nacional.

Lawyers.—José M. Saenz Herosa, José J. Carrillo, Ignacio Suarez, Peredo, Joaquin G. Aguilar and Pedro de V. Olmos.

Physicians.—Manuel Camargo, Francisco R. Cambas and José Maria Sanchez.

Druggists.—Ildefonso Trigos, Manuel Quiroz, Manuel Mora and José M. Pozos.

MINATITLAN,

With 2,687 inhabitants, situated on the left bank of the Coatzacoalcos river, is one of the largest shipping places for mahogany, cedar and fustic.

Merchants.—Ricardo Lecht, José Antonio Ortiz and Nicolas Lopez.

Physician.—José Joaquin Perez.

Druggists.—Carlos M. Carrillo and Ignacio Cevallos.

ACAYUCAN,

With 4,907 inhabitants.

Merchants.—Juan Gonzalez Bárcena, Feliciano Cabrera and Manuel C. Pereira.

Lawyer.—Angel C. Fuentes.

Tobacco Producers.—Placido Lavie and Francisco Salmones.

PÁNUCO,

With about 4,000 inhabitants, on the right bank of the Pánuco river, is one of the oldest settled places in the Mexican Republic.

Merchants.—Norberto Gonzalez, Pedro Etienne, Cristobal Juarez, Adolfo Guzman, Hermenegildo Robles, Matias Guzman, Eulalia Trasierra, Ignacio Sales and Nestor Peralta.

Physicians.—Dr. Willis and Enrique Fremont.

Government lands are valued at $2,193.75 per sitio de ganado mayor, or 49 cents per acre.

STATE OF YUCATAN.

Population: 302,315. *Area:* 76,560 *square kilometres.*

Situated between 17° 28′ and 21° 41′ lat. north and 8° 37′ and 12° 21′ long. east of Mexico City; borders in the north on the Gulf of Mexico, in the east on the Sea of the Antilles, in the south on Belize and Guatemala, in the west on the State of Campeche.

Mountains.—The Sierra de Yucatan traverses the southern and eastern part of the State, and a range of low hills the northwestern part.

Rivers.—The Rio Hondo, forming the southern boundary between Belize, the Manatin and other small streams emptying into the sea of the Antilles.

Lakes.—Laguna de Bacalar and Aguadulce in the south, and Laguna Jatanopolch, Noja, Chichankakahna and Ocon in the central part.

Bays.—In the south the Bahia de Espiritu Santo and Chetumal, in the east the Bahia de Shamrock, Ascension and Santa Maria.

Seaports.—Progreso is the only port on the Gulf coast.

Products.—Henequen fibre is the principal product of the State, besides cotton, añil, vanilla, tobacco, castor beans, honey, salt, corn, starch, sugar cane, medicinal plants, dye woods, ochre, brown coal, plaster of paris and deer-skins.

Lighthouses.—The Federal Government supports the lighthouses at Sisal, Celestum and Progreso.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The amount and value of the annual crops are as follows:

Corn	164,952,800	kilogr.,	valued at	$4,646,560
Henequen Fibre	25,000,000	"	"	2,125,000
Cane Sugar	3,200,000	"	"	400,000
Black Beans	6,732,200	"	"	284,460
Tobacco	880,200	"	"	229,500
Red Pepper	1,656,600	"	"	138,050
Rice	1,300,000	"	"	98,000

COTTON FACTORY.

La Constancia, belonging to J. A. Urcelay, produces 1,300 pieces of unbleached cotton cloth per month.

The State is divided into fifteen partidos (or counties), as follows: Merida, with 49,649 inhabitants; Hunucmá, 21,106; Acanceh, 23,056; Tixkokob, 17,859; Motul, 22,802; Temax, 18,037; Izamal, 25,586; Sotuta, 11,410; Valladolid, 19,361; Espita, 11,466; Tizimin, 12,955; Tekax, 15,402; Peto, 8,206; Ticul, 26,994; Maxcanu, 18,426.

Within its limits are 5 cities, 11 towns, 151 villages, 1,145 landed estates and 363 farms.

The taxable property is valued in the cities at $1,658,795; in the country, at $1,978,988.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 163 primary schools for boys, with 8,659 pupils; 39 primary schools for girls, with 2,643 pupils; the literary institute at Merida, with special colleges of jurisprudence and medicine, 138 students; the literary institute for girls, 153 students; the institute at Valladolid, 60 students; conservatory, 21 students; Catholic college at Merida, 90 students; conservatory of music and declamation, 67 students.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Was organized in 1824.

The Governor is elected for four years and receives a salary of $3,000 per annum. There is one Secretary of State and two Counselors of State, with their substitutes.

Each partido has a jefe politico (county supervisor).

The Legislature is composed of twelve members, receiving each $1,200 per annum.

The Judiciary is composed of one president, three magistrates and one fiscus, each of the magistrates receiving a salary of $1,500 per annum.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has one distributing office at Merida, with six estafetas (postal routes) and thirteen agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has telegraph offices at Acanceh, Yzamal, Motul, Merida, Maxcanu, Progreso, Tiskokob, Ticul, Tekax and Mama.

TELEPHONES.

The Mexican Telephone Company has an exchange at Merida.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

The New York, Havana and Mexican Mail Steamship Company's (F. Alexandre & Sons) steamers call at Progreso.

The steamship line of Bulnes hermanos has steamers calling at Progreso on their route to the Gulf ports.

RAILROADS.

The Merida and Peto Railroad, passing by Ticul and Tekax, chartered March 28, 1878, with a subsidy of $6,000 per kilometre, is under construction.

The Merida, Kalkini and Celestum Railroad, chartered Sept. 14, 1880, with a subsidy of $6,000 per kilometre, is under construction.

The Merida and Valladolid Railroad, chartered Dec. 15, 1880, with a subsidy of $6,000, is under construction.

The Progreso and Merida Railroad, chartered April 2, 1874, with a subsidy of about $22,000, is in full operation.

The Valladolid and San Celso Railroad, chartered Dec. 14, 1882, to run from Valladolid to a maritime point, San Celso, on the sea of the Antilles, is projected.

MERIDA,

The capital of the State, with 56,000 inhabitants, has a gubernatorial palace, the before mentioned educational establishments, a general hospital, almshouse, foundlings home, public library and reading rooms, tramway railroad and many fine private residences.

Newspapers.—La Revista de Merida, daily; El Eco del Comercio, semi-weekly.

Prominent Merchants—Milan y hermanos, Viuda de Regil é hijo, Venancio Cervera & Co., Camp & Co., Crasseman & Co., Ravensburg & Co., Ricardo Gutierrez & Co., Luis Gutierrez Fuente y hermanos, Vales & Capetillo, Rodriguez Atoche & Co., Alvarez & Co., Haro & Co., Celestino Ruiz del Hoyo, Pinelo é hijo, Pedro Cicero, Derio Calera, Rotger & Co., Manuel Dondé Camara, Manuel Zapata, Eusebio Escalante é hijo, Carrillo Cámara, Ramon Aznar, José M. Ponce & Co., Alfredo Peon, Hoffman & Dominguez, Benito Aznar, Perez & Co., Pedro Leal, Ibarra & Co., Palma y hermanos and Jacinto Lizarraga & Co.

Lawyers.—Pastor Esquivel, Olegario Molina, Higinio Castellanos, Juan Molina Solis, Julian Carrillo, Manuel Meneses, Sebastian Rubio, Fabian Carrillo, Juan Antonio Esquivel, Perfecto Solis, J. D. Rivero y Figueroa, Ramon Aldana, Ricardo Rio, Lorenzo Ancona, Manuel S. Villamor, Prudencio Hijuelos, Januario Manzanilla and Demetrio Molina.

Physicians.—Agustin O'Horan, Manuel Arias, José D. Patron, Marcial Cervera, Rafael Villamil, Joaquin Rendon, José M. Palomequi, Ricardo Sauri, José M. Tappan, Esteban C. Vargas, Juan Pio Aguilar, Juan Nicoli and Juan Pio Manzano.

PROGRESO,

The principal port of the State, with 3,200 inhabitants.

Merchants.—Alejandro Barrera, Ignacio Sabido, Antonio Alonzo, Alberto Morales, Braulio Canton and George Llanos.

The other towns are: Izamal, with 14,428 inhabitants; Valladolid, 14,108; Motul, 12,665; Ticul, 16,484; Tecax, 9,637.

Government lands are valued at $877.80 per sitio de ganado mayor, or 19⅞ cents per acre.

STATE OF ZACATECAS.

Population: 422,506. *Area:* 59,550 *square kilometres.*

Situated between 21° 15′ and 24° 55′ lat. north and 2° 14′ and 5° 25′ long. west of Mexico City; is bounded on the north by Coahuila, on the east by San Luis Potosi, on the south by Aguascalientes and Jalisco, and on the west by Jalisco and Durango.

Mountains.—The Sierra Madre traverses part of the State under the names of the Sierras de Novillos, San Juan, Hermoso, Palomas, Nochistlan and Pinos.

Rivers.—The State is sparsely watered by small mountain streams, among which the Juchipila and Tlaltenango rivers are the principal ones.

Lakes.—To the north of the capital city are several small lagunes, where, in a primitive fashion, salt and soda are obtained. In the northern part the waters during the rainy season are accumulated into natural basins called tanks, as the Tanque de Palmillas, S. Eusebio and others.

Products.—Native silver and its combinations, gold, tin, salt, salitre, mercury, iron, lead, copper, corn, wheat, barley, beans, sugar cane, flour, potatoes, and all kinds of fruits of the temperate zone, cattle and sheep are raised in considerable quantities.

The mining industry is the principal one of the State, and is divided into the mineral districts of Zacatecas, silver, iron; Veta Grande, silver; Pánuco, silver; Fresnillo, silver; Sombrerete, gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, zinc; Chalchihuites, silver, lead; Nieves, silver; San Miguel del Mezquital, silver; Mazapil, silver, copper, lead; Pinos, silver; Noria de Angeles, silver, lead; Mesquital del Oro, gold.

The annual products of the mines are $5,791,812, employing 19,850 men.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The annual amount and value of the crops are:

Corn	234,941,800	kilogr.,	valued at	$5,063,560
Wheat	21,300,000	"	"	1,200,000
Black Beans	9,788,300	"	"	413,590
Red Pepper	2,481,700	"	"	206,810
Barley	6,943,800	"	"	122,250
Rice	950,000	"	"	78,000
Potatoes	588,000	"	"	35,300
Chick Peas	642,800	"	"	26,400
Spanish Peas	509,600	"	"	25,480
Garden Beans	377,400	"	"	10,930
Anise	95,000	"	"	8,000

COTTON FACTORY.

Zacatecana, belonging to J. M. Garcia Elias, produces 500 pieces of cloth per month.

The State is divided into twelve partidos (counties), as follows: Zacatecas, with 65,805 inhabitants; Fresnillo, 50,963; Sombrerete, 40,228; Ciudad Garcia, 50,651; Nieves, 29,716; Mazapil, 13,234; De Pinos, 40,975; Ojocaliente, 11,740; Villa Nueva, 40,968; Juchipila, 23,283; Nochistlan, 22,500; Sanchez Roman, 32,443.

Within its limits are 4 cities, 9 towns, 63 villages, 121 landed estates and 1,086 farms.

The taxable property is valued in the cities at $5,986,800; in the country, at $10,265,600. Total, $16,252,400.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 311 primary schools for boys, with 13,738 pupils; 178 primary schools for girls, with 6,653 pupils; the literary institute Garcia, with 150 students; girls' normal school, with 32 students; boys' normal school, with 20 students; Catholic seminary, with 100 students; college at Sombrerete, with 170 students.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Was organized in October, 1823, and its constitution proclaimed in 1825.

The Governor is elected for four years, receiving a salary of $4,000 per annum; the Secretary of State receiving $2,000 per annum.

The Legislature is composed of twelve members, receiving each $2,000 per annum.

The Judiciary is composed of four magistrates, one supernumerary, one fiscus and one attorney of the prisoners, each with a salary of $2,400.

Each partido is presided over by a jefe politico (county supervisor).

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has one distributing office at Zacatecas, with twelve estafetas (postal routes) and nineteen agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has telegraph offices at Hacienda del Carro, Chalchihuites, Ojocaliente, Santiago de Pinos, Zacatecas and Ahualulco.

The State Telegraph has offices at Zacatecas, Guadalupe, Ojocaliente, Noria de Angeles, Pinos, Mezquitic, San Luis Potosi, Veta Grande, Fresnillo, Sain Alto, Sombrerete, Chalchihuites, Rio Grande, Nieves, Jerez, Villa Nueva, Colotlan (in Jalisco), Tlaltenango, Teul, San Cristobal and Guadalajara (in Jalisco).

TELEPHONES.

The Mexican Telephone Company has an exchange at Zacatecas.

RAILROADS.

The Mexican Central Railroad, running from Chihuahua and passing with its main line through the State, will connect Durango with Aguascalientes.

The International Construction Company, proposed from Eagle Pass, will pass through Zacatecas, connecting it with Mexico City.

The Mexican National Construction Company (Palmer-Sullivan Railroad) will connect Zacatecas with San Luis Potosi. A branch of the same railroad will run from Zacatecas to Aguascalientes.

A branch of the International Construction Company's road, running from San Blas northeast, will connect in Zacatecas with the main line of that road.

A tramway road connects the capital with Guadalupe.

ZACATECAS,

The capital of the State, with 64,000 inhabitants, has been the centre for all mining operations in the State. Besides the gubernatorial palace, there is a mint, cathedral and several churches.

Hotels.—De Diligencias, Del Comercio, Zacatecano, Gregoire and others.

Prominent Merchants.—Storage Warehouse: Oscar Lorenzen, Kimball, Alverdi, Pio Arenas, Julian Ibarguen, Ramon C. Ortiz and Antonio Gomez Gonzalez. Dress Goods: José M. Escobedo Nava, Salvador Tellery, Daniel Escobedo, Jesus Vasquez, Manuel Viadera & Co., Eutimio hermanos, Apéstegui, Juan Olivier, Fabricas de Francia, Ciudad de Londres, Puerto de Liverpool, Apolonio Serrano, Jesus Romero, Pedro Dartyer and A. Subiria. Fancy Goods: Viuda de Reyna, Gabriel Seguro, Manuel Cano, Feliciano Gomez Gonzalez, Ignacio Montes de Oca, Juan Ferran, Cayetano Escobedo, Meade Bros., Villanueva and Fermin Diaz. Hardware and Cutlery: Carlos Stork, Angel Ramos, Gustavo Shoder, La Palma, Camilo Larras, El Ferrocaril and José Flores. Commission Merchants: Tomas Martinez, Cruz Diaz de Leon, Luis Veyra, Pascual L. Velarde, José M. T. Escalante and José Solorzano. Jewelry: Desiderio Lebre and Guillermo Brunert.

Physicians.—Julio Prevost, Felix Ponce, Rosalio Torres, Luis G. Gonzalez, José Torres, Luis Mora, A. Padilla, I. Lares, Dr. Bonilla, Ignacio Hierro, Pedro Chavez, Aparicio, Dr. Pani, Francisco A. Solis, Dr. Huever, Dr. Sierra and Leon A. Aviles.

Druggists.—De la Parroquia, Del Comercio, De la Caja, Del Leon, Del Patrocinio, De Tacuba, De Villareal and De Leal.

Lawyers.—Trinidad Garcia de la Cadena, Alejandro del Hoyo, Urbano Medina, José M. Echeverria, José M. Davila and Cayetano Arteaga.

The principal mining towns are: Fresnillo, 28,600 inhabitants; Sombrerete, 18,062; Mazapil, 5,859; Pinos, 23,720; Nieves, 10,969; Veta Grande, 6,640.

Government lands are valued at $1,755.61 per sitio de ganado mayor, or 39½ cents per acre.

TERRITORY OF LOWER CALIFORNIA.

Population: 30,208. *Area:* 159,400 *square kilometres.*

Situated between 22° 38′ and 32° 42′ 30″ lat. north and 10° 6′ and 18° long. west from Mexico City; is bounded on the north by the United States, on the east by the Gulf of California, on the south and west by the Pacific ocean.

Mountains.—A chain of mountains traverse the peninsula from north to south, the highest point being the Cerro del Gigante, near Loreto, 1,388 metres high; besides the Cerro de Convite, and San José, also notable elevations of this range.

Rivers.—The Muleje and San José del Cabo rivers are only short streams, which, however, during the rainy season, become exceedingly dangerous mountain torrents.

Products.—Silver, copper, placer gold, petroleum, orchilla and pearl, and cod fisheries.

The territory is divided into the mining districts of San Antonio and el Triunfo, silver, placer gold, plumbago, sulphur, lead, iron, copper; Las Virgenes and Cacachilos, native silver, copper.

There are gold placers in Santa Cruz (Arroyo del Tule), Rosario, San Rafael, and the lately discovered fields of Santa Gertrudis, ninety miles west from Bay of Trinidad.

Coal is found in Santiago, and copper is extensively mined in Mulegé.

Annual product of the mines, $480,000, employing 1,646 hands.

With the purpose of conscientiously surveying the mining and agricultural riches of the territory of Lower California, to begin with the gold placers of Santa Gertrudis, a commission has been recently appointed, composed of chief engineer, Mr. Manuel de Anda; mining and geological engineer, Mr. Luis de Anda; agriculturist engineer, Mr. Alberto Ruiz Sandoval; topographical engineers, Messrs. Augustin H. Gutierrez and Juan José Matute; assistant, Mr. Fortino Paredes.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The amount and value of the annual crops are:

Wheat	910,400	kilogr.,	valued at	$59,330
Barley	441,600	"	"	24,000
Corn	522,400	"	"	22,710
Black Beans	146,100	"	"	12,710
Orchilla	200,000	"	"	8,000
Red Pepper	92,800	"	"	7,730
Cane Sugar	45,000	"	"	6,000
Potatoes	25,000	"	"	1,500

The territory is divided into three partidos (counties), as follows: Partido of the south (La Paz), with 20,078 inhabitants; partido of the centre (Mulegé), 4,280; partido of the north (Santo Tomas), 5,850.

It contains 1 city, 8 villages, 17 landed estates and 41 farms.

The taxable property is valued in the city at $459,326; in the country, at $3,896,200. Total, $4,355,526.

The administration of the territory is under the immediate supervision of the Federal Government, the chief executive being a jefe politico, appointed by the Federal Government.

EDUCATIONAL.

In the territory are 17 primary schools for boys, with 677 pupils; 9 primary schools for girls, with 367 pupils; besides a normal school, with 22 students; school for young ladies, with 50 students; college at La Paz, with 30 students; peninsular college, with 32 students.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has one distributing office at La Paz, with four estafetas (postal routes) and eleven agencies.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

The California Steamship Line has the steamer Newbern, calling at La Paz, Cabo San Lucas and Bahia de la Magdalena.

The Gulf of California Express Line of Steamers call at La Paz and Mulegé.

LA PAZ,

The capital of the territory, with 4,000 inhabitants, is situated in an extensive bay of the Gulf of California.

Merchants.—Gonzalez y Ruffo, Cota & Pelaiz, Pablo Hidalgo & Co., J. Mendez, successores, Gregorio Rivera, H. Von Borstel, Lautaro Ramirez and Gibert hermanos.

Lawyers.—Antonio Canalizo, Sabas Serrati, Eduardo Rivas, Luis Mendoza and Mariano Sansalvador.

EL TRIUNFO.

With 4,000 inhabitants.

Merchants.—Aristeo Mendoza, Cota & Pelaiz and Maximino Cota.

SAN JOSÉ,

With 2,500 inhabitants.

Merchants.—Hippo & Co.

MULEGÉ.

With 1,500 inhabitants.

Merchants.—Möller & Co., Vicente Gorozave, Francisco Fierro and Mejia é hijo.

Lawyers.—Jayuaga and José Isla Ruiz.

REAL DEL CASTILLO,

A mining town, with 1,000 inhabitants.

Principal Merchant.—Carlos B. Wolrich.

Government lands are valued at $175.00 per sitio de ganado mayor, or $3\frac{8}{16}$ cents per acre.



ANNUAL BUDGET

OF THE

MEXICAN REPUBLIC

For the Fiscal Year, from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884.

EXPENDITURES.

LEGISLATIVE POWER (Federal Congress).

Chamber of Deputies, 227 members, at $3,000	$	681,000 00
Mileage of Deputies		5,000 00
Secretaries of Chamber of Deputies		15,500 00
Shorthand Writers		8,600 00
Archives		2,600 00
Stationery and Library		6,500 00
Printing of Session Reports		7,140 00
Treasury		4,240 00
Employes		5,032 00
Sundry Expenses		10,800 00
Senate, 56 Senators, at $3,000		168,000 00
Mileage of Senators		2,000 00
Secretaries of the Senate		9,600 00
Shorthand Writers		3,200 00
Printing of Senate Session Reports		5,830 00
Archives		1,600 00
Stationery and Library		3,500 00
Employes		2,850 00
Sundry Expenses		4,800 00
Chief Treasury of Public Moneys and Obligations		57,440 00
Special Committee of eight members to revise the unsettled accounts from July 1, 1863		10,400 00

EXECUTIVE POWER.

of the President of the Republic		$ 30,000 00
te Secretaries of the President		5,200 00
ary Aids to the President		10,292 40
ants of the President		3,340 00
istry of Justice (at large)		406,652 00
istry for Foreign Affairs		367,580 00
nistry of the Interior:		
Departmental Officers		$216,060 00
Institute for the Blind		15,548 00
Art and Industrial School		19,916 00
Orphan Asylum		7,200 00
National Board of Health		20,120 00
Territorial Government of Lower California		42,063 80
Judges of the Civil Courts		11,680 00
Rural Police		955,480 00
Metropolitan Police		631,081 00
Government of the Federal District		15,835 25
General Expenses		17,000 00
Post Office Department		969,726 90
Subsidies payable to the following Steamship Lines:		
Steamship Newbern (Lower California)	$ 21,600 00	
Pacific Mail Steamship	30,000 00	
Steamer Estado de Sonora	28,000 00	
New York, Havana and Mexican Mail (Alexandre & Sons)	96,000 00	
New Orleans (Alexandre & Sons)	34,666 00	
Frontera Line (Bulnes Hermanos)	3,000 00	
Galveston Line (Morgan Steamship Company)	7,200 00	
Gulf of Mexico Line (Mendez & Co.)	5,000 00	
Gulf of Mexico Line (Bulnes Hermanos)	20,000 00	
Mexican Pacific Steamship Company (Guillermo Andrade	8,800 00	
Steamship Line, from Tabasco to Paso de Cosahuyapa on the Blanquillo river	2,400 00	
Steamship Line Frontera to Progreso (Regil & Co.)	7,200 00	
Subsidy for new Steamship Lines in Pacific Ocean and Gulf of Mexico	100,000 00	
		$363
Ministry of Justice and Public Instruction:		
For use in the Federal District and Territory of Lower California		$1,24

Ministry of Public Works:		
Departmental Officers		$ 83,710
General Directory, Society of Geography and Statistics		29,100
Astronomical Observatories		24,620
Exploring Commissions of the public domain		112,500
Colonization and Subsidies to Steamship Lines, as follows:		
Cost of transportation of expected immigrants, installation of the same, purchase of lands and surveying of same	$800,000 00	
Subsidies to the Mexican Transatlantic Steamship Line	188,800 00	
		$ 988,800
Mints		$23,200
Telegraphs		1,100,000
National Palace and Palace at Chapultepec		118,000
Lighthouses		85,022
Subsidies to Railroads, Supervising Officers, etc		6,914,500
Public roads, bridges, harbor improvements, drainage of the Valley of Mexico, etc		951,800
Mining, agriculture and industry		160,000
Subsidies to Industrial and Agricultural Colleges		349,348
Sundry expenses		187,000
Ministry of Finance and Public Credit		4,966,261
Ministry of War and Navy		8,256,352
Grand Total of Expenditures		$30,717,997

INCOME.

Specified estimates of income do not exist; it is, however, supposed t the revenues from all sources will be about the same as last fiscal year about $30,000,000, and in conformity with this the expenditures have b regulated.

In order to give our readers an idea of the financial condition of Federal Government, we herewith republish the last financial report show the sources of revenue. Although this report is for the fiscal year of 1878–18 with a revenue of $30,077,558.04, the separate amounts may be taken approximately correct for this year, inasmuch as the largest revenue since t was only $30,466,093.

CUSTOM HOUSE RECEIPTS.

Import duties	$9,518,567
Port charges	41,963
Lighthouse dues	17,600
Transit duties	505

Export duties on gold and silver		$871,147 37
Export duties on Orchilla (from Lower California)		14,426 70
Other duties		467 47
		$10,464,677 26
Duties on goods in the Federal District		$ 959,909 91
Duties on articles of daily consumption in the Federal District		32,269 44
Duties on articles of daily consumption in Lower California		2,091 41
Duties on goods in Lower California		24,213 19
Stamp tax		3,003,146 60
Direct taxes in the Federal District:		
House tax	$ 369,238 10	
Tax on country estates	26,035 35	
Licenses	159,220 02	
Sundries	4,723 74	
		$559,217 21
Receipts from the sale of public lands, etc		27,254 60
Receipts from mints		375,093 58
Receipts from funds formerly expended for public instruction		38,956 49
Receipts from Post Office Department		679,392 06
Receipts from various sources, such as telegraph, duties on precious woods, fines, etc		197,553 15
Uncollected revenue from the preceding year		1,404,904 05
Ten per cent. revenue from the National Lottery		32,855 91
Miscellaneous receipts		9,589 65
Total of common receipts		$17,811,124 51
Extraordinary receipts, custom house duties paid in advance, loans, etc		$ 9,866,970 86
Municipal tax, etc		692,184 63
Deposits		783,259 66
Seizures, fines, etc		120,821 66
Grand Total		$29,274,361 32
Cash in the Treasury at the end of last fiscal year		803,195 61
Grand Total		$30,077,556 93

The expenditures for the same fiscal year, 1878–79, amounted to $29,316,805 57

N. B.—The custom house receipts for this year can be safely estimated as exceeding the above amounts; but other revenues will be decreased, as for instance in the Post Office Department, because since Jan. 1 the new postal law went into effect, reducing the letter postage from 25 cents to 10 cents.

MEXICAN ANTIQUITIES.

In order to guide the archæological investigator, we here give a list of most prominent places in the Mexican Republic where ruins of architectu monuments of the ancient inhabitants are found, many of which are but li known to even the scientific world.

In the northwestern part of Chihuahua, on the west bank of the Las Ca Grandes river, which empties into the Conchos river, are the Aztec ruins Las Casas Grandes, or great houses.

In Michoacan, near Lake Patzcuaro and the village of Zinapecuaro, ruins dating from the Tarasco Indians, who preserved their independence fr the Aztec Empire.

In the central part of Oaxaca, twenty miles southeast from the capital, found the ruins of Mitla, or Liobaa, meaning place of rest, showing ruins the sanctuary of the gods, palaces of the high priests and crypt of the kings the Zapotecas. On the central northern border are ruins at Teotitlan Valle.

In the southwestern corner, about ten miles from the Pacific ocean, are ruins of Manialtepec.

In Chiapas, to the southeast of San Cristobel (central part), and near village of Comitan, are extensive ancient ruins; also in the northeastern p of the State are the renowned ruins of Palenque, and at Ococingo, sixty- miles southeast of Ciudad Real.

In Yucatan are the celebrated ruins of Uxmal (sixty-nine miles fr Merida), Chichenitza (thirty miles west from Valladolid), Ake and Mayap with inscriptions in the Maya language. On the east coast of Yucatan, nea opposite the Islands of Cozumel and Mujeres, are found the ruins of anci dwarfs at Meka, Nicte and Cancun, and the ruins of Tuloom and of the Isl Cozumel.

In Campeche, in the northwest corner, are the ruins at Osa Rumuchuy the west of Hopelchen.

In Tabasco are the ruins of Comalcalco, in the central northern part, on west bank of the Rio Seco.

In the State of Vera Cruz is the pyramid El Tajin; two leagues to south of Papantla and fifteen leagues west, the ancient temple of Tusapa and to the south of the Tecolutla river, near the village of Coyutla, are the ru of Matlatlan and Chila; near Tuxpan, between the Gulf coast and the Tux river, in the Cerro de Tamilco, are ruins, and to the southwest, near village of Tihuatlan, are the ruins of Tiallo. About three hours' ride to northeast from Panuco, on the right bank of the Panuco river, are the ru found in the Cerro de Topila.

In Tamaulipas, the most ancient ruins are found in the Valle de Santa Barbara, Sierra de la Palma, Laguna de Champayan, Laguna de Chila and La Marina and San Andres, about seven leagues west of Altamira. The ruins of Miradores, San Francisco and Sevadillo are about four leagues west from Altamira. On the Island La Mata del Muerto, in the Laguna de Champayan, also in the ranch of Chocoy, near Altamira, and in the Sierras de Tanchipa, Tanchagui and La Colmena, are ruins of the Chichimecas.

In Tlaxcala are the ruins of the ancient Tlaxcaltecos.

In Puebla, to the west of the capital, are the ruins of Cholula.

In the State of Mexico are the celebrated ruins and pyramids at San Juan Teotihuacan, dedicated to the god of the sun and moon.

In the Federal District, in the national capital, are found in the National Museum a collection of ancient Mexican manuscripts, idols, arms, the celebrated sacrificial stone and calendar stone; at the foot of the Castle of Chapultepec there is hidden by trees and underbrush an image of King Axayacatl chiseled in the rock.

In the State of Morelos, six leagues from Cuernavaca, are the hills with the ancient pyramids of Xochicalco.

In the Cerro de los Edificios, Zacatecas, are the celebrated ruins of Quemada.

NOTE.—The exportation of Mexican antiquities is prohibited by act of Congress and jealously watched by the custom house officers.

MANNER OF ACQUIRING REAL ESTATE.

Landed property is acquired in Mexico, as anywhere else, either by purcl or donation, accession, prescription, adjudication or inheritance. Pul lands (terrenos baldios) are subject to denouncement (denuncio), which nouncement is limited to 2,500 hectares (about 2½ acres to each hectare each denouncer, and at the biennial valuation of the Federal Government noted in the description of the separate States. To acquire larger tract public land will necessitate a grant or contract with the Minister of Pul Works.

THE LAWS GOVERNING THE HOLDING OF PROPERTY BY FOREIGNERS.

Mr. Francisco G. Palacio, Governor of Durango, who is an eminent law and was formerly a member of the joint commission on Mexican and Ameri claims at Washington, has written for the *National* an opinion on the right foreigners to hold real estate in this country, which he sums up as follows:

First.—Foreigners residing in the Republic of Mexico may acquire all k of landed property, including mines of every description, by the same ti that the civil law establishes for Mexican citizens.

Second.—The exceptions to this rule are:

A.—That to acquire land situated twenty leagues or less from any fron of the Republic a foreigner must obtain the permission of the President.

B.—No foreigner can acquire real estate situated within five leagues or of the coast line of the Republic, not even with the President's permissi unless by a special law.

C.—No foreigner, born or naturalized in a country bordering on the public, can acquire public lands by "denouncement," when said lands situated in a State or Territory bordering on it.

Third.—A foreigner loses all right to landed property he may have acqui in the Republic:

A.—By absenting himself with his family from the country for two y without gubernamental permission. Except in the case of mines, which may be retained even in absence.

B.—By residing permanently out of the Republic, even when owner le a representative or attorney with full rights to act for him. Mines are not cluded.

C.—By transferring the property, by inheritance, sale or any other title any person not residing in the Republic. Mines are excepted. In all of tl cases the property must be sold, and the product of the sale, minus a deduct of ten per cent., delivered to the former owner.

D.—By not maintaining on territory acquired by "denouncements" as public land, which in no case must be more than 1,500 hectares (about 2½ acres each) to each "denouncer," one inhabitant for each two hundred hectares of its extension, so that the land may be inhabited at least to that extent for four months in one year.

Fourth.—The responsibilities of the acquisition of real estate by foreigners in the Republic of Mexico are:

A.—The obligation to subject themselves to the laws in force or which may be enacted respecting the holding, transfer, use and improvement of property, and submission to the judgments of the Mexican tribunals in everything relating to it.

B.—The obligation to pay all lawful taxes on the property.

C.—To aid personally and with his means in preserving order and security in the place where he may reside, exclusive, however, of disturbances caused by political revolutions or civil war.

D.—The duties of a Mexican citizen, which the foreigner becomes on acquiring real estate, unless he declares beforehand his wish to preserve his nationality.

Foreigners, before being enabled to hold real estate in Mexico, must either be residents of the Republic and be duly immatriculated through their Legations at the Foreign Office (Ministerio de Relaciones), or must have given a power of attorney, certified by a Mexican Consul, to a resident in Mexico.

MINING LAWS.

The existing mining laws of the Mexican Republic are based on the Sp ish law, promulgated Dec. 29, 1777, which have been somewhat changed fr time to time in the various States. These laws (Ordenanzas de Mineria) classified under the following titles :

Title I.—General Tribunal of Mines in New Spain.

Title II.—Of the Judges and Deputies in mining districts.

Title III.—Of the Jurisdiction in mining matters, mode of proceedi judging and sentencing the same in the first, second and third instance.

Title IV.—Regulations of proceeding to substantiate and determin processes in case of impediment or vacancies in the number of mining judg and the exceptions in the first, second and third instances.

Title V.—The original ownership of mines; their concession to priv persons and the payments for such rights.

Title VI.—The manner of acquiring mines; new discoveries; registry veins or lodes and denouncement (bonding) of abandoned or forfeited mir

Title VII.—Who may discover, denounce or work mines.

Title VIII.—About the claims (pertenencias), their size, inclination, (

Title IX.—Directions for working, fortifying mines and retaining le possession.

Title X.—Drainage mines or works.

Title XI.—Mining companies.

Title XII.—Mines and reduction works (haciendas de beneficio).

Title XIII.—The water and provision supply in mines.

Title XIV.—Reducers or buyers of precious metals or ores.

Title XV.—The leaseholder of mines and the silver markets.

Title XVI.—The Miners' Loan and Trust Bank and its funds.

Title XVII.—Experts in mining and metallurgy.

Title XVIII.—Education and instruction of the youths in mining indu and the advancement of the same.

Title XIX.—Privileges of miners.

In regard to Title VI., the manner of denouncing or bonding of mines r be briefly explained as follows :

The discoverer in person enters a written statement before the Deputat of Mines (Deputacion de Mineria) or Prefect (jefe politico) in which mine is located, setting forth his name, place of birth, residence, professior trade, and describing the kind of metal, etc., discovered (gold, silver, c petroleum, etc.), the distinguishing marks or limits of the claim, direction dip of the vein. This statement is entered in a book of registry, the hou entering noted, and then an official certificate is delivered to the discove Public notice is then posted on the site of the claim, and in some public pl church door, or office of a justice of the peace, post office, etc., and wit

ninety days a shaft 1½ varas in diameter at the mouth and 10 varas in depth must be sunk. The mining expert (perito) appointed by the Deputation of Mines, a notary or some other witness then personally inspects and witnesses the bearings and direction of the vein, its width, inclination, its hardness or softness, solidity of its walls, nature and indications of the mineral. Then the perito calls out three times for all those who should have any prior claims to appear and prove their prior claims then and there; and this being done, possession is given to the discoverer, giving him the right hand, and declaration to that effect; and as another sign a handful of stones or grass are thrown into the opened shaft.

A record of these proceedings is entered on the original denouncement, and, with the certificate of possession, handed to the discoverer, constituting his title to the mine.

Failure to work the mines four consecutive months with four regularly paid miners causes a forfeiture of the mine, which may then be denounced or bonded by another, except the term for working the same be extended, either by the Deputation of Mines or the Legislature of the State. Foreigners, as single individuals, can work Mexican mines if they have a duly authorized resident agent, or, if working in partnership, one of the parties resides in the Republic.

HOW TO DENOUNCE A MINE.

After ascertaining the nature, exact location, direction (or run) and inclination (or dips) of the vein or lode, write the following letter to the jefe politico, or Deputacion de Mineria, of the district, substituting the proper names, etc., for those in this sample letter.

Fifty Cents

SALINAS, Novbr. 27 de 1883.

JAMES B. SMITH.

Revenue Stamp.

SEÑOR JOSÉ M. CARDONA,

Jefe Politico del Partido de Ocampo Ojuelas.

SENOR JEFE POLITICO:

James B. Smith, natural de (los Estados Unidos del Norte), vecino de (Salinas), profesion (minero), ante Vd. como mejor haya lugar en derecho respetuosamente expongo, que he descubierto una mina de (plate verde) situada á trescientos metros al Norte de la Casa llamada "Veracruzano" en el Camino de Tepic, con la direccion de la veta 52° 45′ S. E. y la inclinacion de 45° Oeste in la municipalidad de (Salinas) del (Partido de Ocampo) y deseando trabajarla, hago de ella formal denuncio y á Vd. pido que previos los requisitos de ley se me dé la respectiva posesion.

Es justicia que protesto.

SALINAS DEL MARQUES, 27° de Noviembre de 1883.

JAMES B. SMITH.

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR EXPORTERS.

Inasmuch as in Mexico the Custom House regulations and import duties as liable to changes as anywhere else, it is advisable for parties shipping Mexico to consult a Mexican consul about the existing custom house reg tions, obtain the blank forms for invoice and manifest from him, as wel blanks for bills of lading from the steamship or vessel office, and follow the structions to the letter. Make invoice and manifest in triplicate, contain an exact detail of marks, quantity, kind, quality and value of each pack contained in the shipment. Unless the advice of the consul is strictly c plied with, the consignee at the Mexican port will be heavily fined. W invoices and manifests are duly signed by the consul, keep one receipted of lading from the steamship or vessel office, leaving with them one manif and send one invoice and bill of lading with the same steamer or vessel to y consignee at the Mexican port of entry. In packing the goods, put each c or kind, as classified by the tariff, in separate packages: those dutiable by weight and of a certain specified value in one, those dutiable by gross wei in another, those by square measure in another, and those paid for ad valo in another package. Goods of the same tariff rate are to be put into one pa age, but classifying them according to values of rates as well as by the man of appraisement. This classification by values is as necessary as the ot classifications, from the fact that when different classes of values are pac promiscuously the appraisement will be made upon the whole package at rate corresponding to the highest duty of any article contained therein. packing goods to be appraised by square metre, every package or piece sho contain the same length and width in yards or inches. This will save opening of each package, and calculations can be made much easier for invoice. When goods can be "knocked down" or in bundles, it will s a great amount of money, if packages are strapped only. If machiner shipped "knocked down," the boxes or packages containing the sepa pieces of the same machine must be marked in consecutive numbers, anc expressed on the invoice and bill of lading. The net and gross weight of e separate package has to be expressed on the invoice in numbers and letters.

The following invoice may serve as a sample, but it must be writ according to the Mexican consul's advice, should there have been any alt tions in forms, etc.

INVOICE

Of the following Goods, which the Subscriber remits by (American Steamship Acapulco), Captain (James Kibbret), consigned to (R. C. Ritter & Co.), at the Port of (Vera Cruz), of the Mexican Republic, to which said Steamer is directed to sail.

Marks of each package.	Number of each package.	Number of packages, in numbers and letters.	Kind of Packages	Total weight of each package, in numbers and letters.	Total net weight of goods dutiable, by net weight, in numbers and letters.	Total measure of length of cloth, dutiable by measuring, in numbers and letters.	Width of cloth, in numbers and letters.	Number of piece goods, in numbers and letters.	Name of kind of merchandise.	Place of production of merchandise.	Cost of merchandise at place of production.	REMARKS.
Marks. Vera Cruz, Mexico.	5	Five (5) Forty Wine ea	Barrels of Gallons Measure ch.	One hundred and eighty pounds (180 lbs.) American weight.					White Wine.	Los Angeles, United States of America.	$400 00 Four hundred dollars American money.	

NEW YORK, August 15, 1883. FRANK DOUGLAS.

NOTE.—The Mexican Custom House recognizes the French metre, equal to 39 inches; one kilogramme is 2⅕ pounds. In the tariff list the figures in parentheses or brackets ( ) is an additional charge per 100 kilogrammes, gross weight, imposed by the laws of June 24, 1881. All weights in the tariff are per kilogramme, and measure per metre.

Goods destined for expositions that are recognized by the Federal or State Governments are free of duty, but the consignee must give bond for the custom dûties, and the same will be collected should any of the goods be sold.

The Executive of the Union can concede a dispensation of import duties to the amount of one hundred dollars on articles imported for the encouragement of material improvements or for the aid of public charities.

MEXICAN TARIFF.

Acids, of all kinds, either gaseous or liquid, kilogramme, net weight, including inside packing (50 cents)	$ 25
Acids, powdered or in glass vessels, kilogramme, net weight, including inside packing (50 cents)	1 00
Bags and sacks, ready-made, common, of any material, upon appraisement, 55 per cent. (50 cents)	
Barley, kilogramme, net weight (50 cents)	3
Beer, in bbls., kilogramme, net weight (50 cents)	10½
Beer, in bottles, kilogramme, net weight, (50 cents)	21
Billiard tables of any material, not including cloth, upon appraisement, 55 per cent	
Billiard balls, kilogramme, gross weight (50 cents)	3 72
Billiard sticks and caps, kilogramme, gross weight (50 cents)	43
Blankets, cotton, plain or stamped, square metre (50 cents)	48
Blankets, wool, not stamped or figured, square metre (50 cents)	96
Blankets, cotton and wool mixed, in average proportion, plain or stamped, square metre (75 cents)	72
Books, bound in velvet, shell, tortoise, ivory or metal, kilogramme, gross weight (50 cents)	1 15
Brushes, scrubbing, shoe blacking and horse cleaning, gross weight (50 cents)	19
Brushes, for table, clothing, hair, teeth, nails and hat, set on wood, bone, horn or gutta percha, gross weight (50 cents)	29
Same, set on ivory, shell, tortoise or gilded or silver-plated metal, gross weight ($1.00)	86
Buggies, each (50 cents)	132 00
Butter, kilogramme, net weight (50 cents)	24
Candles, tallow, gross weight (50 cents)	8
Candles, stearine, gross weight (50 cents)	19
Candles, paraffine, gross weight (50 cents)	38
Canned fruit, cans included, net weight (50 cents)	50
Canned meats and fish, cans included, net weight (50 cents)	72
Carpets, two and three-ply, square metre ($1.00)	80
Carpets, Brussels, square metre ($1.00)	97
Carpets, velvet, square metre ($1.00)	1 40
Carriages, open and coupé, each (50 cents)	176 00
Cassimeres and similar woolen goods, square metre ($1.00)	80
Clocks, fine, not gold or silver, gross weight ($1.00)	86
Clocks, common, with or without wooden box, gross weight (75 cents)	29

Cloves and spices, net weight (50 cents)	$ 60
Cloth, all kinds and colors, with woolen base and woof, plain, figured or striped, square metre (75 cents)	1 56
Clothing, ready made, all kinds, per suit ($1.00), 132 per cent.	
Cheese, kilogramme, net weight (50 cents)	14
Cotton, ginned, gross weight (50 cents)	7
Cotton, seed, gross weight (75 cents)	2
Cotton goods, common, white and colored, square metre ($1.00)	9
Cotton goods, white and colored, not embroidered or perforated, square metre (50 cents)	16
Cotton goods, plain, brown, unbleached, square metre (50 cents)	9 49/100
Cotton goods, bleached or unbleached, serged or twilled, square metre (50 cents)	16
Cotton goods or textures, white or colored, embroidered or perforated, square metre ($1.00)	19
Codfish, dried or smoked, and any other fish prepared in the same manner, net weight (75 cents)	10
Coaches, phaetons, landaus, each (50 cents)	396 00
Coffee, net weight (75 cents)	10
Combs, Chinese cane, all kinds, gross weight ($1.00)	23
Combs, ladies', varnished iron, horn, gutta percha, bone or wood, with or without common metal, gross weight (50 cents)	29
Curry-combs and iron combs, gross weight (50 cents)	19
Crackers, gross weight (50 cents)	12
Cocoa-matting, kilogramme, gross weight (50 cents)	16
Drugs, medicines, natural and chemical products, and vessels and commodities used therefor, not specified in tariff, 88 per cent. ad valorem ($1.00)	
Earthenware and porcelain, except those specified, and toys, gross weight, without allowing breakage (50 cents)	14
Same, ornamented with white or yellow metal (75 cents)	29
Flour, kilogramme, net weight (50 cents)	10
Furniture, 55 per cent. ad valorem (50 cents)	
Glass, common, kilogramme, gross weight (50 cents)	24
Gunpowder, kilogramme, gross weight (75 cents)	2 00
Hams, smoked, net weight (50 cents)	25
Harness, for carriages, fine, kilogramme, gross weight (75 cents)	2 00
Harness, for wagons, ordinary, kilogramme, gross weight (75 cents)	86
Hops, kilogramme, net weight (50 cents)	18
India rubber clothing, kilogramme, gross weight (75 cents)	1 43
India rubber shoes, etc., kilogramme, gross weight (50 cents)	43
India rubber cloth, for tables, kilogramme, gross weight (50 cents)	29
Lard, kilogramme, net weight (50 cents)	18
Leather, boots, yellow, dozen ($1.00)	16 50

Leather, boots, calf or morocco, dozen ($1.00)	$ 27 00
Leather, shoes, common, men's, dozen ($1.00)	7 00
Leather, shoes, fine, men's, dozen ($1.00)	16 50
Leather, shoes, women's, fine, dozen ($1.00)	10 00
Leather, shoes, women's, common, dozen (75 cents)	5 50
Meats, salt and smoked, net weight (50 cents)	24
Nails, of all kinds, iron, kilogramme, gross weight (50 cents)	12
Oil-cloth, for floors, kilogramme, gross weight (50 cents)	29
Onions, kilogramme, gross weight (50 cents)	2
Petroleum, cans included, kilogramme, net weight (50 cents)	9
Potatoes, kilogramme, gross weight (50 cents)	2
Pianos, kilogramme, gross weight (75 cents)	43
Pickles, jars included, kilogramme, net weight (50 cents)	48
Rice, kilogramme, net weight (50 cents)	7
Resin, kilogramme, gross weight (50 cents)	25
Salt, kilogramme, gross weight (50 cents)	5
Soap, toilet, kilogramme, gross weight (75 cents)	1 15
Soap, common, kilogramme, gross weight (50 cents)	15
Sulkies, each (50 cents)	33 00
Tar, kilogramme, gross weight (50 cents)	3
Thread, per dozen ($1.00)	20
Tools, iron, steel and wood, kilogramme, gross weight (50 cents)	19
Vinegar, in barrels, kilogramme, net weight (50 cents)	5
Vinegar, in bottles, kilogramme, net weight (50 cents)	10
Wagons, each (50 cents)	66 00
Wheat, kilogramme, net weight (50 cents)	4
Whisky, in barrels, kilogramme, net weight (50 cents)	37
Whisky, in bottles, net weight (50 cents)	46
Wine, white, of all kinds, in bottles or demijohns, without allowing breakage, kilogramme, net weight (50 cents)	29
Wine, white, of all kinds, in wooden vessels, without allowing leakage, kilogramme, net weight (50 cents)	19
Wine, claret, all kinds, in bottles or demijohns, without allowing breakage, kilogramme, net weight (50 cents)	18
Wine, claret, all kinds, in wooden vessels, without allowing leakage, kilogramme, net weight (50 cents)	11
Wines, medicinal, all substances and manufacturers, kilogramme, net weight (50 cents)	1 00
Liquors, in bottles or jars, without allowing breakage, kilogramme, gross weight (50 cents)	23 cents and 8 cents additional, 1

FREE LIST.

The following articles are exempt from import duties, paying only amounts set opposite for each gross weight of 100 kilogrammes:

Armaments for the State Governments, provided the exemption be solicited from the President by the Governors, and with the consent of their respective Legislatures..... $

Alabaster in the rough..... 50

Animals of all kinds, alive or stuffed, for cabinets of natural history, with the exception of gelded horses..... 50

Agricultural implements, shoes, "machetes" (common chopping knives for sugar cane) without sheathes, cythes, sickles, rakes, harrows, spades, shovels, picks and pickaxes for agricultural purposes..... 75

Anvils for silversmiths..... 50

Anvils for blacksmiths..... 50

Books, printed, bound or unbound..... 1 00

Boxwood..... 50

Bricks and clay, refractory..... 50

Crowbars (steel), for mines, cylindrical or octagonal, from 4 to 6 centimetres in diameter and from 75 to 175 centimetres in length..... 50

Carding cloths of wire, in sheets for machinery and sheep cards..... 50

Crucibles of all materials and sizes..... 50

Coal of all kinds.....

Collections, mineralogical and geological, and of all branches of natural history.....

Corn meal, made from maize, and hand mills for grinding it..... 50

Coins (legal) of silver or gold, of all nations.....

Coins (collection of) of all classes..... 1 00

Copper (sulphate of)..... 50

Cars (railway), coaches and wagons.....

Designs and models of machinery, buildings, monuments and ships or vessels..... 50

Fire engines and common pumps of all classes, and materials for irrigation and other purposes..... 50

Fruits and vegetables (fresh), with the exception of those specified in the schedule of duties..... 50

Firewood..... 50

Fuse and matches for mining..... 50

Fodder (dry) in the straw..... 50

Guano..... 50

Houses of wood or iron, complete.....

Iron and steel manufactured into rails for railways.....

Ice..... 50

Instruments (scientific)..... 1 00

Inks (printing)..... 50

Joists of iron for roofs, provided no use can be made of them for other purposes in which iron can be employed..... 50

Lime (hydraulic)..... 50

Locomotives and steam engines, iron or wooden sleepers, and all other accessories for the building of railways.....$

Lithographic stones..... 50

Masts and anchors for large or small vessels..... 50

Maize (Indian corn)..... 50

Maps and globes..... 1 00

Machinery—machines and apparatus of every kind adapted to industrial purposes, agriculture, mining and the arts and sciences, with their separate and duplicate parts..... 50

Loose pieces of machinery and apparatus coming together with or apart therefrom..... 1 00

(NOTE.—But this exemption does not comprise the leather or rubber belting that serves for communicating motion, when it is not imported at the same time as the machinery to which it is to be applied; neither are iron shoes and dies for mortars and stamp mills and iron stamps for crushing mills exempt, but pay 6 cents per kilogramme gross weight. Those articles of which a separate use can be made distinct from the machinery or apparatus, such as pig-iron, hoop-iron, iron in bars or rods, stuffs of wool or other material and tanned leather or hides, even when they come jointly with the machinery, shall be subject to regular tariff duties.)

Marble in the rough and in slabs, of all dimensions, for floors or pavements..... 50

Moulds and patterns for the arts..... 50

Natural history (specimens of) for museums and cabinets..... 50

Oats in grain or in the straw..... 50

Ores of precious metals, in bulk or in powder.....

Oars for boats and barges..... 50

Plows and plowshares..... 50

Plants and seeds for the improvement of agriculture, exceeding 115 kilogrammes of each kind of seed..... 50

(NOTE.—In order that the seed be comprised in this exemption, it must be expressed in the respective consular invoices that they are imported for the improvement of agriculture.)

Powder (common) for the use of mines, and dynamite for the same purpose..... 50

Quicksilver..... 50

Rags of all kinds for manufacturing powder..... 50

Sulphur..... 50

Staves and heads for barrels..... 50

Soda (hyposulphate of)..... 50

Slates for roofing and flooring..... 50

Salt (common) imported through Paso del Norte..... 50

Saltpetre..... 50

Tubing of all classes, materials and dimensions.....$ 50
(NOTE.—Not considering as comprised in this exemption copper tubes, or those of other metals that do not come soldered or closed with joints or rivets in their entire length, these being subject to the payment of duties, according to the material.)
Type-letter, spaces, vignettes and every kind of printing type..... 50
Type (wooden) and other material for lithography..... 50
Timber (common) for construction..... 50
Vessels, ships, boats, etc., of all classes and forms, in their *naturalization*, or when for sale, or when introduced for navigating the bays, lakes, canals and rivers of the Republic.....
Vaccine matter..... 50
Wire (telegraph), the destination of which must be accredited at maritime custom houses by the consignee.....
Wire, of iron or steel, for carding, from number 26 upwards..... 50
Wheelbarrows (hand), of one and two wheels, and hods..... 50
Whalebone, unmanufactured..... 50

(NOTE.—Besides the import duties paid to the Federal Government at the maritime or frontier custom house, there is a State and municipal tax to be paid if the goods are taken to the interior of the Republic. Goods in transit from one port to another pay only 5 per cent, of the duties imposed by the tariff on the same class and kind of goods, and $1.00 for every 100 kilogrammes, gross weight.)

EXPORTATION OF MEXICAN GOODS.

According to Chapter XVII., Article 78, of the existing tariff, all natural products, as well as all products, effects and manufactures of Mexican origin, are free from export duties, with the exception of gold, silver, precious woods and orchilla.

Silver coined in Mexican hard dollars (pesos fuertes) pays 5 per cent. and gold ½ per cent. export duties. Silver in powder or manufactured pays 5 per cent. ad valorem as export duties.

Gold in powder pays ½ per cent. ad valorem and $\$4\frac{618}{1000}$ per cent. ad valorem coinage duty and $2.00 for every piece not exceeding 135 marcs as assay duty. Foreign money is exempt from export duties.

Precious woods pay $2.50 per ton of one cubic metre. Orchilla from Lower California pays $10.00 per ton export duties.

Foreign woods (building timber and precious woods) in transit through the Republic, by rivers or through its ports, pay $4.50 per ton of one cubic metre.

For the exportation of goods from Mexican territory it is necessary to ask for a permit to embark (pedimento de embarque) from the Administrator of the Custom House (Administrador de la Aduana), using the following official blank form:

Revenue Stamp,

VERA CRUZ,
Julio 29 de 1883.

EMILIO FUSCO.

25 Cents.

(NOTE.—This document is to be made out in quadruplicate.)

SENOR ADMINISTRADOR DE LA ADUANA MARITIMA,

Vera Cruz.

SENOR ADMINISTRADOR:

Sirvase Vd. permitir el embarque de los siguientes efectos, que en el buque (Vapor Americano "City of Mexico"), su Capitan (John MacIntosh), remite el que suscribe para (Nueva York).

MARCAS Y NUMEROS.	NUMERO DE BULTOS Y SU CLASE.	PORMENOR DE LOS FRUTOS Y EFECTOS.	SU VALOR.
New York.	100 bultos. 25 barriles.	Cascara de quina y plantas medicinales.	$2,516.75

VERA CRUZ, Julio 29 de 1883. EMILIO FUSCO.

The bills of lading are made out in triplicate, and also the consular invoice, of which the following is a blank form :

INVOICE DECLARATION (On Back of Invoice).

I, Emilio Fusco, of Vera Cruz, do solemnly and truly declare that I am owner of the goods, wares or merchandise in the within invoice mentioned and described; that the said invoice is in all respects true; that it contains a full and true statement of the actual market value of said goods, wares and merchandise, at the time when and place where the same were manufactured or procured; the actual quantity of all charges thereon; that no discounts, bounties or drawbacks are contained in said invoice, except such as have been actually allowed thereon, and that no invoice different from the one now produced has been or will be furnished to any one.

I further declare that it is intended to make entry of said goods, wares and merchandise at the port of New York, in the United States of America

Dated at Vera Cruz this 29th day of July, 1883.

EMILIO FUSCO.

INVOICE (Made Out in Triplicate).

Shipped in good order by steamer City of Mexico, John MacIntosh, Master, to be bonded for New York to Prince & Drexel, the following goods:

MARKS.	NUMBER AND KIND OF PACKAGES.	KIND OF GOODS OR MERCHANDISE.	PLACE OF PRODUCTION.	VALUE OF GOODS.
	100 packages, 25 bbls., numbered consecutively from No. 1 to 125 inclusive.	Cinchona Bark and Medicinal Plants.	Cordoba, Republic of Mexico.	$2,516.75. Two thousand, five hundred and sixteen dollars and seventy-five cents.

VERA CRUZ, July 29th, 1883. EMILIO FUSCO.

One copy of consular invoice and bill of lading is mailed by same steamer or vessel to consignee, and one of each documents filed for reference. Invoice must be certified to by the consul (noting down the amount of charges paid), and bill of lading by the agent of steamship line or vessel (noting down the total weight or cubic measurements of the packages).

MEASURES, WEIGHTS AND MONEY VALUES.

OLD MEASURES OF LENGTH.

1 legua (league)=5,000 varas=2.636 miles, English.
1 milla (mile)=1,666⅔ varas, or ⅓ of a legua.
1 vara (yard)=3 pies (feet)=2.784 feet, English.
1 vara (yard)=33 pulgadas (inches).
1 pulgada (inch)=0.92 inches, English.

NEW MEASURES OF LENGTH.

1 kilometro (kilometre)=1,000 metros (metres)=0.62137 miles, or 3,280 feet 10 inches.
1 metro (metre)=100 centimetros (centimetres)=39.37 inches.
1 centimetro (centimetre)=0.3937 inches.
1 millimetro (millimetre)=0.0394 inches.

LAND MEASURES.

1 sitio de ganado mayor, or one square league=4,477 acres.
1 caballeria=$105\frac{756}{1000}$ acres.
1 fanega=$8\frac{3}{4}$ acres.

NOTE.—Inasmuch as in some States the old Spanish land measures of the eighteenth century are the custom, while in others the Mexican measures declared after the war of independence are in use, a difference in the number of acres contained in the sitio de ganado mayor will appear, and interested parties should inform themselves of the customary measure in the respective localities.

MEASURES OF SURFACE ACCORDING TO THE METRIC SYSTEM.

1 hectara (hectare)=10,000 metros cuadradas (square metres)=2.471 acres.
1 ara (are)=100 metros cuadradas (square metres).
1 centara (centare)=1 metro cuadrada (square metre)=1,550 square inches.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

1 kilolitro (kilolitre)=1,000 litros (litres)=1 metro cubico (1 cubic metre).
1 hectolitro (hectolitre)=100 litros (litres)=0.1 cubic metre.
1 decalitro (decalitre)=10 litros (litres)=10 cubic decimetres.
1 litro (litre)=1 cubic decimetre.

NOTE.—There also exists the old dry measure of 1 fanega (which equals nearly 2 bushels English measure), and which is still further divided into 8 cuartillas. Corn, rice, salt, beans, etc., are measured accordingly.

OLD WEIGHTS.

1 tonelada (ton)=32 quintalas (hundred weights)=3,200 libras (pounds).
1 quintal (hundred weight)=100 libras (pounds).
1 arroba=25 libras (pounds).
1 libra (pound)=16 onzas (ounces).
1 onza (ounce)=16 adarmes.

NEW WEIGHTS.

1 tonelada (ton)=3,200 libras (pounds).
1 kilogramma (kilogramme)=2.2046 pounds.

NOTE.—The metric system of weights and measures will be in compulsory use after January 1st, 1884.

ORE WEIGHT AMONG MINERS.

1 monton (ton)=32 quintales (hundred weights).
1 monton (ton)=128 arrobas.
1 carga (load)=300 libras (pounds).
1 arroba=25 libras (pounds).

NOTE.—The weight of a monton has been regulated by State laws and varies somewhat in the different States.

MINERS' WEIGHTS.

GOLD.	SILVER.
1 grano=$\frac{8}{100}$ peso (3 cents).	18 granos=1 adarme.
12 granos=1 tomine.	2 adarmas=1 onza.
8 tomines=1 castellano.	8 onzas=1 marca.
50 castellanos=1 marca.	

As a rule, when the tax is paid, 1 marca silver equals 8.57 pesos, although this value varies according to the miners' tax in each State.

MONEY OF NEW COINAGE.

	MEXICAN VALUE.	U. S. VALUE.
Gold	20 pesos	=$20 00
"	10 "	= 10 00
"	5 "	= 5 00
Silver	1 peso	= 1 00
"	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	= 50
"	1 peseta	= 25
"	$\frac{1}{10}$ peso	= 10
"	$\frac{1}{20}$ "	= 5
Nickel	$\frac{1}{20}$ "	= 5
"	$\frac{1}{50}$ "	= 2
"	$\frac{1}{100}$ "	= 1

The nickel coins have the composition of 75 per cent. copper and 25 per cent. nickel, weighing 5, 3, 2 grains respectively.

OLD COINS IN CIRCULATION.

Silver	1 real	=	$\frac{1}{8}$ peso	=	12½ cents.
"	1 medio (½ real)	=	$\frac{1}{16}$ "	=	6¼ "
Copper	1 quartilla	=	$\frac{1}{32}$ "	=	3 "
"	1 tlaco	=	$\frac{1}{64}$ "	=	1½ "
"	1 centavo	=	$\frac{1}{100}$ "	=	1 "

NOTE.—In some places it is customary to cut a cent in two pieces so as to be able to make change in tlacos, which, however, has been prohibited by law, January, 1883. The issue of paper money (billetos de banco) of the various banks and the National Monte de Piedad, facilitates monetary transactions to a great extent.

VALUABLE INFORMATION TO TRAVELERS.

STEAMSHIP FARES.

The rate of fare for a first class passage from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, by either the Morgan or the Alexandre line, is $50; from New York to Havana, by either the Ward or the Alexandre line, $50; from New York through to Vera Cruz, by the Alexandre line, $85. The return rates are the same; but for a "round trip" a deduction is made, an "excursion ticket" from New Orleans and back being $90, and from New York and back, $150. It is to be observed, however, that payment of the return rates in Vera Cruz is accepted in Mexican money, which is worth less than American money. The steward's bills for wines, etc., on the voyages are payable in American money.

THE TIME OF THE VOYAGE.

The Alexandre line publishes a pamphlet, in which the time of the voyage from New Orleans to Vera Cruz is stated at "about five days," and from New York to Vera Cruz at "about ten days." This statement often proves untrue, unless large latitude is given to the word "about." The chief variation from the schedule time is occasioned by "northers," which sweep the Gulf of Mexico almost weekly during the last part of the autumn, the whole of the winter and the early part of the spring. It is not uncommon for them to protract the voyage two or three days; and when a "norther" is raging off Vera Cruz it often happens that a landing is impracticable for that length of time. Sometimes the steamer will drop down to the island of Sacrificios, a few miles south of the city, for shelter, and the passengers will be tantalized all the while by close proximity to a shore which it is as impracticable for them to reach as if they were in midocean. The time of the return voyage from Vera Cruz to New York is put down on the Alexandre schedules as thirteen days, including a stop (usually from Thursday morning till Saturday evening) in Havana, and this time is generally kept with fidelity.

After this outline of the routes to Mexico which offer the most conveniences at present a few words are appropriate concerning preparations for the journey.

PASSPORTS.

No passport is needful unless the passenger desires to "stop over" in Cuba. In that case he should provide himself with a passport and procure the *vise* of the Spanish consul at the port from which he takes passage. (Separate passports are not needful for a husband and wife traveling together). If he merely stays in the port of Havana with the steamer and continues his journey on her

he can go ashore without a passport as a "passenger in transit." In respect, however, to "matriculation" in Mexico—a subject to which allusion needs to be made hereafter—a passport often is convenient for an American citizen.

BAGGAGE.

The American traveler to Mexico generally takes twice or three times the quantity of baggage that is expedient. He reads of the great difference in climate between the *tierra caliente* and the *tierra fria* and accordingly equips himself with all the varieties of clothing that he would wear in the course of a whole year in New York, although his proposed stay in Mexico may not exceed a month. He usually is ignorant of the exorbitant charges for railroad transportation of baggage. Upon the Mexican railway only sixteen pounds are allowed free to each passenger. (This does not include the small hand bag and parcels which he is allowed to take into the passenger cars.) All the trunks are weighed, and he must pay for the surplus over sixteen pounds before he gets his receipt or check for them. The charges on taking a trunk of moderate size and weight from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico amount to about half of the passenger fare. The chief clothing a traveler to the City of Mexico really needs for a winter sojourn there (and for the summer the allowance should be substantially the same, with the addition only of a light india rubber overcoat) consists of flannel underclothes (which should be worn at all seasons) of such weight as would be suitable to New York in early October; a suit of traveling clothes of corresponding weight, and preferably of a color which will not show dust easily; a rather numerous allowance of shirts, in consideration of the delays and damages he will experience from Indian washerwomen; an overcoat, such as would be suitable in New York in the early spring or late autumn; a traveling blanket, to be carried in a shawl strap, and an umbrella of a height adapted for use as a walking stick. Of course for society purposes he needs to make additions according to his social intentions. He will find no difficulty in replenishing his wardrobe at shops in Vera Cruz if he has forgotten anything essential, and in the capital and the great cities, such as Puebla, he will find shops as well equipped with all he reasonably can need as there are in New York or New Orleans.

FUNDS FOR THE JOURNEY.

The traveler will do better to open a credit in the United States against which he can draw from time to time through some well-established Mexican banking house than to buy a draft on Vera Cruz or the City of Mexico for the expenses of his journey. The rate of exchange is largely in favor of the United States. It has run up this winter to the neighborhood of twenty per cent. and bids fair not to diminish as paper money multiplies in Mexico. If his banker's Mexican correspondent is at the capital and he cannot draw till he reaches that point he will have no difficulty in exchanging American "greenbacks" for Mexican money at nearly the current premium in Vera Cruz; and when

leaving the United States he may prudently provide himself with a supply of "greenbacks" (they being more convenient to carry than gold), in addition to his credit, as a safeguard against any possible exigency before he reaches the capital.

THE SPANISH LANGUAGE.

The writer earnestly enjoins upon every intending American traveler to Mexico to postpone the journey, if he can, until he has got such a rudimentary acquaintance with the Spanish language as will make him independent of an interpreter for the simple and ordinary needs of travel. English is not extensively spoken there, although instruction in it is becoming frequent in Mexican families, just as instruction in Spanish is becoming so in many quarters of our country. For example, the writer is informed that Spanish now is taught in the public schools of San Francisco. In the small cities (except the seaports) and off the main routes, an American wholly unacquainted with Spanish is almost helpless. Nor will a proficiency in the French language suffice always to avert trouble. If any American undertakes the journey in disregard of this warning, let him at least study a Spanish-English phrase book most assiduously on his sea voyage.

The writer also counsels no American to undertake the journey merely for pleasure, unless he possesses the first requisite for comfortable travel—the power of accommodating himself cheerfully to a very different civilization from his own in most of the usages of domestic life. What these differences are the traveler may learn to a considerable extent by tarrying in Vera Cruz, the spot where Cortez founded his first colony.

ACCESS BY SEA ON THE PACIFIC SIDE.

On the Pacific side steamers land passengers from San Francisco at San Blas, in the State of Jalisco. Thence it is possible to reach the Mexican Central Railroad at Lagos or Leon by a seven and a half days' journey by "diligence" through the cities of Tepic and Guadalajara. From Lagos to the City of Mexico by rail it is, as has been mentioned, about two hundred and eighty-six miles. From Leon to the City of Mexico the distance is two hundred and sixty-six miles.

Leon and Guadalajara dispute with one another for the title of being the second city of the Republic in population. Each claims about 100,000 inhabitants.

As soon as the Mexican Central Railroad pushes its lateral line from Leon or Lagos to Guadalajara it will greatly facilitate the approach from this quarter.

ACCESS BY SEA ON THE ATLANTIC SIDE.

On the Atlantic side there is a weekly Alexandre steamer from New York for Vera Cruz (starting from Pier 3, North river, on Thursday), touching on the way at Havana, in Cuba, and Progreso, in the Mexican State of Yucatan,

and on alternate weeks also at Campeche, in the State of the same name, and Frontera, in the State of Tabasco. The distances by this route are as follows:

	MILES.
New York to Havana	1,200
Havana to Progreso	425
Progreso to Campeche	128
Campeche to Frontera	133
Frontera to Vera Cruz	200
Total	2,086

From Havana there are also British, French and German steamship lines running to Vera Cruz, to any of which a traveler may shift his passage if he desires. Or he may go from New York to Havana by the Ward line of steamers, which start from Pier 16, East river, weekly, on Saturdays, and there shift his passage to Vera Cruz either to an Alexandre boat or to one of these foreign lines.

All the Ward and Alexandre steamers from New York are commodious—those of recent build especially so—and are run with reasonable regard to the comfort of passengers. Their size in general is about 2,500 tons, old measurement.

There is also an Alexandre steamer from New Orleans for Vera Cruz once in three weeks. This steamer touches, between New Orleans and Vera Cruz, at the Mexican ports of Bagdad (at the mouth of the Rio Grande, where passengers are taken from or left for Matamoros) and at Tampico and Tuxpan.

The distances from New Orleans to Vera Cruz by this route are as follows:

	MILES.
New Orleans to Bagdad	578
Bagdad to Tampico	225
Tampico to Tuxpan	90
Tuxpan to Vera Cruz	125
Total	1,018

There also is a Morgan line steamer from Morgan City, formerly called Brashear City (reached by rail in a few hours from New Orleans), for Vera Cruz twice a month, touching on the way only at Galveston, in Texas. This is an iron boat, flat bottomed and a "side-wheeler." All the other boats above mentioned are propellers. All the Morgan steam lines, including this one, have been purchased in an interest connected with the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads, and with a Mexican "concession," as yet unimproved, for a railroad toward the Mexican capital, starting from the Texas frontier at a point on the Rio Grande northwest of Laredo.

INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

With a single exception (the port of Progreso, in Yucatan) there is no opportunity to alleviate the delay by a visit to land. The steamers lie at a dis-

tance varying from five to ten miles out at sea, and wait for a boat (sometimes a slow sail-boat) to come out across the bar to exchange passengers and mails. By the terms of the contract under which the Alexandre steamers are subsidized by the Mexican Government they are obliged to wait at least twelve hours, under a pecuniary penalty, for these outcomings, and meanwhile they are apt to roll very uncomfortably.

At Progreso there usually is time enough to land, and sometimes, when there is a large cargo (generally of grain) to discharge there, and also a large cargo (chiefly of henequin—Sisal hemp) to take on board, there is an opportunity to visit the City of Merida, twenty-two miles distant by railroad. Merida is a city of nearly 50,000 inhabitants, mostly Indians, and has characteristics unlike other Mexican cities. On Sundays they are all clad in white from head to foot. The country between Progreso and Merida is flat and hot. In January, 1883, there were three locomotive engines on the railroad, two of which were disabled and waiting repairs. The only train then running left Progreso at nine A. M. and returned near nightfall.

At all these intermediate ports bars prevent the access to the shore of any vessels drawing more than eight or ten feet of water, and the cargoes are loaded and discharged in lighters.

THE PORT OF VERA CRUZ.

This is the case throughout the whole Gulf coast of Mexico, even at Vera Cruz, where nine-tenths of the foreign commerce of the Republic is concentrated. The port of Vera Cruz is an open roadstead. The city on the water side is bounded by a stone wall, and one existed on the land side also until within a few years. The most inexpert observer can see at a single glance that military and not commercial considerations determined the site of the city. The fleet of merchant vessels there is anchored or made fast to buoys in the neighborhood of an island which is occupied with the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, and all the cargoes are "lightered." There is a stone mole jutting out from the sea wall near the centre of the water line of the city, where until recently, all the lighters were discharged, and where all passengers still are conveyed. A few years ago the Mexican Railway Company, after much difficulty, got leave to build an iron pier further north, near the railroad station. But nothing goes there except a part of their freight. At the head of the stone mole there is quite an imposing gateway with three arches, and just inside of them is the Custom House.

THE MEXICAN CUSTOM HOUSE.

The usual treatment of American passengers by the Mexican customs officers at Vera Cruz, in reference to personal baggage, is as courteous as their dealings at every port with importers and shipowners, in reference to imported merchandise, are vexatious. The following is a translation of some of the provisions of the Mexican law which apply to passengers:

"Every passenger who arrives at the ports of the Republic can disembark at once with his personal baggage after the vessel has cast anchor. In case the vessel should arrive at night, or at any hour that the office of the Custom House is closed, passengers will be allowed to disembark, but to take with them only a small package containing not more than may be necessary for immediate personal wants. The examination of baggage will be made liberally, with prudence and moderation. Passengers will not be detained any longer than the time necessary for inspection of the packages in their possession, and should they be foreigners, not speaking or understanding the Spanish language, any of the employés who can interpret shall inform them of the formalities to which they are obliged to submit. In regard to wearing apparel and jewelry for personal use, it is subject to the sound discretion of the officers what quantity and quality will not be subject to duty, taking into consideration the character and personality of the travelers. The articles which ought to be considered commonly used, besides the wearing apparel, and which are admitted free of duty, are the following: Two watches with their chains, 100 cigars, 40 packs of cigarettes, one-half kilogramme of snuff, one-half kilogramme of smoking tobacco, one pair of pistols with equipments and 200 charges, one rifle, gun or fowling piece, with equipments and 200 charges, one pair of musical instruments, except pianofortes or organs. All objects not included in this franchise and which are brought by the travelers in small quantities for presents are subject to duty. Passengers are required to make a declaration respecting them explaining the number of the packages and their contents. When the effects of travelers include used furniture, the damage from use will be taken into account in the settlement of duties. If the travelers are artists of any opera or dramatic or similar company they will be allowed, in general, besides the franchise above granted, the free introduction of their costumes and scenic ornaments, the same being a portion of their effects and not of an excessive quantity. But if the officers are of opinion that there is abuse in the introduction of these, they shall require an invoice and collect fifty-five per cent. on the valuation or appraisement of such articles."

LANDING PASSENGERS AND BAGGAGE.

Neither the Alexandre nor any other line of steamers "lands" its passengers on arrival at Vera Cruz. They are compelled to find boatmen to land themselves and their baggage. There is no lack of boatmen, to be sure. They swarm all over a steamer as soon as the Health Officer and the Captain of the Port have made their visit. Their standard charge is fifty cents per passenger and fifty cents per trunk for conveyance to the mole. But it is expedient to make a fair and clear bargain with them or they will commit extortion. It also is prudent never to pay them in advance. All this is a nuisance for which the steamship proprietors are blameworthy. They ought to land passengers and baggage at their own expense on their own steam tugs.

The writer's advice is, to leave Vera Cruz on the very day of landing, if

make any speed, it is well to make this purchase where he is sure of getting a good one.

It is almost impossible to divide a journey into convenient distances, as the presence of water, wood and fodder will more frequently determine the length of a day's ride than the pleasure of the traveler. But an average of forty-five miles a day can be got out of good animals without injury.

Unlike the experience of travelers in Mexico in former years, robberies and murders are now comparatively rare; notwithstanding, however, it is well to go armed, and a combined rifle and shot-gun will always be useful in bringing down game, if not needed for protection.

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scenery and engineering of these sixty miles have long been familiar to

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RAILROADS AND THEIR STATIONS.

MEXICAN RAILWAY.

lain Line.—The stations on this line, with their distances in miles from co City, are as follows: Tepexpam, 20; San Juan Teotihuacan, 27; ıba, 34; La Palma, 38; Ometusco, 42; Irolo, 48; Apam, 57; Soltepec, Guadalupe, 77; Apizaco, 86; Huamantla, 102; San Marcos, 113; Rinda, 124; San Andres, 137; Esperanza, 152; Boca del Monte, 156; Bota, Maltrata, 169; Orizaba, 181; Fortin, 192; Cordoba, 197; Atoyac, 210; del Macho, 216; Camaron, 224; Soledad, 237; Purga, 244; Tejeria, Vera Cruz, 263.

'here is one passenger train per day each way. Running time, 14 hours ;o minutes; ample time for refreshments is given at Apizaco, Esperanza Orizaba.

'uebla Branch.—Trains on this branch start from Apizaco, with stations at ı Ana, 10; Panzacola, 22; Puebla, 29 miles distant from Apizaco. There wo trains each way per day. Time, 1 hour and 45 minutes.

'alapa Branch.—The stations on this branch, with their distances from Cruz in miles, are as follows: Tejeria, 9½; Paso de San Juan, 16; Tierra rado, 20; Paso de Ovejas, 29; Puente Nacional, 35; Rinconada, 40½; del Rio, 48; Cerro Gordo, 55; Dos Rios, 62; Jalapa, 70½.

'here is one train each way per day. Time, 12 hours.

'he Mexican Railroad Company, whose main line reaches from the City of co to the City of Vera Cruz, running through the cities of Apam, Hua-la, Maltrata, Orizaba and Cordoba, and traversing the States of Mexico, cala, Puebla and Vera Cruz, has been running throughout its whole line Vera Cruz to the capital, 263 miles, since the year 1873, with a branch 29 miles long from Apizaco (86 miles from the capital and 177 miles from Cruz) to the city of Puebla. It is a "standard gauge" road, was built ly with English capital, and is controlled in London. Its president, how- is an American. Its distinctive peculiarity is that it traverses all three e climatic belts of Mexico, while the routes of the other roads are in only *ierra fria.* At Paso del Macho, in the *tierra caliente,* 47 miles from Vera , the work ahead is indicated by the substitution of a Fairlie for a Baldwin notive on the train. From this station during the next 60 miles the road ıts through the *tierra templada,* across the terraces of Cordoba and ıba, up to the Boca del Monte, 8,310 feet above the sea, and thence ws the table land 156 miles to the City of Mexico. The magnificent :ry and engineering of these sixty miles have long been familiar to

Americans by photographs and written narratives. It would be trite, therefore, to descant upon them. They are unrivaled except by the engineering and scenery of the present route of the Mexican National Railroad from the capital to the city of Toluca.

THE MEXICAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Main Divison.—This division is now open for traffic to Encarnacion, and constructed to Aguascalientes, with the following stations distant from Mexico City in miles: Lecheria, 13; Cuautitlán, 17; Teoloyúcan, 22; Huehuetoca, 29; El Sálto, 39; Túla, 50; San Antonio, 58; Márques, 76; Dañú, 88; Polotitlan, 94; Cazadéro, 100; San Juan del Rio, 119; Ahorcádo, 134; Queretaro, 153; Caléra, 164; Apaséo, 173; Celáya, 181½; Guáje, 193; Salamánca, 207; Irapúáto, 217½; Siláo, 238; Leon, 259; Rincon, 268; Pedrito, 278; Loma, 287; Lagos, 295; Encarnacion, 333½; Aguascalientes, 363.

One passenger train each way daily. Time, 18 hours.

Guanajuato Branch.—Silao, distant 14 miles, and Marfil station, 3 miles from Guanajuato.

There are two passenger trains each way per day. Time, 45 minutes.

Chihuahua Division.—This division is now open for traffic from Paso del Norte to Lerdo, a distance of 575 miles, with the following stations distant in miles from Paso del Norte: Mesa, 11; Tierra Blanca, 20; Samalayuca, 30; Los Medanos, 41; Candelaria, 48; Rancheria, 59; San José, 74; Carmen, 88; Ojo Caliente, 96; Las Minas, 103; Montezuma, 112; Chivatito, 121; Gallego, 139; Puerto, 152; Laguna, 164½; Agua Nueva, 173; Encinillas, 181; Sauz, 193; Torreon, 201; Sacramento, 210; Chihuahua, 224½; Mapula, 239; Horcasitas, 253; Siding No. 1, 258; Bachimba, 264; Ortiz, 279; Las Delicias, 283; Saucillo, 293; Concho, 303; La Cruz, 316; Santa Rosalia, 326; Bustamente, 335½; Florido, 347; La Reforma, 359; Jimenez, 371; Dolores, 380; Corralitos, 392; Rellano, 405½; Escalon, 417; Zavalza, 426; Saez, 437; Yermo, 449; Conejos, 463; Peronal, 477; Mapimi, 492; Noe, 504; Lerdo, 515.

There is one daily passenger train each way. Running time, 23 hours and 30 minutes.

Tampico Division.—This division extends from Tampico to San Luis Potosi, a distance of 262 miles, and is open for traffic from Tampico west about 69 miles, with the following stations, distant from Tampico in miles: Morallilo, 2½; Tamós, 8; Las Palmas, 68.

There is one passenger train each way per day. Time, 6 hours.

The main line is completed on the north from El Paso to Lerdo, 515 miles, and on the south trains are running regularly from the City of Mexico to Encarnacion. Between Lerdo and Encarnacion there is, therefore, a gap of about 400 miles, which must be traversed at present by diligence. This gap is so extensive that it prohibits the line from becoming a convenient means


THE MEXICAN CENTRAL RAILWAY
Zacatecas
S.Luis Potosi
Tampico
Aguascalientes
Valles
San Blas
Lagos
Guadalajara
Guanajuato
Leon
Tuxpan
Queretaro
Salamanca
Tula
MEXICO
Vera Cruz
GULF
PACIFIC
OCEAN

of access to the capital at present. The Mexican diligence, or stage coa is a very uncomfortable vehicle, built on the pattern of the old-fashio Concord coaches. The highways are very rough, and, although the rel of mules are frequent, a speed of more than forty or fifty miles a day can reasonably be expected.

The Mexican Central road is of the standard gauge. Its American c nections are with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad system fact which sufficiently identifies its American control to anybody acquain with the subdivisions of American railroad interests. Its Mexican control are men in close relations with the Federal Executive.

The Mexican Central Railroad Company's main line is planned to re from the City of Mexico to Paso del Norte, on the American frontier, ab July 4, 1884, running northward through the States of Mexico, Hidal Queretaro, Guanajuato, through a corner of the State of Jalisco, and thro the States of Aguascalientes, Zacatecas, Durango and Chihuahua, with lat lines from the city of Aguascalientes to San Blas on the Pacific coast, from San Luis Potosi to Tampico, upon the Gulf of Mexico. It foll pretty nearly the central line of the *tierra fria* northward from the capi In Humboldt's "Views of Nature" the extraordinary facilities of part at l of this route for railroad building were indicated many years ago by a tabl compiled of "the line of leveling from the City of Mexico to Santa F comprising the following altitudes of cities which are on its route: Mex 7,469 feet; Tula, 6,733; San Juan del Rio, 6,490; Queretaro, 6,362; Cel 6,017; Salamanca, 5,761; Silao, 5,911; Guanajuato (which the Mexi Central reaches by a branch road from Silao), 6,836; Leon, 6,133; La 6,376; Aguascalientes, 6,261; Zacatecas, 8,038; Fresnillo, 7,244; Dura 6,848; Chihuahua, 4,638, and Paso del Norte, 3,810.

THE MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILWAY (Palmer-Sullivan Concession).

Toluca and Maravatio Division.—This division, with the branch f Acambaro to Celaya, is in full operation for 275 miles, with the following tions distant from Mexico City, in miles: Tacuba, 2½; Tacuba Junct ⅓; Naucalpan, 5; San Bartolo, 6; Rio Hondo, 9; Dos Rios, 11; Sala 26; Jajalpa, 38; Lerma, 36; Toluca, 45; Del Rio, 60; Ixtlahuaca, 69; Maria, 83; El Oro, 102; Tepelongo, 115; Maravatio, 139; Zirizicuaro, de Taranacuas, 159; San José, 165; Acambaro, 175; Morelia, 233; Celaya from Acambaro, 42.

There is one through passenger train each way, and one local trai Toluca per day. Time: through train, 18 hours; local train, 4 hours.

El Salto Division.—This division is in full operation from Mexico Cit Catlongo, a distance of 50 miles, with the following stations distant f Mexico City, in miles: Colonia, 2; Tacuba, 4; Tacuba Junction, 5; At potzalco, 6; Tlalnepantla, 10; Lecheria, 16; Cuautitlan, 30; Teoloyu 35; Huehuetoca, 36½; El Salto, 44; Catlongo, 50.

There are two passenger trains each way daily. Time, 2 hours and 30 minutes.

Matamoros Division.—This division, extending from Matamoros to Camargo, a distance of 91 miles, is now in full operation from Matamoros to Capote, with the following stations distant from Matamoros, in miles: Rosita, 7; Escondido, 9, Capote, 10; Enpenenada, 24; Jaboncillos, 49; Reynosa, 54; Reynosa Viejo, 67; San Miguel, 76; Camargo, 91.

There are two daily trains each way. Time, 1 hour.

Northern Division.—This division is in full operation between Nuevo Laredo and Saltillo, with the following stations distant from Nuevo Laredo, in miles: Sanchez, 1¼; Jarita, 22; Huisachito, 29; Camaron, 39; Rodriguez, 48; Mojina, 56; Lampazos, 75; Salome Botello, 89; Golondrinas, 102; Bustamante, 108; Villaldama, 110; Alamo, 114; Palo Blanco, 127; La Cantera, 134; Morales, 142; Salinas, 150; Topo, 156; Ramon Treviño, 159; Topo Chico, 162; Monterey, 171; Gonzalitos, 173; San Geronimo, 175; Leona, 177; Santa Catarina, 179; Garcia, 192; Rinconada, 207; Los Muertos, 214; Ojo Caliente, 218; Santa Maria, 225; Capellania, 230; Saltillo, 239.

There are two passenger trains each way daily. Time, 14 hours.

Zacatecas-San Luis Potosi Division.—This division, between Zacatecas and San Luis Potosi, with a branch from Ojo Caliente to Lagos, was acquired by the Mexican National road, on Dec. 22, 1880. The road is now in operation from Zacatecas to Ojo Caliente, a distance of 29 miles.

The Mexican National Railroad Company's main line is planned to reach from the City of Mexico to Laredo, on the American frontier, running first westward to Toluca, Maravatio and Acambaro, then turning from Acambaro northward, crossing the Central road at Celaya and extending to Laredo by way of the cities of San Luis Potosi, Saltillo and Monterey traversing the States of Mexico, Michoacan, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosi, a corner of Zacatecas, Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, with a central line branching off at Acambaro and running *via* Morelia, Patzcuaro, Zamora and Colima to Manzanillo on the Pacific. The elevations of the cities of Saltillo and San Luis Potosi above the sea are given by Humboldt as, respectively, 5,240 and 6,090 feet. That of the city of Toluca he gives in "Cosmos" as 8,825 feet.

As a main avenue of travel between our country and the City of Mexico the location of the southern part of the Mexican National Railroad is highly disadvantageous compared with the location of the Central road; while, on the contrary, for that purpose, the location of its northern part possesses some striking advantages.

The Mexican National Company owns, also, another strip of rail, which is laid northward out of the Valley of Mexico by the side of the Central Railroad, some fifty miles, to the village of Catlongo, availing itself of the easy grades of exit from the valley afforded by the old "Spanish drain." From El Salto numerous surveys have been made with a design to connect this strip with *Toluca, in* which event the monstrously expensive road that this company has

THE MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILWAY

constructed directly westward from the capital to that city (with grades sc of which were stated by one of the engineers to be as steep as 3.8 in feet) would doubtless be discontinued as the main line and the El Salto rc substituted. But these surveys were fruitless. It is now asserted, howe that a later survey has been successful in finding a way to make the connect with grades not exceeding 1.5 in 100 feet.

The Mexican National road is narrow gauge. Its American connecti are with the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad system, and with the Te Mexican Railroad from Corpus Christi, at Laredo, Texas.

SONORA RAILROAD.

This road makes connection at Nogales with the Atchison, Topeka Santa Fé Railroad, and runs to Guaymas, a distance of 265 miles, with following stations distant from Nogales, in miles: Encina, 6; Agua Za 12; Cibuta, 21; Casita, 27; Imuris, 42; Piersons, 47; San Ignacio, Magdalena, 54; Santa Ana, 65; Llano, 79; Puerto, 95; Querobabi, 1 Posa, 117; Carbo, 129; Pesqueira, 151; Zamora, 159; Junction, 172; H mosillo, 175; Sonora River, 177; Willard, 186; Posa de Vega, 193; Tor 201; Moreno, 211; Ortiz, 235; Santa Rosa, 245; Maytorena, 250; B mortal, 257; Long Bridge, 260; Guaymas, 265.

There is one passenger train each way daily. Time, 14 hours.

SINALOA AND DURANGO RAILROAD.

This line extends from Altata to Culiacan, a distance of 60 miles, with way station of San Pedro, 43 miles from Altata. There are three passen trains each way daily. Running time, 2 hours and 45 minutes.

MORELOS RAILROAD.

This road runs from Mexico City to Yautepec in the State of Morelo distance of about 99 miles, with the following stations from Mexico City: Reyes, 10½ miles; Ayotla, 15½; La Compañia, 21½; Tenango, 29; An ameca, 36; Ozumba, 43; Nepantla, 59; Yecapixtla, 69; Cuautla, 85 Yautepec, 99.

There is one daily through train each way. Time, 7 hours. One l train from Mexico to Amecameca. Time, 4 hours.

PACHUCA RAILROAD.

This road is in operation between Pachuca and Venta de Cruz, a dista of 23 miles, with the following stations: Soledad, 6 miles; Xochihuac 10½; Teapa, 16; Venta de Cruz, 23.

There are two daily passenger trains each way. Time, 2 hours and minutes.

INTEROCEANIC RAILROAD.

Irolo Line.—This road runs from Mexico City to Calpulalpam, a dista of about 71 miles, with the following stations: Reyes, 10 miles; Texcoco,

Tepetlaxtoc, 30; San Antonio, 38½; Metepec, 42; Otumba, 44½; Soapayuca, 51; Irolo, 59; San Lorenzo, 67; Calpulalpam, 71.

One passenger train each way daily. Time, 5 hours.

ESPERANZA-TEHUACAN RAILROAD

Runs from Esperanza station on the Mexican (Vera Cruz) Railroad to Tehuacan, a distance of 31 miles, with the following stations: Cañada de Morelos, 10½ miles; Llano Grande, 17; Hacienda del Carmen, 22; Miahuatlan, 24; Tehuacan, 31

One passenger train each way daily. Time, 5 hours.

PROGRESO-MERIDA RAILROAD

Reaches from Progreso, the principal port of Yucatan, to Merida, a distance of 20 miles.

One daily train each way. Time, 2 hours.

VERA CRUZ-MEDELLIN RAILROAD

Runs between Vera Cruz and Medellin, a distance of about 10 miles, with the stations of Zamorana, 3 miles; Tejar, 9 miles, and Medellin, 10 miles, distant from Vera Cruz.

One passenger train each way daily. Time, 1 hour.

PUEBLA-SAN MARTIN TEXMELUCAN RAILROAD.

This road is in operation between Puebla and San Martin Texmelucan, with the following stations distant from Puebla, in miles: Cuautlancingo, 4½; Xostla, 11; Santa Clara, 13½; Santa Elena, 18; San Balthaser, 21½; San Martin Texmelucan, 22.

There is one daily passenger train each way. Time, 2 hours and 30 minutes.

PUBLIC STAGES, OR POST COACHES (Diligencias Generales).

From Guadalajara *via* Santa Ana and Sayula to Zapotlan, 105 miles. Fare, $6.00.

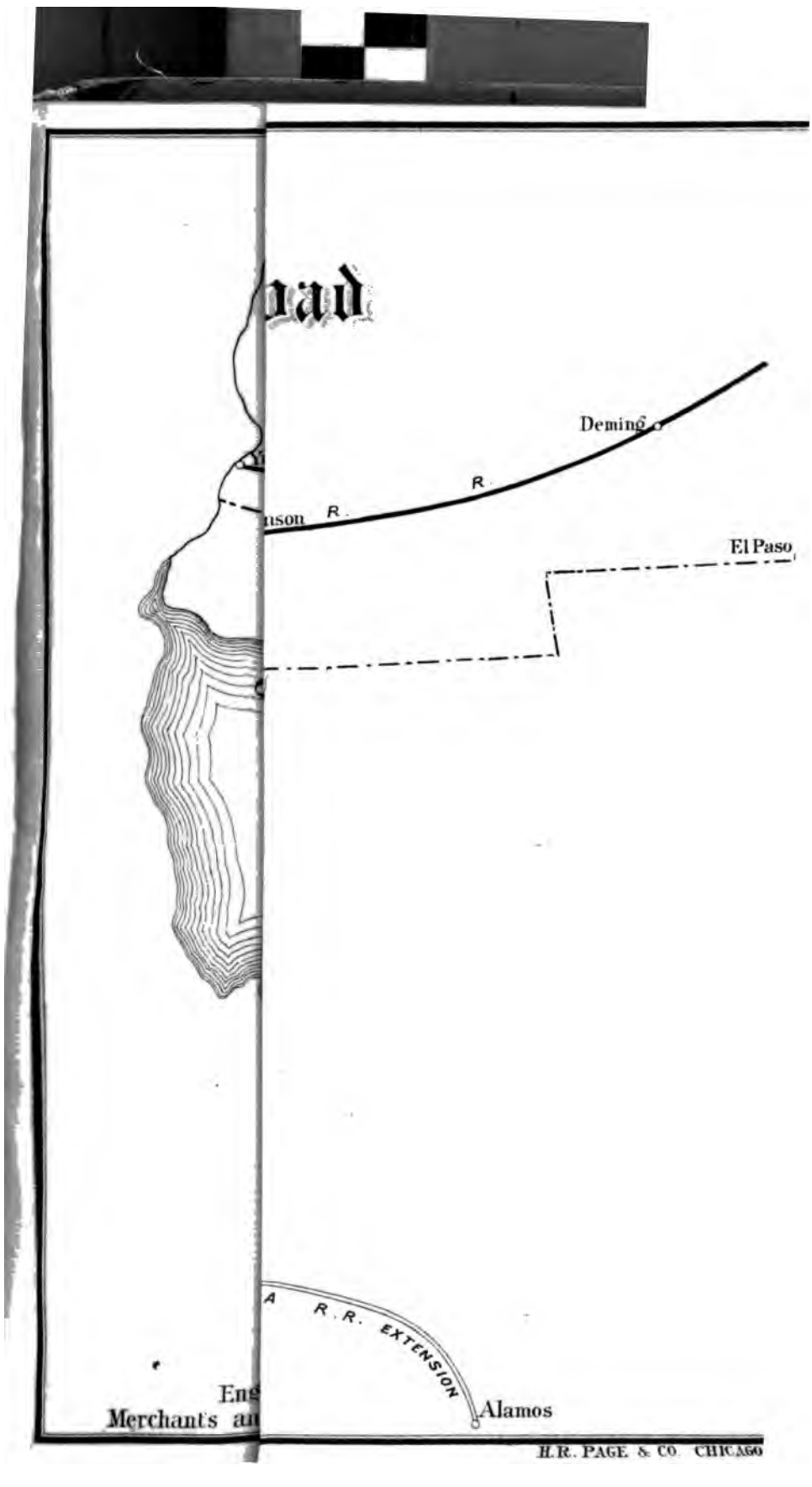
From Lagos *via* Ledesma and Aguascalientes to Zacatecas, 132 miles; Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Fare, $10.00.

From San Luis Potosi *via* Salinas, Carro and Ojo Caliente to Zacatecas; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Fare, $12.00.

From Zacatecas *via* Fresnillo, Sain, Sombrerete, Chalchihuites and Nombre de Dios to Durango, 187 miles; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Fare, $14.00.

From Leon *via* San Francisco, Jalpa, San Sebastian and Edificios to Arandas; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Fare, $3.50.

From Toluca to Tenancingo; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Fare, $2.00.


Deming
El Paso
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Alamos
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From Ometusco *via* Santo Tomas to Tulancingo, 32 miles; Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Fare, $3.00.

From Mexico *via* Tepepa, Guarda and Huitzilac to Cuernavaca, 41½ miles; Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Fare, $4.50.

From Leon *via* San Francisco and Jalpa to Piedra Gorda; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Fare, $2.50.

From Morelia *via* Goleta, Charo, Indaparapeo and Zinapecuaro to Acambaro, 44 miles; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Fare, $5.59.

From Lagos *via* San Juan de los Lagos, Pegueros, Tepatitlan and Zapotlanejo to Guadalajara, 140 miles; Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Fare, $14.00.

From Guanajuato *via* Pegueros to Guadalajara; Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Fare, $13.00.

From Leon to Guadalajara; Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Fare, $2.50.

From Queretaro *via* Santa Rosa, Corralejo, San Miguel, Dolores, Trancas, La Quemada, San Felipe, Jaral and Valle de San Francisco to San Luis Potosi, 150 miles; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Fare, $17.00.

From San Luis Potosi *via* Peotillos, Cerritos, San Bartolo, Ciudad del Maiz, Los Naranjos and Morelos to Lagarto, and Tantoyuquita to Tampico, in river steamer, 283 miles; Monday and Thursday. Fare, $26.00, with meals on steamer; without meals, $21.00.

From Irapuato *via* Cuitzeo and Penjamo to La Piedad; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Fare, $5.00.

From San Luis Potosi *via* Matehuala and Saltillo to Monterey; daily.

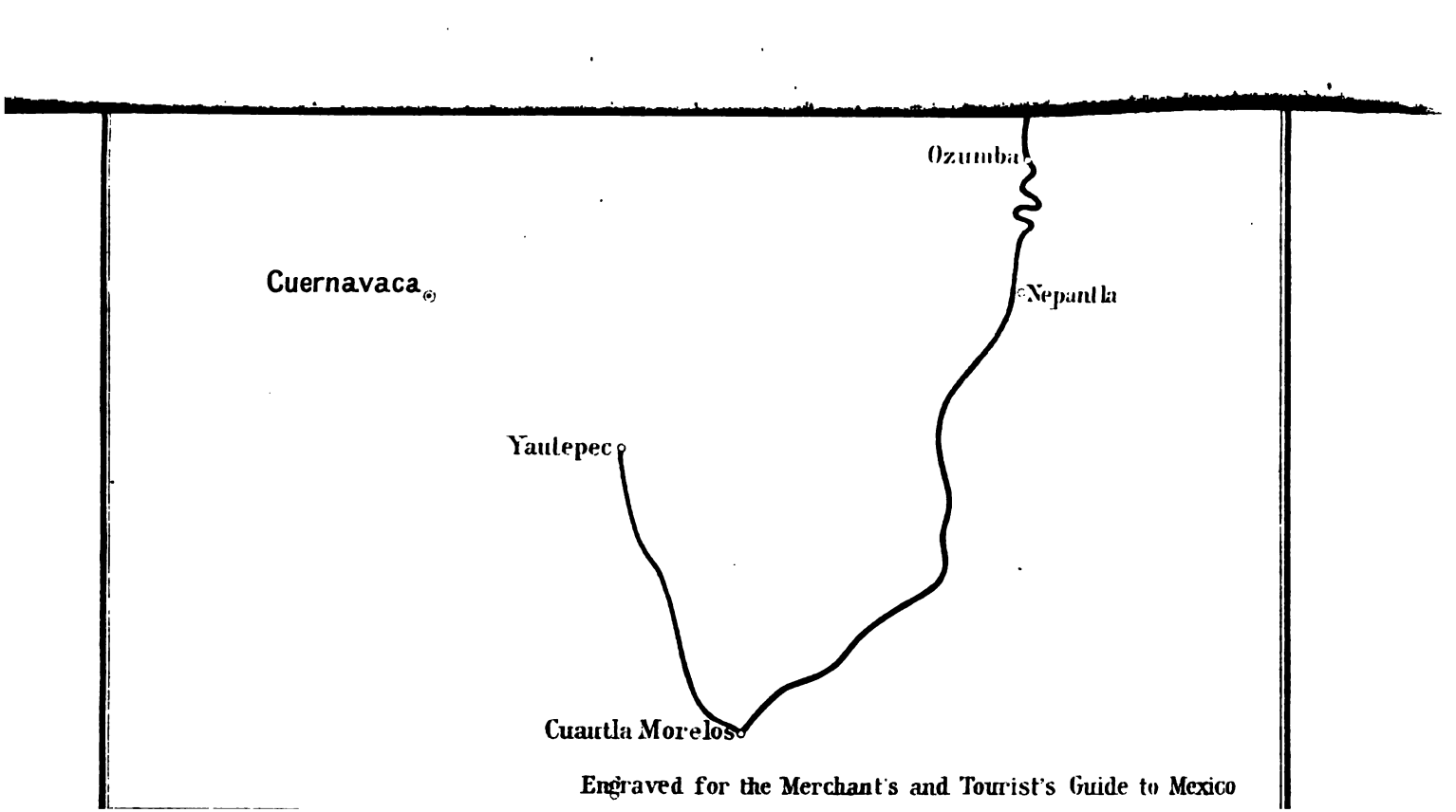
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VALUES

OF OUR

Domestic Exports to Mexico,

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1880, 1881 AND 1882.

ARTICLES.	Year ending 30th June, 1880.	Year ending 30th June, 1881.	Year ending 30th June. 1882.
Agricultural Implements of all kinds.....	$30,266	$37,659	$89,138
Beer, Ale and Porter, chiefly in bottles....	88,901	112,651	148,799
Billiard Tables and Apparatus.....	3,155	4,413	9,331
Blacking.....	6,127	5,909	6,695
Boilers for Steam Engines, when separate from the Engines.....	5,205	37,352	19,672
Books, Pamphlets, Maps and other Publications.....	12,655	20,444	27,254
Boots and Shoes.....	53,466	48,207	85,327
Brass, and Manufactures of.....	5,302	19,193	34,783
Brooms and Brushes.....	3,347	3,381	7,724
Candles.....	51,133	43,034	64,762
Carriages, Carts, and parts of.....	38,722	70,307	173,015
Cartridges and Fusees.....	80,369	95,230	98,303
Coal.....	36,090	16,431	76,022
Clocks, and parts of.....	11,371	21,450	39,623
Copper, and Manufactures of.....	11,508	7,101	13,049
Cordage, Rope and Twine.....	7,997	12,972	42,069
Cotton Cloths and Prints.....	832,235	1,018,649	1,119,268
Cutlery and Edge Tools.....	102,048	143,582	186,945
Drugs and Medicines.....	142,237	209,953	282,702
Earthen, Stone and China Wares.....	11,135	10,778	18,689
Fancy Goods, Notions, &c.....	48,304	67,894	113,636
Files and Saws.....	1,332	5,985	6,166
Fire Arms.....	209,467	224,301	355,376


Ozumba
Cuernavaca
Nepantla
Yautepec
Cuautla Morelos
Engraved for the Merchant's and Tourist's Guide to Mexico

ARTICLES.	Year ending 30th June, 1880.	Year ending 30th June, 1881.	Year end 30th Ju 1882.
Fire Engines	1,042	3,840	13,
Gas Fixtures	3,207	1,917	7,
Glass and Glassware	54,781	87,313	111,
Gunpowder	49,627	145,397	226,
Hats, Caps and Bonnets	13,656	11,067	13,
Hemp Manufactures	8,538	12,958	24,
Household Furniture	63,124	86,266	180,
India Rubber Goods	25,665	28,168	39,
Iron Castings, not elsewhere specified	8,117	17,405	59,
Iron, and Manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	359,930	843,096	1,079,
Jewelry	10,745	14,600	36,
Lamps	14,068	18,240	32,
Leather, and Manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	19,463	22,683	31,
Lead, and Manufactures of	5,044	4,729	4,
Lumber, Timber and Miscellaneous Wooden Ware	211,408	457,935	1,245,
Machinery, not elsewhere specified	327,783	722,617	1,185,
Marble and Stone Manufactures	8,660	10,973	12,
Mathematical, Philosophical and Optical Instruments	2,611	7,421	23,
Musical Instruments, Pianos, Organs, &c.	22,997	20,256	36,
Nails and Spikes	18,834	49,449	83,
Oils, Mineral, chiefly refined for illuminating	157,273	177,751	256,
Oils, other than Mineral	6,322	11,161	16,
Paints and Painters' Colors	14,159	33,869	56,
Paintings and Engravings	3,727	10,491	35,
Paper and Stationery	61,402	100,718	176,
Perfumery and Toilet Soaps	8,357	7,422	11,
Plated Ware	9,299	12,457	14,
Printing Presses and Materials	15,336	25,097	37,
Quicksilver	377,825	462,159	316,
Railroad Bars or Rails, of Iron	1,200	11,597	5,
Railroad Bars or Rails, of Steel	1,200	1,021	68

ARTICLES.	Year ending 30th June, 1880.	Year ending 30th June, 1881.	Year ending 30th June, 1882.
Railroad Car Wheels	344	30,200	23,113
Railroad Cars, Passenger or Freight	28,743	221,568	579,421
Railroad Locomotive Steam Engines	12,925	175,746	647,117
Saddlery and Harness	5,670	23,270	34,497
Scales and Balances	11,186	14,021	21,534
Sewing Machines	135,823	179,555	305,595
Soap, Common	29,509	41,315	41,021
Spirits and Wines	17,733	37,335	44,382
Starch	12,502	15,213	14,388
Steam Engines, Stationery	19,515	23,051	27,926
Steel, and Manufactures of	23,851	70,755	104,927
Stoves, and parts of	2,593	3,676	9,559
Tallow	20,405	23,897	43,768
Tin, and Manufactures of	12,467	17,100	20,448
Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas and Sun Shades	8,592	12,172	19,088
Varnish	5,734	11,994	12,477
Watches		120	5,200
Wearing Apparel	12,383	18,236	18,719
Wool, Manufactures of	22,691	19,221	33,912
Zinc, Manufactures of	350	488	1,937
All other Manufactured goods	23,346	32,401	61,317
Total Manufactured Goods	$4,083,784	$6,627,795	$10,530,466
Raw Cotton	1,176,067	1,494,101	1,447,522
Bread Stuffs, Fruits and Provisions	488,756	754,513	989,706
Live Stock	151,912	163,652	182,433
All other unmanufactured goods	168,826	159,516	183,371
Total Domestic Exports	$6,069,345	$9,199,577	$13,333,500
Exports of Foreign Goods	1,800,519	1,973,161	2,167,528
Total Exports from the U. S. to Mexico,	7,869,864	11,172,738	15,501,028
Total Imports from Mexico to the U. S.,	16,325,417	17,454,126	15,093,837
Total Trade	$24,195,281	28,626,864	30,594,865

THE GREAT THROUGH ROUTE
FROM CHICAGO
TO THE CITY OF MEXICO!
IS VIA THE GRAND
"BURLINGTON ROUTE!"
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On or about the 5th day of May, 1884, The Mexican Central Railroad will be completed and Through Tickets placed on sale which will read as follows:

Elegant Day Coaches, Parlor Cars with Reclining Chairs, (Seats Free,) Pullman Sleeping Cars and the Famous C., B. & Q. Dining Cars between Chicago and Kansas City without change.

Connecting at Kansas City, in the Grand Union Depot, with Through Fast Trains, composed of Day Coaches and Pullman Sleepers, of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R. for El Paso, without change, and through trains of the Mexican Central R. R. to City of Mexico from El Paso.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.
CHICAGO TO QUINCY.
Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R.
QUINCY TO KANSAS CITY.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.
KANSAS CITY TO EL PASO.
Mexican Central Railroad.
EL PASO TO CITY OF MEXICO.

For Maps, Time Tables, Rates and other information, relating to the Line, call upon or address either of the undersigned, who will cheerfully furnish same Free on application.

S. K. HOOPER,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt. H. & St. J. R. R.
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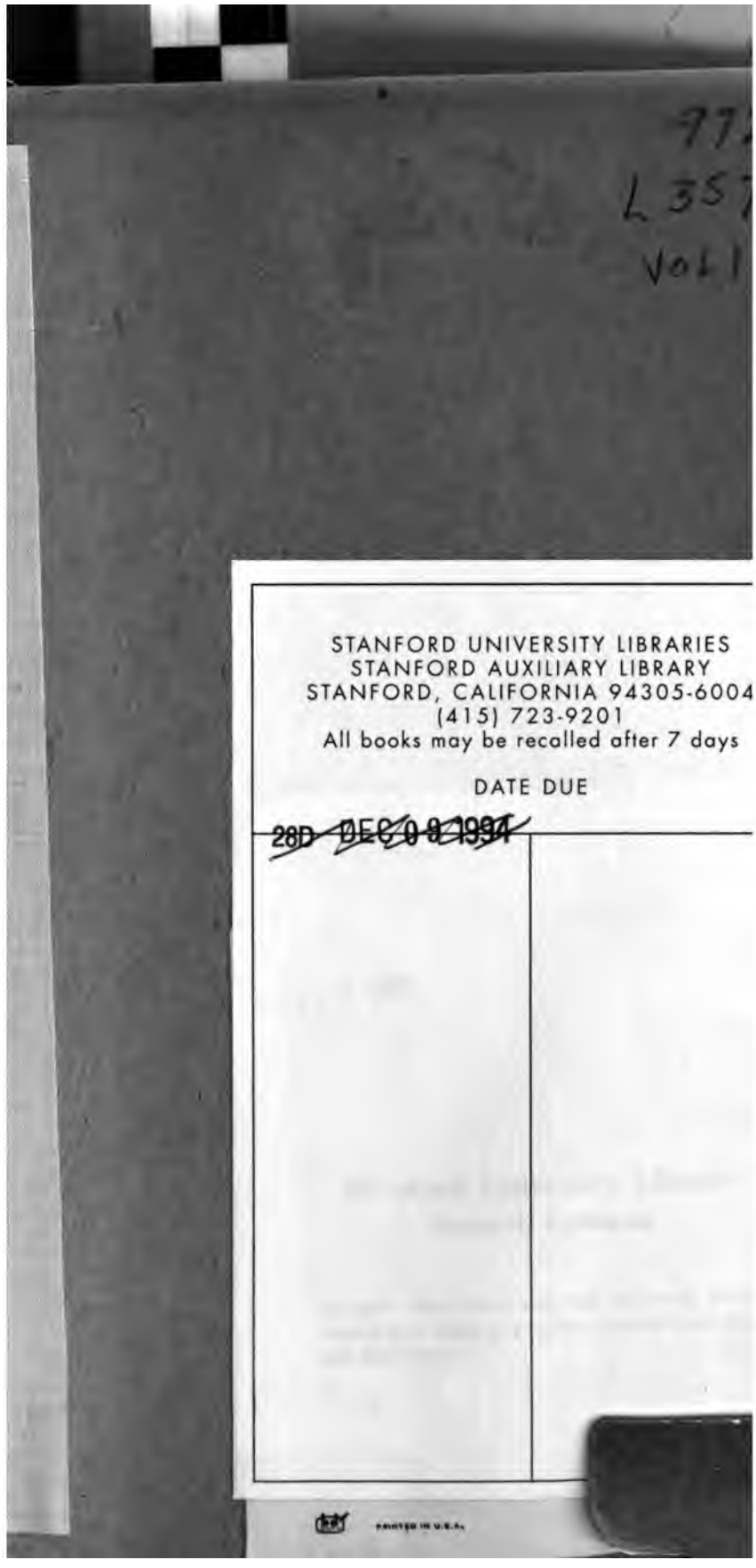
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